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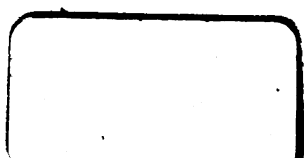
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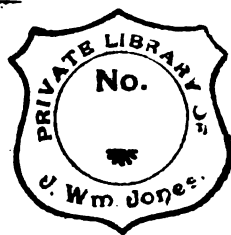
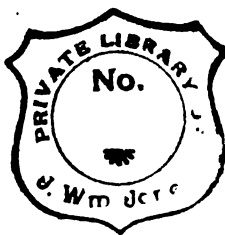


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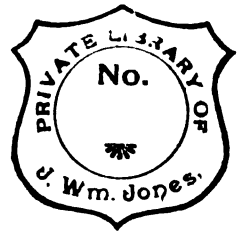
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THE



WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS



OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. **ROBERT N. SCOTT**, Third U. S. Artillery.

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CHAPTER XLII.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

August 11–October 19, 1863.

PART II.*

The Chickamauga Campaign (continued), the East Tennessee Campaign, Wheeler and Roddey's Raid, etc.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

- Aug. 10–22, 1863.—Raid on the Mississippi Central Railroad from the Big Black River, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., with skirmishes at Payne's Plantation, near Grenada, Miss. (18th); at Panola, Miss. (20th), and at the Coldwater, Miss. (21st).
- 10–26, 1863.—The Thirteenth Army Corps transferred from Vicksburg, Miss., to Carrollton, La.
- 12, 1863.—The First Division, Ninth Army Corps, arrives from Vicksburg at Covington, Ky.
- Skirmish at Big Black River Bridge, Miss.
- 12–23, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Grenada, Miss., with skirmishes at Craven's Plantation, Miss. (14th), and Grenada, Miss. (17th).
- 13, 1863.—Skirmish at Jacinto, Miss.
- 16, 1863.—Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.
- 16–20, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss., with skirmish (17th) near Panola, Miss.
- 16–Sept. 22, 1863.—The Chickamauga Campaign.
- 16–Oct. 19, 1863.—The East Tennessee Campaign.
- 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Weems' Springs, Tenn.
- 20–Sept. 2, 1863.—Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to Monroe, La.‡
- 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Mount Pleasant, Miss.
- Skirmish near Vicksburg, Miss.
- Sept. 1–7, 1863.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Harrisonburg, La.§

* Embraces the Confederate reports of the Chickamauga Campaign and the Union and Confederate reports of the East Tennessee Campaign, and all other miscellaneous events, within the territory covered by the volume, from August 16–October 19, 1863.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary, no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

‡ See Series I, Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 248.

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- 11, 1863.—Skirmish at Baldwin's Ferry, Big Black River, Miss.
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- 24-Oct. 3, 1863.—The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland.*
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- 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Locke's Mill, near Moscow, Tenn.
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- 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Buell's Ford, Tenn.
- 29, 1863.—Skirmish at Friendship Church, Tenn.
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- Oct. 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 3, 1863.—Skirmish at Forked Deer Creek, Miss.
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- 4-17, 1863.—Chalmers' raid in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.
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- 10-11, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss., with skirmish (11th) near Hernando.

* For orders, correspondence, and reports relating to this movement, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part I, p. 146.

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- 14-20, 1863.—Expedition from Messinger's Ferry on the Big Black River, toward Canton, Miss.
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- 16, 1863.—The Military Division of the Mississippi (consisting of the Departments of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee) created, and Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant assigned to the command. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas ordered to command the Department of the Cumberland, *vice* Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, relieved. Skirmish near Island No. 10, Tenn.
- 17, 1863.—Skirmish near Satartia, Miss.
- 18, 1863.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.
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- 28-31, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Stevenson, Ala., to Trenton, Ga.
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- 31, 1863.—Skirmish in Will's Valley, Ala.
- Sept. 1, 1863.—Skirmishes at Will's Creek and at Davis', Tap's, and Neal's Gaps, Ala.
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- 5, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Winston's Gap into Broomtown Valley, Ala.
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- Skirmish near Alpine, Ga.
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- 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Stevens' Gap, Ga.
- 6-7, 1863.—Skirmishes at Summerville, Ga.
- 7, 1863.—Skirmish at Stevenson, Ala.
- Reconnaissance toward Chattanooga and skirmish in Lookout Valley, Tenn.
- 8, 1863.—Skirmish at Winston's Gap, Ala.
- Skirmish at Alpine, Ga.
- 9, 1863.—Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by the Union forces.
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- Sept. 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Lookout Mountain, Ga.
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 14, 1863.—Skirmish near La Fayette, Ga.
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 16-18, 1863.—Skirmishes near Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga.
 17, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Rossville and skirmish at Ringgold, Ga. Skirmish at Neal's Gap, Ala. Skirmish at Owens' Ford, West Chickamauga Creek, Ga.
 18, 1863.—Skirmishes at Pea Vine Ridge, Alexander's, and Reed's Bridges, Dyer's Ford, Spring Creek, and near Stevens' Gap, Ga.
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 No. 403.—Col. Robert Bullock, Seventh Florida Infantry.
 No. 404.—Lieut. Col. John J. Wade, Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry.
 No. 405.—Col. John H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, commanding brigade.
 No. 406.—Col. R. H. Moore, Sixty-fifth Georgia Infantry.
 No. 407.—Col. Hiram Hawkins, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.
 No. 408.—Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry.
 No. 409.—Maj. James M. French, Sixty-third Virginia Infantry.
 No. 410.—Maj. A. Leyden, Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.
 No. 411.—Maj. Samuel C. Williams, Reserve Corps Artillery Battalion.
 No. 412.—Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division.
 No. 413.—Lieut. George Marchbanks, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General.
 No. 414.—Col. John S. Fulton, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Johnson's brigade.
 No. 415.—Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd, Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 416.—Col. R. H. Keeble, Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 417.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Snowden, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 418.—Maj. G. M. Crawford, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 419.—Lieut. William S. Everett, Company E, Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.
 No. 420.—Col. Cyrus A. Sugg, Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Gregg's brigade.
 No. 421.—Lieut. Fletcher Beaumont, Adjutant Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 422.—Lieut. R. L. Wood, Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery.

- No. 423.—Col. David Coleman, Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, commanding McNair's brigade.
- No. 424.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding McLaws' division.
- No. 425.—Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.
- No. 426.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 427.—Brig. Gen. Jerome B. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 428.—Col. Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry.
- No. 429.—Capt. R. J. Harding, First Texas Infantry.
- No. 430.—Capt. James T. Hunter, Fourth Texas Infantry.
- No. 431.—Capt. T. T. Clay, Fifth Texas Infantry.
- No. 432.—Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
- No. 433.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
- No. 434.—Maj. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
- No. 435.—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
- No. 436.—Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry.
- No. 437.—Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
- No. 438.—Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, commanding brigade.
- No. 439.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 235.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg,
C. S. Army, commanding, September 19-20, 1863.**

HEADQUARTERS.

Escort.

Capt. GUY DREUX.

Dreux's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Lieut. O. De Buis.
Holloway's Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. E. M. Holloway.

RIGHT WING.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

ESCORT.

Greenleaf's Company Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. Leeds Greenleaf.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Escort.

Company G, 2d Georgia Cavalry, Capt. Thomas M. Merritt.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

**1st Georgia (Confederate), 2d Battalion,
Maj. James Clarke Gordon.**

5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.

2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters,
Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.

5th Mississippi :

Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.

Maj. John B. Herring.

8th Mississippi, Col. John C. Wilkinson.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

Col. ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Jr.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.

12th Tennessee } Col. William M. Wat-
47th Tennessee } kins.

18th Tennessee } Col. A. J. Vaughan,
154th Tennessee } jr., and Lieut. Col.
R. W. Pitman.

29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.
Dawson's (battalion †) Sharpshooters:

Maj. J. W. Dawson.

Maj. William Green.

Ma]. James Purl.

^a Compiled from the reports when not otherwise indicated.

† Of Polk's corps.

† Composed of two companies from the 11th Tennessee, two from the 12th and 7th Tennessee (consolidated), and one from the 154th Senior Tennessee.

Maney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

1st Tennessee }
 27th Tennessee } Col. Hume R. Feild.
 4th Tennessee (Provisional Army) :
 Col. James A. McMurry.
 Lieut. Col. Robert N. Lewis.
 Maj. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
 Capt. Joseph Bostick.
 6th Tennessee }
 9th Tennessee } Col. George C. Porter.
 24th Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Maj. Frank Maney.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
 16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
 28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
 38th Tennessee, and Maj. Thomas B.
 Murray's (Tennessee) Battalion,
 Col. John C. Carter.
 51st Tennessee }
 52d Tennessee } Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. OTHO F. STRAHL.

4th Tennessee }
 5th Tennessee } Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
 19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
 24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
 31st Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
 33d Tennessee, Col. Warner P. Jones.

Artillery.

Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.
 Scogin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. John Scogin.
 Scott's (Tennessee) Battery :
 Lieut. John H. Marsh.
 Lieut. A. T. Watson.
 Capt. William L. Scott.
 Smith's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.
 Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

HILL'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. DANIEL H. HILL.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Escort.

Sanders' Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. C. F. Sanders.

Wood's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama :
 Maj. John H. McGaughy.
 Capt. Frederick A. Ashford.
 33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
 45th Alabama, Col. E. B. Breedlove.
 18th Alabama Battalion :
 Maj. John H. Gibson.
 Col. Samuel Adams.*
 32d Mississippi }
 45th Mississippi } Col. M. P. Lowrey.
 15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters:
 Maj. A. T. Hawkins.
 Capt. Daniel Coleman.

Polk's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LUCIUS E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
 3d Confederate }
 5th Confederate } Col. J. A. Smith.
 2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
 35th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
 48th Tennessee, Col. George H. Nixon.

* 33d Alabama.

Deshler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES DESHLER.
Col. ROGER Q. MILLS.

19th Arkansas	{	Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison.
24th Arkansas		
6th Texas Infantry	{	Col. Roger Q. Mills and Lieut. Col. T. Scott Anderson.
10th Texas Infantry		
15th Texas Cavalry*		
17th Texas Cavalry*		
18th Texas Cavalry		
24th Texas Cavalry	{	Col. F. C. Wilkes, Lieut. Col. John T. Coit, and Maj. William A. Taylor.
25th Texas Cavalry		

Artillery.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.
Capt. HENRY C. SEMPLE.

Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple and Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Escort.

Foules' Company Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. H. L. Foules.

Helm's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. HELM.
Col. JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky :
 Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt,
 Lieut. Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky :
 Col. Joseph P. Nuckols.
 Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
6th Kentucky :
 Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
 Lieut. Col. Martin H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky :
 Col. John W. Caldwell.
 Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.
Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

82d Alabama, Maj. John C. Kimbell.
13th Louisiana {
20th Louisiana { Col. Randall L. Gibson,
 Col. Leon von Zinken,
 and Capt. E. M. Du-
 broca.
16th Louisiana {
25th Louisiana { Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana :
 Lieut. Col. Richard W. Turner.
 Maj. Loudon Butler.
 Capt. H. A. Kennedy.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

1st Florida }
3d Florida } Col. William S. Dilworth.
4th Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
47th Georgia :
 Capt. William S. Phillips.
 Capt. Joseph S. Cone.
60th North Carolina :
 Lieut. Col. James M. Ray.
 Capt. James Thomas Weaver.

Artillery.

Maj. RICE E. GRAVES.

Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.
Graves' (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. S. M. Spencer.
Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

* Dismounted.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.
Col. PEYTON H. COLQUITT.
Lieut. Col. LEROY NAPIER.

46th Georgia :

Col. Peyton H. Colquitt.
Maj. A. M. Speer.

8th Georgia Battalion :

Lieut. Col. Leroy Napier.
Maj. Z. L. Watters.

16th South Carolina,* Col. James McCullough.

24th South Carolina :

Col. Clement H. Stevens.
Lieut. Col. Ellison Capers.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW D. ECTOR.

Stone's (Alabama) Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. T. O. Stone.

Pound's (Mississippi) Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound.

29th North Carolina, Col. William B. Creasman.

9th Texas, Col. William H. Young.

10th Texas Cavalry,† Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.

14th Texas Cavalry,† Col. J. L. Camp.

32d Texas Cavalry,† Col. Julius A. Andrews.

Wilson's Brigade.

Col. CLAUDIUS C. WILSON.

25th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams.

29th Georgia, Lieut. George R. McRae.

30th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton.

1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaff.

4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. John McNery.

Artillery.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery,* Lieut. R. T. Beauregard.

Howell's (Georgia) Battery (formerly Martin's), Capt. Evan P. Howell.

LIDDELL'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

Liddell's Brigade.

Col. DANIEL C. GOVAN.

2d Arkansas { Lieut. Col. Reuben F.
15th Arkansas { Harvey and Capt. A.
T. Meek.

5th Arkansas { Col. L. Featherston
13th Arkansas { and Lieut. Col. John
E. Murray.

6th Arkansas { Col. D. A. Gillespie and
7th Arkansas { Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.

8th Arkansas :
Lieut. Col. George F. Baucum.
Maj. A. Watkins.

1st Louisiana (Regulars):
Lieut. Col. George F. Baucum.†
Maj. A. Watkins.†

Walthall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

24th Mississippi :

Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.

Maj. W. C. Staples.

Capt. B. F. Toomer.

Capt. J. D. Smith.

27th Mississippi, Col. James A. Campbell.

29th Mississippi, Col. William F. Brantly.

30th Mississippi :

Col. Junius I. Scales.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Reynolds.

Maj. James M. Johnson.

34th Mississippi :

Maj. William G. Pegram.

Capt. H. J. Bowen.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Reynolds.§

Artillery.

Capt. CHARLES SWETT.

Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.

Warren Light Artillery (Mississippi Battery), Lieut. H. Shannon.

* Not engaged : at Rome.

† Serving as infantry.

‡ 8th Arkansas.

§ 30th Mississippi.

LEFT WING.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

Escort.

Lenoir's Company Alabama Cavalry, Capt. T. M. Lenoir.

*Anderson's Brigade.*Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.
Col. J. H. SHARP.

7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
 9th Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
 10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James Barr.
 41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
 44th Mississippi.
 Col. J. H. Sharp.
 Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
 9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Maj. W. C. Richards.
 Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. James
 Garrity.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ZACH. C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpaden.
 22d Alabama :
 Lieut. Col. John Weedon.
 Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
 25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
 39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
 50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
 17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Capt. James F. Nabers.
 Dent's (Alabama) Battery (formerly Rob-
 ertson's), Capt. S. H. Dent.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
 28th Alabama, Col. John C. Reid.
 34th Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
 10th South Carolina } Col. James F. Pressley.
 19th South Carolina }
 Waters' (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Charles W. Watkins.

BUCKNER'S CORPS.

Maj. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

ESCORT.

Clark's Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. J. W. Clark.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

*Johnson's Brigade.†*Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.
Col. JOHN S. FULTON.

17th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Watt W.
 Floyd.
 23d Tennessee, Col. R. H. Keeble.
 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. B. Snow-
 den.
 44th Tennessee :
 Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr.
 Maj. G. M. Crawford.

Bate's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
 37th Georgia :
 Col. A. F. Rudler.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
 4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters :
 Maj. T. D. Caswell.
 Capt. B. M. Turner.
 Lieut. Joel Towers.
 Col. R. C. Tyler, Lieut.
 Col. R. Dudley Fray-
 ser, and Capt. R. M.
 Tankesley.
 20th Tennessee :
 Col. Thomas B. Smith.
 Maj. W. M. Shy.

* Of Polk's corps.

† Part of Johnson's provisional division.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.
Col. EDMUND C. COOK.

- 18th Tennessee :
Col. Joseph B. Palmer.
Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
Capt. Gideon H. Lowe.
- 26th Tennessee :
Col. John M. Lillard.
Maj. Richard M. Saffell.
- 32d Tennessee :
Col. Edmund C. Cook.
Capt. Calaway G. Tucker.
- 45th Tennessee, Col. Anderson Searcy.
- 23d Tennessee Battalion :
Maj. Tazewell W. Newman.
Capt. W. P. Simpson.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

- 18th Alabama :
Col. J. T. Holtzclaw.
Lieut. Col. R. F. Inge.
Maj. P. F. Hunley.
- 36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.
- 38th Alabama, Lieut. Col. A. R. Lankford.

Artillery.

Maj. J. WESLEY ELDRIDGE.

- 1st Arkansas Battery, Capt. John T. Humphreys.
T. H. Dawson's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.
Eufaula Artillery (Alabama Battery), Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Company E, 9th Georgia Artillery Battalion (Billington W. York's Battery), Lieut. William S. Everett.

PRESTON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

Gracie's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Jr.

- 43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
- 1st Alabama Battalion :*
Lieut. Col. John H. Holt.
Capt. George W. Huguley.
- 2d Alabama Battalion :*
Lieut. Col. Bolling Hall, jr.
Capt. W. D. Walden.
- 3d Alabama Battalion,* Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford.
- 4th Alabama Battalion,† Maj. John D. McLennan.
- 63d Tennessee:
Lieut. Col. Abraham Fulkerson.
Maj. John A. Aiken.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. KELLY.

- 65th Georgia, Col. R. H. Moore.
5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins.
58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
63d Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

Trigg's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT C. TRIGG.

- 1st Florida Cavalry,‡ Col. G. Troup Maxwell.
- 6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
- 7th Florida, Col. Robert Bullock.
- 54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. A. LEYDEN.

- Jeffress' (Virginia) Battery, Captain William C. Jeffress.
- Peeples' (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
- Wolihin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.

* Hilliard's Legion.

† Artillery battalion, Hilliard's Legion, serving as infantry.

‡ Dismounted.

RESERVE CORPS ARTILLERY.

Maj. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Baxter's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter.
 Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Putnam Darden.
 Kolb's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.
 McCants' (Florida) Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.
 Col. CYRUS A. SUGG.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
 10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
 30th Tennessee:
 Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
 Capt. Charles S. Douglass.
 41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.
 50th Tennessee:
 Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Beaumont.
 Maj. Christopher W. Robertson.
 Col. Calvin H. Walker.†
 1st Tennessee Battalion:
 Maj. Stephen H. Colms.
 Maj. Christopher W. Robertson.‡
 7th Texas:
 Col. H. B. Granbury.
 Maj. K. M. Vanzandt.
 Bledsoe's (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. R. L. Wood.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.
 Col. DAVID COLEMAN.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,§ Col. Robert W. Harper.
 2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,§ Col. James A. Williamson.
 25th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Eli Hufstetler.
 4th and 31st Arkansas and 4th Arkansas Battalion (consolidated), Maj. J. A. Ross.
 39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
 Culpeper's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. James F. Culpeper.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS.¶

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.
 Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Franklin Gaillard.
 3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
 7th South Carolina:
 Lieut. Col. Elbert Bland.
 Maj. John S. Hard.
 Capt. E. J. Goggans.
 8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Hengan.
 15th South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
 3d South Carolina Battalion, Capt. Joshua M. Townsend.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Kennon McElroy.
 17th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser.
 18th Mississippi, Capt. W. F. Hubbard.
 21st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. D. N. Moody.

* A provisional organization, embracing Johnson's and part of the time Robertson's brigades, as well as Gregg's and McNair's. September 19 attached to Longstreet's corps, under Major-General Hood.

† 3d Tennessee.

‡ 50th Tennessee.

§ Dismounted.

¶ Army of Northern Virginia. Organization taken from return of that army for August 31, 1863. Pickett's division was left in Virginia.

*Wofford's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD.

16th Georgia.
 18th Georgia.
 24th Georgia.
 8d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.
 Cobb's (Georgia) Legion.
 Phillips (Georgia) Legion.

*Bryan's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. GOODE BRYAN.

10th Georgia.
 50th Georgia.
 51st Georgia.
 53d Georgia.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.
 Brig. Gen. E. MCIVER LAW.

Jenkins' Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. MICAH JENKINS.

1st South Carolina.
 2d South Carolina Rifles.
 5th South Carolina.
 6th South Carolina.
 Hampton Legion.
 Palmetto Sharpshooters.

Robertson's Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. JEROME B. ROBERTSON.
 Col. VAN H. MANNING.

8d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
 1st Texas, Capt. R. J. Harding.
 4th Texas:
 Lieut. Col. John P. Bane.
 Capt. R. H. Bassett.
 5th Texas:
 Maj. J. C. Rogers.
 Capt. J. S. Cleveland.
 Capt. T. T. Clay.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCIVER LAW.
 Col. JAMES L. SHEFFIELD.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
 15th Alabama, Col. W. C. Oates.
 44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
 47th Alabama, Maj. James M. Campbell.
 48th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William M. Hardwick.

Anderson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

7th Georgia.
 8th Georgia.
 9th Georgia.
 11th Georgia.
 59th Georgia.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia:
 Lieut. Col. William S. Shepherd.
 Maj. W. W. Charlton.
 15th Georgia:
 Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
 Maj. P. J. Shannon.
 17th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Matthews.
 20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

CORPS ARTILLERY.†

Col. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.

Fickling's (South Carolina) Battery.
 Jordan's (Virginia) Battery.
 Moody's (Louisiana) Battery.

Parker's (Virginia) Battery.
 Taylor's (Virginia) Battery.
 Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery.

* Longstreet's report indicates that these brigades did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.

† Did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. Jenkins' brigade assigned to the division September 11, 1868.

‡ Served part of the time in Johnson's provisional division.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Barret's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Le Gardeur's (Louisiana) Battery,* Capt. G. Le Gardeur, jr.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Capt. M. W. Havis.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Massenburg's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. T. L. Massenburg.

CAVALRY.†

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade.

Col. C. C. CREWS.

Malone's (Alabama) Regiment, Col. J. C. Malone, jr.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
8d Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
8d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. W. Griffith.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. G. R. Reeves.
White's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. MORGAN.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
51st Alabama, Lieut. Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. A. RUSSELL.

4th Alabama (Russell's Regiment), Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
J. H. Wiggins' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. J. P. Bryant.

* Not mentioned in the reports, but in Reserve Artillery August 31, and Captain Le Gardeur, &c., relieved from duty in Army of Tennessee November 1. 1863.

† From return of August 31, 1863, and reports.

FORREST'S CORPS.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

ESCORT.

Jackson's Company Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. J. C. Jackson.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Col. JAMES T. WHEELER.

8d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobeon.
 2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
 6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James H. Lewis.
 18th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Charles McDonald.

Forrest's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE G. DIBRELL.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
 8th Tennessee, Capt. Hamilton McGinnis.
 9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
 10th Tennessee, Col. Nicholas Nickleby Cox.
 11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel Wilson Holman.
 Shaw's Battalion, O. P. Hamilton's Battalion, and R. D. Allison's Squadron (consolidated), Maj. Joseph Shaw.
 Huggins' (Tennessee) Battery (formerly Freeman's), Capt. A. L. Huggins.
 Morton's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Morton, jr.

PEGRAM'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

Davidson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. B. DAVIDSON.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
 6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.
 6th North Carolina, Col. George N. Folk.
 Rucker's (1st Tennessee) Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker (12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. G. W. Day, and 16th Tennessee Battalion, Capt. John Q. Arnold‡).
 Huwald's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

10th Confederate, Col. C. T. Goode.
 Detachment of John H. Morgan's command, Lieut. Col. R. M. Martin.
 1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. James O. Nixon.
 2d Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
 5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
 N. T. N. Robinson's (Louisiana) Battery (one section), Lieut. Winslow Robinson.

* From return for August 31, 1863, and reports.

† Taken from Pegram's and Scott's reports and assignments, but the composition of the division is uncertain.

‡ Captain Company B, 12th Battalion.

No. 236.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, September 4, 1863.

SIR: The advance of Burnside with a heavy force from Kentucky upon East Tennessee at the same time that Rosecrans moved upon Bridgeport induced General Buckner to draw his forces (except those at Cumberland Gap) to Loudon. At that time it was utterly impossible for me to assist him from here. Before the arrival of the reinforcements from Mississippi (not all up yet) he was threatened in front, while a move was made to cut his connections in this direction. Unable to sustain him with a sufficient force, I ordered his command to fall back to the Hiwassee, where it is in supporting distance. These dispositions were not made without great regret and reluctance, but the force disposable rendered it impossible to hold a line extending so many hundred miles, assailable at any point, without the certainty almost of being cut up in detail. With our present dispositions we are prepared to meet the enemy at any point he may assail, either with a portion or with the whole of his forces, and should he present us an opportunity we shall not fail to strike him. My position is to some extent embarrassing in regard to offensive movements. In a country so utterly destitute we cannot for a moment abandon our line of communications, and unable to detach a sufficient force to guard it, we must necessarily maneuver between the enemy and our supplies. The approach of his right column (the heaviest, it will be observed) is directly on our left flank and seriously threatens our railroad. No effort will be spared to bring him to an engagement whenever the chances shall favor us.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Read and returned.

The case demands great activity, with which it is hoped the enemy's purpose may be defeated by fighting his two columns separately. If the weakest can be beaten first the strongest will be attacked afterward, with the advantage which success and reinforcements will give. In the meantime, it seems feasible to operate effectively on Rosecrans' line of communication by sending out cavalry expeditions.

J. D[AVIS].

FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA,
September 9, 1863.

The order to General Jones is just what I desired, and renders the evacuation unnecessary at present.† Burnside's force is not less than

* See Seddon to Bragg, September 12, Part IV, p. 639.

† See Seddon to Bragg, September 7, Part IV, p. 623.

20,000, but is mostly tending this way. Rosecrans' main force had obtained my left and rear. I followed and endeavored to bring him to action and secure my connections. This may compel the loss of Chattanooga, but is unavoidable.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

FIVE MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA, 10TH,
Via Dalton, September 11, 1863.

(Received 11th.)

The enemy entered Chattanooga yesterday in force, driving out the small garrison I could leave behind. His main force in Will's Valley still threatens my rear, and compels me to follow on this side of the mountain. The difficulty of supplying the army in this mountainous region is very great, and may compel me to turn east to the railroad.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

LA FAYETTE, *September 14, 1863.*

(Received 15th.)

We have so far failed to encounter the enemy in any force. Whenever we make our appearance he retires before us. His policy seems to be to avoid an engagement. We shall press him as long as able to subsist.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

LA FAYETTE, *September 15, 1863.*

(Received 16th.)

The enemy has retired before us at all points. We shall now turn on him in the direction of Chattanooga.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA,
September 21, 1863.

The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small-arms, and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete, and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brigadier-Generals Preston Smith, Helm, and Deshler are killed; Major-General Hood and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, and Brown wounded.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[General S. COOPER.]

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER,
September 21, 1863.

After two days' hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, and now hold the field; but he still confronts us. The losses are heavy on both sides; especially so in our officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery and some 2,500 prisoners.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

THREE MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA,
Via Tunnel Hill, September 23, 1863.

The enemy is confronting us behind strong defenses. Our troops are arriving and deploying, but our policy can only be determined after developing him more fully. He is in very heavy force. A regimental color of Burnside's (Ninth) corps was captured on the field of Chickamauga. Half of McLaws' division not yet up.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 24, 1863.*

The report from General Hood last night was favorable. Our prisoners will reach 7,000, of which 2,000 are wounded. We have 25 stand of colors and guidons, 36 pieces of artillery, and have already collected 15,000 small-arms over and above those left on the field by our killed and wounded. More are being found. Our movements are much retarded by limited field transportation and the breaks on the road.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Three Miles from Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

SIR: The enemy having thrown the main body of his forces from his depot at Stevenson to the south of Chattanooga, in the direction of our communications, it became necessary for me to meet that movement or suffer an isolation from my supplies, and the probable destruction of our depots and workshops. Major-General Buckner with his forces, entirely too weak to cope with the heavy column approaching him from Kentucky, and threatened by a corps in his rear, had been withdrawn from the line of railroad through East Tennessee and united with this army. Unable to divide without great danger to both parts, our opponents having the power to concentrate on either, I marched from Chattanooga on the 8th instant with the whole force, and took position opposite the enemy's center, extending from the crossing of the Chickamauga to La Fayette, Ga. This movement checked the enemy's advance, and, as I expected, he took possession of Chattanooga, and looking upon our movement as a retreat, commenced a concentration and pursuit. As soon as his movements were sufficiently developed I marched on the 17th instant

from La Fayette to meet him, throwing my forces along the Chickamauga between him and my supplies at Ringgold.

On the afternoon of the 18th, we effected a crossing of the Chickamauga at two points, about 7 miles nearly due west from Ringgold, after considerable resistance and some loss.

These forces moved at daylight on the 19th up the Chickamauga, and were joined by others, which crossed in succession as their positions were unmasked. About 10 a. m. our right encountered the enemy, and the action soon became hot and extended gradually toward our left. It was most obstinate until dark, and only resulted in a partial success. Our forces were all concentrated that night, and a vigorous assault ordered at daylight on the 20th, to commence on the right and be taken up to the left. By delays, not yet satisfactorily explained, this movement was not made until near 11 o'clock, and after I had visited that part of the field and reiterated my orders to Lieutenant-General Polk. After being commenced it was promptly, vigorously, and satisfactorily followed on the left under Lieutenant-General Longstreet. We met with the most obstinate resistance, the enemy holding selected positions strengthened by barricades, slight breastworks of timber and abatis, all concealed from us in a dense forest. Though frequently repulsed at points, our troops invariably returned to the charge, and when night suspended the work the whole field was ours.

The next morning the enemy had entirely disappeared from our front, leaving his dead and wounded. A vigorous pursuit followed his rear guard into Chattanooga, where we found him strongly entrenched.

We lost some artillery the first day, but recovered all before the close of the action. Thirty-six pieces taken from the enemy have so far been reported and secured. We have also collected about 15,000 stand of small-arms over and above what were left on the field from our casualties, and have some 25 stand of colors and guidons, and about 7,000 prisoners. These gratifying results were obtained at a heavy sacrifice on our part. Major-General Hood lost a leg on the 20th, when gallantly leading his command. Brig. Gen. Preston Smith was killed on the 19th, and Brig. Gens. B. H. Helm and James Deshler fell on the next day—all gallant soldiers and able commanders. Brigadier-Generals Gregg, McNair, and Adams were severely wounded, the first two not dangerously; the latter is missing. The accounts of him are conflicting, but he probably fell into the hands of the enemy. Brigadier-General Brown was slightly wounded, but is again on duty. The loss of inferior officers and men, though known to be large, is not yet sufficiently ascertained to justify an estimate.

The conduct of the troops was admirable. Though often repulsed, they never failed to respond when called on, and finally carried all before them. For two weeks most of them had been without shelter, on short rations, in a country parched by drought, where drinking water was difficult to obtain, yet no murmur was heard, and all was glee and cheerfulness whenever the enemy was found. During the action, and for a day or two before, and up to this time, all were on short rations and without cooking utensils.

The enemy had concentrated against us four corps, being all of Rosecrans' army, and one infantry standard was captured from a regiment of Burnside's old army corps—the Ninth. But three small infantry brigades of General Longstreet's command had joined us.

Under all the circumstances we could not have anticipated more satisfactory results, and feel that the protection of a merciful Providence has been extended to us at a time when the safety of our cause was involved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Three Miles South of Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

SIR : Herewith will be found an approximate return of the killed, wounded, and missing at Chickamauga.* Some of the missing are returning, and many of the wounds reported are very slight. Returns from the cavalry have not been received. They will swell the aggregate to nearly if not quite 18,000.

A field return of the present effective strength (infantry and artillery) is also inclosed. The enemy far exceeds us in strength now, and is rapidly and heavily re-enforcing. Every available man should be pushed to our assistance.

The question of subsistence should receive early attention, as our supplies are nearly exhausted at Atlanta.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

FIELD RETURN OF THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Infantry :		
Polk's corps.....	10, 313	
Hill's corps.....	10, 307	
Longstreet's corps.....	†15, 522	
	36, 142	
Artillery :		
Polk's corps.....	755	
Hill's corps.....	922	
Longstreet's corps.....	1, 027	
	2, 704	
Total effective†.....		38, 846

The artillery is much crippled by loss of horses.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
September 27, 1863.

* Not found.

† Includes Buckner's.

‡ See Lee to Davis, September 14, 1863, Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 720.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

SIR: In my report from this place, dated September 24, 1863, occurs this sentence: "But three small infantry brigades of General Longstreet's command had joined us." This was intended and should have been made to apply to the commencement of the action on Saturday, the 19th. Two other brigades of McLaws' division joined on Sunday morning, and rendered distinguished service on that day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,
January 3, 1864.

SIR: I forward the reports of the battle of Chickamauga by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Ellis. The maps of the battle-field have been so long and so unexpectedly delayed that I conclude not to wait for them any longer. They are daily expected from Dalton, where I left them nearly completed, and will be forwarded as soon as received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,
December 28, 1863.

SIR: Most of the subordinate reports of the operations of our troops at the battle of Chickamauga having been received are herewith forwarded, and for the better understanding of the movements preceding and following that important event the following narrative is submitted:

On August 20, it was ascertained certainly that the Federal army from Middle Tennessee, under General Rosecrans, had crossed the mountains to Stevenson and Bridgeport. His force of effective infantry and artillery amounted to fully 70,000, divided into four corps. About the same time General Burnside advanced from Kentucky toward Knoxville, East Tennessee, with a force estimated by the general commanding that department at over 25,000.

In view of the great superiority of numbers brought against him General Buckner concluded to evacuate Knoxville, and with a force of about 5,000 infantry and artillery and his cavalry took position in the vicinity of Loudon. Two brigades of his command (Frazer's, at Cumberland Gap, and Jackson's, in Northeast Tennessee) were thus severed from us.

The enemy having already obtained a lodgment in East Tennessee by another route, the continued occupation of Cumberland Gap became very hazardous to the garrison and comparatively unimportant to us. Its evacuation was accordingly ordered, but on the appeal

of its commander, stating his resources and ability for defense, favorably indorsed by Major-General Buckner, the orders were suspended on August 31. The main body of our army was encamped near Chattanooga, while the cavalry force, much reduced and enfeebled by long service on short rations, was recruiting in the vicinity of Rome, Ga.

Immediately after crossing the mountains to the Tennessee the enemy threw a corps by way of Sequatchie Valley, to strike the rear of General Buckner's command, while Burnside occupied him in front. One division already ordered to his assistance proving insufficient to meet the force concentrating on him, Buckner was directed to withdraw to the Hiwassee with his infantry, artillery, and supplies, and to hold his cavalry in front to check the enemy's advance. As soon as this change was made the corps threatening his rear was withdrawn, and the enemy commenced a movement in force against our left and rear.

On the last of August, it became known that he had crossed his main force over the Tennessee River at and near Caperton's Ferry, the most accessible point from Stevenson. By a direct route he was now as near our main depot of supplies as we were, and our whole line of communication was exposed, while his was partially secured by mountains and the river. By the timely arrival of two small divisions from Mississippi our effective force, exclusive of cavalry, was now a little over 35,000, with which it was determined to strike on the first favorable opportunity.

Closely watched by our cavalry, which had been brought forward, it was soon ascertained that the enemy's general movement was toward our left and rear in the direction of Dalton and Rome, keeping Lookout Mountain between us. The nature of the country and the want of supplies in it, with the presence of Burnside's force on our right, rendered a movement on the enemy's rear with our inferior force extremely hazardous, if not impracticable. It was therefore determined to meet him in front whenever he should emerge from the mountain gorges. To do this and hold Chattanooga was impossible without such a division of our small force as to endanger both parts.

Accordingly our troops were put in motion on September 7 and 8, and took position from Lee and Gordon's Mills to La Fayette, on the road leading south from Chattanooga and fronting the east slope of Lookout Mountain. The forces on the Hiwassee and at Chickamauga Station took the route by Ringgold. A small cavalry force was left in observation at Chattanooga, and a brigade of infantry, strongly supported by cavalry, was left at Ringgold to hold the railroad and protect it from raids.

As soon as our movement was known to the enemy his corps nearest Chattanooga, and which had been threatening Buckner's rear, was thrown into that place, and shortly thereafter commenced to move on our rear by the two roads to La Fayette and Ringgold. Two other corps were now in Will's Valley—one nearly opposite the head of McLemore's Cove (a valley formed by Lookout Mountain and a spur of the main range, called Pigeon Mountain) and the other at or near Colonel Winston's, opposite Alpine.

During the 9th it was ascertained that a column, estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000, had crossed Lookout Mountain into the cove by way of Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps. Thrown off his guard by our rapid movement, apparently in retreat, when in reality we had concen-

trated opposite his center, and deceived by the information from deserters and others sent into his lines, the enemy pressed on his columns to intercept us and thus exposed himself in detail.

Major-General Hindman received verbal instructions on the 9th to prepare his division to move against this force, and was informed that another division from Lieutenant-General Hill's command, at La Fayette, would join him. That evening the following written orders were issued to Generals Hindman and Hill :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Lee and Gordon's Mills, September 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL : You will move with your division immediately to Davis' Cross-Roads, on the road from La Fayette to Stevens' Gap. At this point you will put yourself in communication with the column of General Hill, ordered to move to the same point, and take command of the joint forces, or report to the officer commanding Hill's column according to rank. If in command you will move upon the enemy, reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap. Another column of the enemy is reported to be at Cooper's Gap; number not known.

I am, general, &c.,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Lee and Gordon's Mills, September 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General HILL,
Commanding Corps :

GENERAL : I inclose orders given to General Hindman. General Bragg directs that you send or take, as your judgment dictates, Cleburne's division to unite with General Hindman at Davis' Cross-Roads to-morrow morning. Hindman starts at 12 o'clock to-night, and he has 18 miles to make. The commander of the column thus united will move upon the enemy encamped at the foot of Stevens' Gap, said to be 4,000 or 5,000. If unforeseen circumstances should prevent your movement, notify Hindman. A cavalry force should accompany your column. Hindman has none. Open communication with Hindman with your cavalry in advance of the junction. He marches on the road from Dr. Anderson's to Davis' Cross-Roads.

I am, general, &c.,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the receipt of his order, during the night, General Hill replied that the movement required by him was impracticable, as General Cleburne was sick, and both the gaps (Dug and Catlett's) had been blocked by felling timber, which would require twenty-four hours for its removal.

Not to lose this favorable opportunity—Hindman, by a prompt movement, being already in position—the following orders were issued at 8 a. m. on the 10th, for Major-General Buckner to move with his two divisions and report to Hindman :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Lee and Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Anderson's :

GENERAL : I inclose orders issued last night to Generals Hill and Hindman. General Hill has found it impossible to carry out the part assigned to Cleburne's division. The general commanding desires that you will execute without delay the order issued to General Hill. You can move to Davis' Cross-Roads by the direct road from your present position at Anderson's, along which General Hindman has passed.

I am, general, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And both Hindman and Hill were notified. Hindman had halted his division at Morgan's, some 3 or 4 miles from Davis' Cross-Roads, in the cove, and at this point Buckner joined him during the afternoon of the 10th.

Reports fully confirming previous information in regard to the position of the enemy's forces were received during the 10th, and it became certain he was moving his three columns to form a junction upon us at or near La Fayette.

The corps near Colonel Winston's moved on the mountain toward Alpine, a point 20 miles south of us. The one opposite the cove continued its movement and threw forward its advance to Davis' Cross-Roads, and Crittenden moved from Chattanooga on the roads to Ringgold and Lee and Gordon's Mills. To strike these isolated commands in succession was our obvious policy. To secure more prompt and decided action in the movement ordered against the enemy's center, my headquarters were removed to La Fayette, where I arrived about 11.30 p. m. on the 10th, and Lieutenant-General Polk was ordered forward with his remaining division to Anderson's, so as to cover Hindman's rear during the operations in the cove.

At La Fayette, I met Major Nocquet, engineer officer on General Buckner's staff, sent by General Hindman, after a junction of their commands, to confer with me and suggest a change in the plan of operations. After hearing the report of this officer, and obtaining from the active and energetic cavalry commander in front of our position (Brigadier-General Martin) the latest information of the enemy's movements and position, I verbally directed the major to return to General Hindman and say that my plans could not be changed, and that he would carry out his orders. At the same time the following written orders were sent to the general by courier:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, Ga., September 10, 1863—12 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Headquarters are here, and the following is the information: Crittenden's corps is advancing on us from Chattanooga. A large force from the south has advanced to within 7 miles of this point. Polk is left at Anderson's to cover your rear. General Bragg orders you to attack and force your way through the enemy to this point at the earliest hour that you can see him in the morning. Cleburne will attack in front the moment your guns are heard.

I am, general, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Orders were also given for Walker's Reserve Corps to move promptly and join Cleburne's division at Dug Gap to unite in the attack. At the same time Cleburne's was directed to remove all obstructions in the road in his front, which was promptly done, and by daylight he was ready to move. The obstructions in Catlett's Gap were also ordered to be removed, to clear the road in Hindman's rear. Breckinridge's division (Hill's corps) was kept in position south of La Fayette, to check any movement the enemy might make from that direction.

At daylight I proceeded to join Cleburne at Dug Gap, and found him waiting the opening of Hindman's guns to move on the enemy's flank and rear. Most of the day was spent in this position, waiting in great anxiety for the attack by Hindman's column. Several couriers and two staff officers were dispatched at different times urging him to move with promptness and vigor.

About the middle of the afternoon the first gun was heard, when the advance of Cleburne's division discovered the enemy had taken advantage of our delay and retreated to the mountain passes. The enemy now discovered his error, and commenced to repair it by withdrawing his corps from the direction of Alpine to unite with the one near McLemore's Cove, while that was gradually extended toward Lee and Gordon's Mills.

Our movement having thus failed in its justly anticipated results, it was determined to turn upon the third corps of the enemy, approaching us from the direction of Chattanooga. The forces were accordingly withdrawn to La Fayette, and Polk's and Walker's corps were moved immediately in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills. The one corps of the enemy in this direction was known to be divided, one division having been sent to Ringgold. Upon learning the dispositions of the enemy from our cavalry commander in that direction, on the afternoon of the 12th Lieutenant-General Polk, commanding the advance forces, was directed in the following note to attack at daylight on the 13th :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, Ga., September 12, [1863]—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : I inclose you a dispatch* from General Pegram. This presents you a fine opportunity of striking Crittenden in detail, and I hope you will avail yourself of it at daylight to-morrow. This division crushed, and the others are yours. We can then turn again on the force in the cove. Wheeler's cavalry will move on Wilder, so as to cover your right. I shall be delighted to hear of your success.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Upon further information, the order was renewed in two notes at later hours of the same day, as follows :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, September 12, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps :

GENERAL : I inclose you a dispatch, marked A,* and I now give you the orders of the commanding general, viz, to attack at day dawn to-morrow. The infantry column reported in said dispatch at three-quarters of a mile beyond Pea Vine Church, on the road to Graysville from La Fayette.

I am, general, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, Ga, September 12, 1863. †

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Corps :

GENERAL : The enemy is approaching from the south, and it is highly important that your attack in the morning should be quick and decided. Let no time be lost.

I am, general, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 11 p. m. a dispatch was received from the general, stating that he had taken a strong position for defense, and requesting that he should be heavily re-enforced. He was promptly ordered not to defer his attack, his force being already numerically superior to the

* Not found.

† Copy with Polk's records is dated September 13, 12.30 a. m. See p. 50.

enemy, and was reminded that his success depended upon the promptness and rapidity of his movements. He was further informed that Buckner's corps would be moved within supporting distance the next morning.

Early on the 13th, I proceeded to the front, ahead of Buckner's command, to find that no advance had been made on the enemy, and that his forces had formed a junction and recrossed the Chickamauga. Again disappointed, immediate measures were taken to place our trains and limited supplies in safe positions, when all our forces were concentrated along the Chickamauga, threatening the enemy in front. Major-General Wheeler, with two divisions of cavalry, occupied the positions on the extreme left, vacated by Hill's corps, and was directed to press the enemy in McLemore's Cove, to divert his attention from our real movement. Brigadier-General Forrest, with his own and Pegram's divisions of cavalry, covered the movement on our front and right. Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, whose brigade had been at Ringgold, holding the railroad, was moved toward Reed's Bridge, which brought him on the extreme right of the line. Walker's corps formed on his left opposite Alexander's Bridge, Buckner's next near Thedford's Ford, Polk's opposite Lee and Gordon's Mills, and Hill's on the extreme left. With Johnson moved two brigades just arrived from Mississippi, and three of Longstreet's corps, all without artillery and transportation.

The following orders were issued on the night of the 17th, for the forces to cross the Chickamauga, commencing the movement at 6 a. m. on the 18th by the extreme right, at Reed's Bridge :

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Lee's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

1. Johnson's column (Hood's), on crossing at or near Reed's Bridge, will turn to the left by the most practicable route and sweep up the Chickamauga, toward Lee and Gordon's Mills.

2. Walker, crossing at Alexander's Bridge, will unite in this move and push vigorously on the enemy's flank and rear in the same direction.

3. Buckner, crossing at Thedford's Ford, will join in the movement to the left, and press the enemy up the stream from Polk's front at Lee and Gordon's Mills.

4. Polk will press his forces to the front of Lee and Gordon's Mills, and if met by too much resistance to cross will bear to the right and cross at Dalton's Ford, or at Thedford's, as may be necessary, and join in the attack wherever the enemy may be.

5. Hill will cover our left flank from an advance of the enemy from the cove, and by pressing the cavalry in his front ascertain if the enemy is re-enforcing at Lee and Gordon's Mills, in which event he will attack them in flank.

6. Wheeler's cavalry will hold the gaps in Pigeon Mountain and cover our rear and left and bring up stragglers.

7. All teams, &c., not with troops should go toward Ringgold and Dalton, beyond Taylor's Ridge. All cooking should be done at the trains. Rations, when cooked, will be forwarded to the troops.

8. The above movements will be executed with the utmost promptness, vigor, and persistence.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The resistance offered by the enemy's cavalry and the difficulties arising from the bad and narrow country roads caused unexpected delays in the execution of these movements. Though the commander of the right column was several times urged to press forward, his crossing was not effected until late in the afternoon. At this time Major-General Hood, of Longstreet's corps, arrived and

assumed command of the column, Brigadier-General Johnson resuming his improvised division of three brigades.

Alexander's Bridge was hotly contested and finally broken up by the enemy just as General Walker secured possession. He moved down stream, however, a short distance, and crossed, as directed, at Byram's Ford, and thus secured a junction with Hood after night.

The movement was resumed at daylight on the 19th, and Buckner's corps, with Cheatham's division, of Polk's, had crossed and formed, when a brisk engagement commenced with our cavalry under Forrest on the extreme right about 9 o'clock. A brigade from Walker was ordered to Forrest's support, and soon after Walker was ordered to attack with his whole force. Our line was now formed, with Buckner's left resting on the Chickamauga about 1 mile below Lee and Gordon's Mills. On his right came Hood with his own and Johnson's divisions, with Walker on the extreme right, Cheatham's division being in reserve, the general direction being a little east of north. The attack ordered by our right was made by General Walker in his usual gallant style, and soon developed a largely superior force opposed. He drove them handsomely, however, and captured several batteries of artillery in most gallant charges. Before Cheatham's division, ordered to his support, could reach him, he had been pressed back to his first position by the extended lines of the enemy assailing him on both flanks. The two commands united were soon enabled to force the enemy back again and recover our advantage, though we were yet greatly outnumbered.

These movements on our right were in a direction to leave an opening in our line between Cheatham and Hood. Stewart's division, forming Buckner's second line, was thrown to the right to fill this, and it soon became hotly engaged, as did Hood's whole front.

The enemy, whose left was at Lee and Gordon's Mills when our movement commenced, had rapidly transferred forces from his extreme right, changing his entire line, and seemed disposed to dispute with all his ability our effort to gain the main road to Chattanooga, in his rear. Lieutenant-General Polk was ordered to move his remaining division across at the nearest ford, and to assume the command in person on our right. Hill's corps was also ordered to cross below Lee and Gordon's Mills and join the line on the right. While these movements were being made, our right and center were heavily and almost constantly engaged. Stewart, by a vigorous assault, broke the enemy's center and penetrated far into his lines, but was obliged to retire for want of sufficient force to meet the heavy enfilade fire which he encountered from the right. Hood, later engaged, advanced from the first fire, and continued to drive the force in his front until night. Cleburne's division, of Hill's corps, which first reached the right, was ordered to attack immediately in conjunction with the force already engaged. This veteran command, under its gallant chief, moved to its work after sunset, taking the enemy completely by surprise, driving him in great disorder for nearly a mile, and inflicting a very heavy loss.

Night found us masters of the ground, after a series of very obstinate contests with largely superior numbers. From captured prisoners and others we learned with certainty that we had encountered the enemy's whole force, which had been moving day and night since they first ascertained the direction of our march. Orders had been given for the rapid march to the field of all re-enforcements arriving by railroad, and three additional brigades from this source

joined us early next morning. The remaining forces on our extreme left, east of the Chickamauga, had been ordered up early in the afternoon, but reached the field too late to participate in the engagement of that day. They were ordered into line on their arrival, and disposed for a renewal of the action early the next morning. Information was received from Lieutenant-General Longstreet of his arrival at Ringgold and departure for the field. Five small brigades of his corps (about 5,000 effective infantry, no artillery) reached us in time to participate in the action, three of them on the 19th and two more on the 20th.

Upon the close of the engagement on the evening of the 19th, the proper commanders were summoned to my camp fire, and there received specific information and instructions touching the dispositions of the troops and for the operations of the next morning. The whole force was divided for the next morning into two commands and assigned to the two senior lieutenant-generals, Longstreet and Polk—the former to the left, where all his own troops were stationed, the latter continuing his command of the right. Lieutenant-General Longstreet reached my headquarters about 11 p. m., and immediately received his instructions. After a few hours' rest at my camp fire he moved at daylight to his line, just in front of my position.

Lieutenant-General Polk was ordered to assail the enemy on our extreme right at day-dawn on the 20th, and to take up the attack in succession rapidly to the left. The left wing was to await the attack by the right, take it up promptly when made, and the whole line was then to be pushed vigorously and persistently against the enemy throughout its extent.

Before the dawn of day myself and staff were ready for the saddle, occupying a position immediately in rear of and accessible to all parts of the line. With increasing anxiety and disappointment I waited until after sunrise without hearing a gun, and at length dispatched a staff officer to Lieutenant-General Polk to ascertain the cause of the delay and urge him to a prompt and speedy movement. This officer, not finding the general with his troops, and learning where he had spent the night, proceeded across Alexander's Bridge to the east side of the Chickamauga and there delivered my message.

Proceeding in person to the right wing, I found the troops not even prepared for the movement. Messengers were immediately dispatched for Lieutenant-General Polk, and he shortly after joined me. My orders were renewed, and the general was urged to their prompt execution, the more important as the ear was saluted throughout the night with the sounds of the ax and falling timber as the enemy industriously labored to strengthen his position by hastily constructed barricades and breastworks. A reconnaissance made in the front of our extreme right during this delay crossed the main road to Chattanooga and proved the important fact that this greatly desired position was open to our possession.

The reasons assigned for this unfortunate delay by the wing commander appear in part in the reports of his subordinates. It is sufficient to say they are entirely unsatisfactory. It also appears from these reports that when the action was opened on the right about 10 a. m. the troops were moved to the assault in detail and by detachments, unsupported, until nearly all parts of the right wing were in turn repulsed with heavy losses.

Our troops were led with the greatest gallantry and exhibited great coolness, bravery, and heroic devotion. In no instance did they fail

when called on to rally and return to the charge. But though invariably driving the enemy with slaughter at the points assailed, they were compelled in turn to yield to the greatly superior numbers constantly brought against them. The attack on the left, promptly made as ordered, met with less resistance, much of the enemy's strength having been transferred to our right, and was successfully and vigorously followed up.

About 2 p. m., passing along the line to our left, I found we had been checked in our progress by encountering a strong position strengthened by works and obstinately defended. Unable to afford assistance from any other part of the field, written orders were immediately dispatched to Lieutenant-General Polk to again assault the enemy in his front with his whole force and to persist until he should dislodge him from his position. Directing the operations on our left to be continued, I moved again to the right and soon dispatched a staff officer to General Polk, urging a prompt and vigorous execution of my written orders.

About 4 p. m. this general assault was made and the attack was continued from right to left until the enemy gave way at different points, and finally, about dark, yielded us his line. The contest was severe, but the impetuous charge of our troops could not be resisted when they were brought to bear in full force, even where the enemy possessed all the advantage of position and breastworks. The troops were halted by their respective commanders when the darkness of the night and the density of the forest rendered further movements uncertain and dangerous, and the army bivouacked on the ground it had so gallantly won.

Both flanks having advanced more rapidly than the center, they were found confronting each other in lines nearly parallel and within artillery range. Any advance by them, especially at night, over ground so thickly wooded, might have resulted in the most serious consequences.

The enemy, though driven from his line, still confronted us, and desultory firing was heard until 8 p. m. Other noises, indicating movements and dispositions for the morrow, continued until a late hour at night.

During the operations by the main forces on the 19th and 20th, the cavalry on the flanks was actively and usefully employed, holding the enemy in observation and threatening or assailing him as occasion offered.

From the report of Major-General Wheeler, commanding on the left, it will be seen what important service was rendered both on the 20th and 21st by his command, especially in the capture of prisoners and property and in the dispersion of the enemy's cavalry.

Brigadier-General Forrest's report will show equally gallant and valuable services by his command, on our right. Exhausted by two days' battle, with very limited supply of provisions, and almost destitute of water, some time in daylight was absolutely essential for our troops to supply these necessities and replenish their ammunition before renewing the contest.

Availing myself of this necessary delay to inspect and readjust my lines, I moved as soon as daylight served on the 21st. On my arrival about sunrise near Lieutenant-General Polk's bivouac, I met the ever-vigilant Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding a division in our front line, who was awaiting the general to report that his picket this morning discovered the enemy had retreated during the night

from his immediate front. Instructions were promptly given to push our whole line of skirmishers to the front, and I moved to the left and extended these orders. All the cavalry at hand, including my personal guard, were ordered to the front.

Members of my staff, in passing through the lines of our left wing with their escort, were warned of danger and told that they were entering on the neutral ground between us and the enemy. But this proved to be an error, and our cavalry soon came upon the enemy's rear guard where the main road passes through Missionary Ridge. He had availed himself of the night to withdraw from our front, and his main body was already in position within his lines at Chattanooga.

Any immediate pursuit by our infantry and artillery would have been fruitless, as it was not deemed practicable with our weak and exhausted force to assail the enemy, now more than double our numbers, behind his intrenchments. Though we had defeated him and driven him from the field with heavy loss in men, arms, and artillery, it had only been done by heavy sacrifices, in repeated, persistent, and most gallant assaults upon superior numbers strongly posted and protected.

The conduct of our troops was excellent throughout the prolonged contest. Often repulsed where success seemed impossible, they never failed to rally and return to the charge until the last combined and determined effort, in which the spirit of every man seemed to conspire for success, was crowned with the reward due to such gallantry in a just cause.

Our loss was in proportion to the prolonged and obstinate struggle. Two-fifths of our gallant troops had fallen, and the number of general and staff officers stricken down will best show how these troops were led.

Major-General Hood, the model soldier and inspiring leader, fell after contributing largely to our success, and has suffered the irreparable loss of a leg. That his valuable life should be spared to us is, however, a source for thankfulness and gratitude.

Major-General Hindman, highly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct, received a severe contusion, but persisted in keeping the saddle until he witnessed the success in which his command largely participated.

Brig. Gens. B. H. Helm, Preston Smith, and James Deshler died upon the field in the heroic discharge of duty. They were true patriots and gallant soldiers, and worthy of the high reputation they enjoyed.

Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, and McNair fell severely wounded while gallantly leading their commands in the thickest of the fight. It is gratifying to know they are convalescing and will be again found at the post of duty and danger.

Judging from appearances on the field, the enemy's losses must have exceeded our own largely, but we have no means of correctly estimating them. We captured over 8,000 prisoners, 51 pieces of artillery, 15,000 stand of small-arms, and quantities of ammunition, with wagons, ambulances, and teams, medicines, hospital stores, &c., in large quantities.

The accompanying maps* (1, 2, 3, and 4), based on accurate surveys, will afford the necessary information for the correct under-

* Not found.

standing of the movements of both armies. The positions of the troops on the field are given mostly from the sketches of their respective commanders. The times selected for indication were the morning of the 19th, when the action commenced; the morning of the 20th, and the evening of the 20th at the close of the operations.

There has been much delay in rendering some of the subordinate reports, and none have been received from Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hill,* and only two from brigades in Longstreet's corps. The absence of these has caused a delay in making up my own, and induced me to defer forwarding the others, hoping that all might be submitted together.

For the many deeds of daring and acts of heroic devotion exhibited on this field reference is made to the subordinate reports. It will be remarked that the private soldier is eminently distinguished, as he always will be in an army where the rank and file is made up of the best citizens of the country.

The medical officers, both in the field and in the hospitals, earned the lasting gratitude of the soldier and deserve the highest commendation. The great number of wounded thrown suddenly upon their hands taxed every energy and every faculty. With means greatly inadequate, especially in transportation, they soon reduced confusion into order, and by assiduity and skill afforded to the gallant sufferers that temporal relief for which they might look in vain to any other source. In this connection it is a pleasing duty to acknowledge in grateful terms the deep indebtedness of the army to the hospital relief associations, which so promptly and so generously pressed forward their much needed assistance. Under the admirable management of their officers in Atlanta we were soon furnished with every necessary and comfort, and stores continued to arrive until notice was given that our wants were all supplied.

The officers of my staff, personal and general, served me on this field and on the arduous marches preceding with their usual zeal, intelligence, and gallantry.

The whole cavalry force having been dispatched to press the enemy and cut off detachments, orders were given for the army to move to a point near the railroad and convenient to water, still interposing between the enemy and our large number of wounded our trophies and our wounded prisoners, whose removal from the field occupied many days.

Our supplies of all kinds were greatly reduced, the railroad having been constantly occupied in transporting troops, prisoners, and our wounded, and the bridges having been destroyed to a point 2 miles south of Ringgold. These supplies were ordered replenished, and as soon as it was seen that we could be subsisted the army was moved forward to seize and hold the only communication the enemy had with his supplies in the rear. His most important road and the shortest by half to his depot at Bridgeport lay along the south bank of the Tennessee. The holding of this all-important route was confided to Lieutenant-General Longstreet's command, and its possession forced the enemy to a road double the length, over two ranges of mountains, by wagon transportation. At the same time our cavalry, in large force, was thrown across the river to operate on this long and difficult route. These dispositions faithfully sustained insured the enemy's speedy evacuation of Chattanooga for want of

*See note to Hill's report, p. 147.

food and forage. Possessed of the shortest road to his depot, and the one by which re-enforcements must reach him, we held him at our mercy and his destruction was only a question of time.

The disastrous loss of these advantages and our subsequent operations in consequence must be the subject of a future communication.

The suggestion of a movement by our right immediately after the battle to the north of the Tennessee and thence upon Nashville requires notice only because it will find a place on the files of the department. Such a movement was utterly impossible for want of transportation. Nearly half our army consisted of re-enforcements just before the battle without a wagon or an artillery horse, and nearly, if not quite, a third of the artillery horses on the field had been lost. The railroad bridges, too, had been destroyed to a point south of Ringgold, and on all the road from Cleveland to Knoxville. To these insurmountable difficulties were added the entire absence of means to cross the river except by fording at a few precarious points too deep for artillery and the well-known danger of sudden rises, by which all communication would be cut, a contingency which did actually happen a few days after the visionary scheme was proposed. But the most serious objection to the proposition was its entire want of military propriety. It abandoned to the enemy our entire line of communication and laid open to him our depots of supplies, while it placed us with a greatly inferior force beyond a difficult and at times impassable river, in a country affording no subsistence to men or animals. It also left open to the enemy, at a distance of only 10 miles, our battle-field, with thousands of our wounded and his own, and all the trophies and supplies we had won. All this was to be risked and given up for what? To gain the enemy's rear and cut him off from his depot of supplies by the route over the mountains, when the very movement abandoned to his unmolested use the better and more practicable route, of half the length, on the south side of the river. It is hardly necessary to say the proposition was not even entertained, whatever may have been the inferences drawn from subsequent movements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,

General.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant-General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 180. } *In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., Sept. 16, 1863.*

The troops will be held ready for an immediate move against the enemy. His demonstration on our flank has been thwarted, and twice has he retired before us when offered battle. We must now force him to the issue.

Soldiers, you are largely re-enforced; you must now seek the contest. In so doing I know you will be content to suffer privations and encounter hardships.

Heretofore you have never failed to respond to your general when he has asked sacrifice at your hands. Relying on your gallantry and patriotism, he asks you to add the crowning glory to the wreath you wear. Our cause is in your keeping; your enemy boasts that you are demoralized and retreating before him.

Having accomplished our object by driving back his flank movement, let us now turn on his main force and crush it in its fancied security.

Your generals will lead you; you have but to respond to assure us a glorious triumph over an insolent foe. I know what your response will be.

Trusting in God and the justice of our cause, and nerved by the love of the dear ones at home, failure is impossible and victory must be ours.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Field of Chickamauga, September 22, 1863.

It has pleased Almighty God to reward the valor and endurance of our troops by giving to our arms a complete victory over the enemy's superior numbers. Homage is due and is rendered unto Him who giveth not the battle to the strong.

Soldiers, after two days of severe battle, preceded by heavy and important outpost affairs, you have stormed the barricades and breastworks of the enemy, and driven before you in confusion and disorder an army largely superior in numbers, and whose constant theme was your demoralization and whose constant boast was your defeat. Your patient endurance under privations, your fortitude and your valor, displayed at all times and under all trials, have been meetly rewarded. Your commander acknowledges his obligations, and promises to you in advance the country's gratitude. But your task is not ended. We must drop a soldier's tear upon the graves of the noble men who have fallen by our sides and move forward. Much has been accomplished. More remains to be done before we can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 228. } *Dalton, Ga., December 22, 1863.*

The following resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, tendering the sincere and grateful thanks of the people of that State to the officers and soldiers of the Army of Tennessee for the courage and brave endurance displayed by them, are published for the information of the army:

The General Assembly of Georgia do resolve, That, acting for and in behalf of the people of the State, we hereby tender our sincere and grateful thanks to General Braxton Bragg and the officers and soldiers of his entire command, including each and every one of their gallant countrymen by whom they have been from time to time re-enforced, for the highly meritorious services they have rendered to the Confederacy, and especially in guarding the approaches to Georgia, and for the brilliant victory which they achieved over the Federal Army at Chickamauga.

Of this great army it may well be said that their patience has only been equaled by their courage. It is difficult to say which should be most admired in the history of its campaign, that Fabian strategy, sustained by patient brave endurance, which avoided general engagements until all things were ready, or the chivalric valor which carried the tide of battle against the stubborn invaders of our soil.

Resolved further, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to General Bragg, in order that they may be communicated to the army.

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. CARRINGTON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A. R. WRIGHT,

President of the Senate.

L. H. KEENAN,

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved November 11, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN,

Governor.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee :

KINLOCH FALCONER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,

Richmond, May 20, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War :

SIR : In the month of May, 1863, I forwarded to the Adjutant-General a full report of all my operations with the Army of Tennessee during its movements from Tupelo, Miss., in July, 1862, until its return from Kentucky in November of that year. In January last I also forwarded a full report of the operations of the same army, resulting in the battle of Chickamauga. Both these reports have been twice called for by Congress for publication, but have never been furnished. I find on inquiry that both were sent to the office of Secretary of War soon after receipt, and have never been returned. I have rested patiently under the criticism and assaults of parties misrepresenting the facts of these campaigns, knowing the truth, when revealed, would be my best vindication. As I cannot see any public necessity for withholding them, when all others of a much later date have been published, I beg to ask your special and early attention to them, and inquire if I may expect them to be sent to Congress ; or, if not, that I may know the reasons for withholding them.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,

General.

[Indorsements.]

MAY 20, 1864.

Mr. KEAN :

The following is correct, is it not? Respectfully acknowledge. The report of the Kentucky campaign it was not thought by the President expedient to publish. I have not felt at liberty to send it in. The copying of that of Chickamauga was not finished in time for the last Congress, and will now be forwarded. I was not aware it had not been furnished with others.

J. A. S[EDDON,]

Secretary.

MAY 21, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The memorandum is correct according to my recollection as respects the report of the Kentucky campaign, and is shown to be accurate as respects that of Chickamauga by the records of the office. General Bragg is in error in his statements that both these reports "were sent to the office of the Secretary of War soon after receipt, and have never been returned." The report of the Kentucky campaign was withdrawn from the copyist on June 5, 1863, and submitted by you to the President on the 6th with remarks. It has never been in the War Office since, and appears to have been returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office in March last.

The report of Chickamauga was received at this office January 13, 1864, and was immediately put in the hands of two copyists, who returned the duplicate copies March 23 (after the adjournment of Congress), and the original returned to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, after being compared with the copies, April 14, 1864.

As General Bragg may suppose that there has been unusual delay, these particulars will show the contrary to be the case.

Respectfully,

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief of Bureau of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, September 22, 1864.

A. R. LAMAR, Esq.,

Clerk of the House of Representatives, Richmond:

SIR: Accept my acknowledgments for the copies of the official report of the battle of Chickamauga. Quite an important error occurs in my report, on page 14, line 11, which reverses the meaning of a most important sentence. It reads: "It is sufficient to say they are entirely satisfactory," and should be, "entirely unsatisfactory."* There are a few other minor errors of little importance. If permitted, I desire to send a clerk to correct this error through the edition.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

No. 237.

Report of Capt. O. T. Gibbes, C. S. Artillery, Ordnance Officer.

Statement of captured stores taken at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and received by Capt. O. T. Gibbes, at Ringgold, Ga.

12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage and limber, made at Alleghany Arsenal, No. 7, 1858.....	1
6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber, foundry Boston, C. A. & Co.....	1
6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber, made at Greenwood's, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1861.....	1
12-pounder howitzer, with carriage and limber, Saint Louis, Mo., Marshall & Co., 1862.....	1
6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber.....	1

* Correction made in text.

6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1861.....	1
12-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber, Greenwood, Ohio, 1862, 1,324 pounds.....	1
3-inch steel rifled gun. U. S., No. 86, P. A. & Co., 817 pounds.....	1
3.8-inch bronze rifled gun, with carriage and limber, No. 56, Ames & Co., 1862, 924 pounds.....	1
6-pounder bronze rifled gun, with carriage and limber, C. A. & Co., Boston.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer and carriage, No. 92, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage, damaged, A. B. R. & Bro., Vicksburg, Miss.....	1
6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage and limber, Rome, Ga., Noble & Bro., 1862.....	1
12-pounder bronze mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 197, C. A. & Co.....	1
12-pounder bronze mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, J. R. A. & Co., 1862.....	1
3-inch iron rifled gun, with carriage and limber, Rome, Ga., Noble & Bro.....	1
3-inch iron rifled gun, with carriage and limber, Rome, Ga., Noble & Bro., 1862.....	1
3.8-inch bronze rifled gun, with carriage and limber, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, 854 pounds, No. 28, 1862.....	1
3.8-inch rifled gun, with carriage and limber, Springfield, Mass., M. P. Ames, No. 69.....	1
12-pounder bronze gun, Cooper, No. 142, 1,242 pounds, 1862.....	1
24-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 44, 674 pounds, 1859.....	1
24-pounder howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 11, 660 pounds, 1857..	1
6-pounder bronze gun, with carriage and limber.....	1
3.8-inch rifled gun, with carriage and limber, No. 37, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1861.....	1
3.8-inch rifled gun, with carriage and limber, Ames & Co., Chicopee, Mass., 864 pounds, 1861.....	1
12-pounder rifled gun, carriage and limber, Ames & Co., Chicopee, Mass., 760 pounds, 1856.....	1
12-pounder iron howitzer, with carriage and limber, J. R. & Co., 1861.....	1
3.8-inch rifled gun, with carriage and limber. Ames & Co., Chicopee, Mass., 873 pounds, 1861.....	1
3-inch iron rifled gun, broken trunnion.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer and carriage, J. Clark, New Orleans.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer and carriage, No. 186, C. A. & Co., Boston....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer and carriage, No. 16, Marshall & Co., Saint Louis.....	1
6-pounder bronze gun and carriage, No. 88, M. P. Ames, Springfield, Mass..	1
6-pounder bronze gun and carriage, No. 126, C. A. & Co., Boston.....	1
3-inch iron rifled gun.....	1
3.8-inch bronze rifled gun, with carriage and limber, C. A. & Co., 879 pounds.	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage and limber.....	1
12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage and limber, Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, No. 56, 1861.....	1
12-pounder bronze mountain howitzer, with carriage, C. A. & Co., No. 201, 1862.....	1
3.8-inch bronze rifled gun and carriage, No. 97, M. P. Ames, Springfield, Mass.....	1
3.8-inch bronze rifled gun, No. 54, Greenwood, Ohio.....	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 204, C. A. & Co., 1862.....	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 63, C. A. & Co., 1850.....	1
12-pounder iron howitzer, with carriage, J. R. & Co., 1861.....	1
12-pounder iron howitzer, with carriage, J. R. & Co., 1862.....	1
3-inch rifled gun, with carriage, No. 1480, J. R. & Co.....	1
6-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage, No. 195, C. A. & Co., Boston...	1

12-pounder bronze howitzer, with carriage, No. 86, M. P. Ames	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 1555, 222 pounds, J. R. A. & Co., 1862	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, with carriage and limber, No. 29, C. A. & Co., Boston, 1846	1
24-pounder howitzers, caissons and limbers	2
12-pounder howitzers, caissons and limbers	11
20-pounder Parrott, caisson and limber	1
3.8-inch rifle, caisson and limber	1
12-pounder caissons	9
6-pounder caissons	10
12-pounder mountain howitzer caisson	1
3-inch caisson	1
20-pounder limber	1
12-pounder limbers	10
6-pounder limbers	9
3.8-inch limber	1
3-inch limber	1
Gun carriages, damaged	4
12-pounder limber chests	11
6-pounder limber chests	5
3-inch limber chest	1
Battery wagon and limber	1
Artillery wheels	45
Artillery wheels (damaged)	15
Prolonges	2
12-pounder sponges and rammers	3
6-pounder sponges and rammers	2
24-pounder howitzer sponge and rammer	1
3-inch sponges and rammers	10
12-pounder worm	1
6-pounder worms	2
3-inch worms	2
Trail hand-spikes	30
Portable forge	1
Lot of damaged accouterments and knapsacks (10,000 cartridge boxes, 2,000 cap boxes, 4,200 bayonet scabbards, 200 knapsacks, the articles badly damaged)	1
Lot of damaged bayonets and ramrods (6,800 bayonets and 1,800 ram- rods)	1
Lot of damaged harness and buckets	1
Lot of damaged saber and saber bayonets (158 sabers)	1
Bass drums	3
Kettle-drum	1
6-pounder sponges and rammers (damaged)	6
12-pounder sponges and rammers (damaged)	3
Copper bugles (damaged)	3
12-pounder arm-chests (damaged)	6
12-pounder howitzer carriages (damaged)	2
3-inch carriage (damaged)	1
Caissons (damaged)	3
3-inch gun carriages and limbers (damaged)	4
Sponge-buckets (damaged)	3
6-pounder solid shot	841
6-pounder canister	133
6-pounder shell	25
6-pounder spherical case	93
12-pounder solid shot	83
12-pounder gun spherical case	61
12-pounder gun shell	92
12-pounder mountain howitzer canister	88
12-pounder mountain howitzer canister	135
12-pounder gun canister	60
12-pounder mountain howitzer shell	46
12-pounder mountain howitzer shell	189
12-pounder howitzer spherical case	115
24-pounder howitzer spherical case	98
24-pounder howitzer canister	12

10-pounder Parrott shell.....	104
20-pounder Parrott shell.....	120
2½-inch rifle shell.....	6
3.2-inch shot.....	13
3-inch rifle shell.....	48
6-pounder rifle shell.....	21
6-pounder rifle shot.....	12
Blank cartridges.....	237
3.8-inch rifle shell.....	110
12-pounder howitzer spherical case.....	140
Small arms.....	28, 281
Bayonets.....	461
Cartridges (for small-arms).....	135, 000
Cavalry saddles.....	6
Cavalry bridles.....	12
Bayonet scabbards.....	863
Cap-pouches.....	100
Cavalry saddles, leather, complete.....	29
Cavalry saddles, leather, not complete.....	4
Cavalry saddles, cloth, not complete.....	4
Cavalry saddles, cloth, not complete.....	8
Halters.....	7
Halters (damaged).....	4
Miscellaneous blankets.....	10
Cartridge boxes.....	696
Cap boxes.....	800
Waist belts and plates.....	368
Pounds picket rope.....	33
Shoulder straps.....	365

I certify that the within statement is correct.

O. T. GIBBES,

Captain, Ordnance Department, Army of Tennessee.

No. 238.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding Right Wing.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Anderson's House, September 11, 1863—1 a. m.

COLONEL: Having met the courier with the accompanying dispatch,* I have read and forwarded it. From this you will perceive that General Hindman thinks it doubtful whether the force at his disposal will be adequate for the emergency. Of this the general, perhaps, has better means of judging. In compliance with orders, I shall send the whole of my wagon train (Cheatham's and Hindman's) forward, and shall remain at Anderson's with the troops of Cheatham's division to cover Hindman's, and only to move forward to La Fayette when pressed by the enemy. It is for the commanding general to determine, with General Hindman's communication, whether my presence with Cheatham's division will be of more value to Hill or Hindman. I do not know the difficulties to be encountered in passing from the head of McLemore's Cove over to La Fayette, nor the strength of the force which the enemy can bring against Hill from the direction of Summerville; but I think it of the highest importance that thorough work should be made in the operations of the first attack.

* Not found as an inclosure; but see Exhibit M, p. 303.

One half of my wagon train has now passed Anderson's, and the other is following rapidly. General Buckner's wagon train I found crossing my road on my arrival at Anderson's, going in the direction of his column. Thirty wagons, composing his supply train, seem to have been ordered to fall in and accompany my wagon train. These are now going toward La Fayette; all the rest of his train, by General Buckner's orders, are following his column. I take it for granted the commanding general has abandoned the intention mentioned to me to take it the other way.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—My instructions are to remain here to protect Hindman unless pressed by the enemy. Supposing myself not to be pressed, how long am I to remain?

—

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Rock Spring Church, September 12, 1863—8 p. m.

GENERAL: I arrived here as soon as I anticipated, and have just finished reconnoitering the ground on which my engineers and General Cheatham have formed my line of battle. I send you a sketch* of the ground. You will see there are three roads converging on the spring. A is the Gordon's Mills road; B is the Pea Vine Church road, and C is the La Fayette and Ringgold road. From A to B, at the point where my line is, is three-quarters of a mile; from B to C is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On this line Cheatham's division is extended; it is too much drawn out and has no reserves of its own. It will take 10,000 men to fill the line as it should be. Since my arrival I find I have the whole of Crittenden's corps and Wilder's cavalry brigade immediately before me, to wit, Van Cleve on road A, with his advance encamping $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in my front; Palmer on road B, with his advance about the same distance, and Wood's on road C, with his advance on a line with the other two. It will thus be perceived I have the whole of Crittenden's corps, with Wilder's cavalry brigade, confronting me and moving in line of battle. How much more of the enemy's force is behind this line as a reserve there is no means of determining; but there is reason to believe that he has received a considerable accession of force at Chattanooga, and it is not to be believed that he will omit to send them forward. I am, therefore, clearly of the opinion that you should send to me additional force, so as to make failure impossible, and great success here would be of incalculable benefit to our cause. I think I should have, so as to make success sure, the force under General S. B. Buckner. That will leave General Hill's corps intact for any contingency in your quarter. In this opinion I find all the general officers with me agree, and I am myself so profoundly convinced of this that I beg leave, most respectfully and urgently, to press this upon your attention. It would not only insure success if there were no other troops present with the enemy as a reserve, but prevent failure if there should be.

* Not found.

The enemy is moving with steady step upon my position—it is a strong one—and will no doubt attack early in the morning.

My troops I cannot get into position in time to attack myself at so early an hour as day-dawn. If I find he is not going to attack me I will attack him without delay.

I send you a map* of the situation. I send this by a staff officer.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL.

HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

At Mrs. Park's, near Rock Spring,

September 17, 1863—10.30 p. m.

GENERAL: My divisions left La Fayette this p. m. as soon as the roads were clear, and arrived at the end of their march about 10 o'clock. I have caused Cheatham's division to be bivouacked in nearly the same position which it formerly occupied. It followed Walker's command. Hindman's division moved out on the Crawfish Valley road, and is now encamped with its right near the point at which Cheatham's left rests, and extends thence in the direction of Worthen's Gap. These are the dispositions I have made for the night. Early to-morrow morning permanent dispositions will be made. I find Worthen's Gap guarded by a brigade of Armstrong's cavalry, which is supported by Wharton's division of cavalry. I understand that Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions are on the Crawfish Spring road leading up the cove. I learn of no enemy on my right. General Armstrong informs me that he finds some of the enemy on the Chattanooga road, between Anderson's and Gordon's Mills; the force not known. He is picketing the Crawfish Valley road as far as Glass' Mill. The space between Pea Vine Church and Worthen's Gap is too long for my corps.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, *September 18, 1863—8.15 a. m.*

GENERAL: The order to move my corps at 6.30 a. m. was received at 6.15, and issued immediately. General Cheatham's division is in motion on the Long Hollow road. General Anderson moves on the Gordon's Mills road from Dr. Anderson's. I have ordered Armstrong to move a regiment ahead of each column; to move two regiments forward to the ford near Glass' Mill, and to hold Worthen's Gap and cover my flank with a brigade. It will be perceived that this force of cavalry is inadequate should the enemy, reported to be in force beyond Worthen's Gap, press on that flank. I have ordered my ordnance trains to be placed at Pea Vine Church, and shall myself move on the Gordon's Mills road.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff.*

* Not found; but see p. 75.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,

September 18, 1863—8.40 a. m.

GENERAL : Robertson's Reserve Artillery was ordered to report to me at La Fayette, and I ordered it to report to General Hindman for the march. General Anderson (commanding Hindman's division) states that he ordered copy of marching orders of that division to be furnished Major Robertson, and now reports that Major R[obertson] has not joined him and has not been found, although two couriers have been dispatched for him. The general commanding having subsequently informed me that he was not placed under my orders, but was only to march in company with my column, I thought it possible that other orders may have been given him from army headquarters. Please inform me. In the meantime I shall make further search for him and order him to follow General Cheatham's column.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

*Anderson's House, Two Miles from Gordon's Mills,**September 18, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

GENERAL : This column found the enemy in some force (not large) a short distance beyond this point. I am now engaged in deploying my troops and posting my batteries with a view of pressing him. A few of my batteries have already opened. A citizen from the other side of the river this morning reports the presence of five generals (Crittenden, Wood, Van Cleve, Palmer, and a Dutchman, whose name was not remembered). A staff officer this morning reports the enemy's column moving down Chickamauga on the other side in quiet line.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Anderson's House, September 18, 1863—5.40 p. m.

GENERAL : I have pressed down to a point immediately opposite Gordon's Mills, and find the hills on the other side occupied strongly with infantry and batteries. The ground on the other side is high and commanding, and covered with wood. That on this side is low, and consists of open fields. As Buckner and Cheatham are in possession of Hunt's and Thedford's Fords, within a short distance below, and I have a good road into their line of march, I shall continue to threaten this position and shall pass over below. I am just advised by one of my staff officers that the column above me was in the act of crossing as he left it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 28, 1863.

COLONEL : In reply to your communication* I would respectfully submit to the commanding general the following statement, explanatory of the failure to make an attack upon the enemy, as ordered, at daylight on the 20th :

After leaving army headquarters on the night of the 19th, where I received a verbal order to attack the enemy at daylight, I rode immediately to my headquarters, beyond Alexander's Bridge, where I arrived 11 p. m.

On the way, accompanied by General Breckinridge, I met with a staff officer of Lieutenant-General Hill, to whom I communicated my orders, and from whom I learned that General Hill's headquarters were at Thedford's Ford. I asked him to say to General Hill that my headquarters were beyond and near to Alexander's Bridge, and that I desired to see him there. On arriving at my headquarters, I issued orders, dated 11.30 [o'clock], to Lieutenant-General Hill and Major-General Cheatham to attack the enemy simultaneously at daylight, General Walker's division being held in reserve.

I also posted two couriers at the bridge to keep up fires and inform persons where my headquarters were. My orders were sent by couriers to the headquarters of the respective generals—General Hill's to Thedford's Ford. The couriers to Generals Cheatham and Walker returned promptly. The courier sent to General Hill, after searching for the general through the night, returned about daylight, saying that he could not find him. General Hill did not make his appearance at my headquarters. Hearing nothing of the attack, and not knowing where to find General Hill, I sent staff officers in haste directly to Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne, with information that General Hill could not be found, and with orders to make the attack at once, and rode myself to the front. Shortly afterward I received, in reply to these orders, a communication from General Hill, stating that his divisions were getting their rations, and would not be ready to move for an hour or more, and also reporting that Breckinridge's wagons had been lost between Thedford's Ford and the battle-field. On reaching General Hill's line, I saw General Cleburne, of General Hill's corps, and asked if he had received my order to attack. He said he had received it in the presence of General Hill. I found also that General Hill had delayed his attack in consequence of a misapprehension on his part as to the relation between his line and that of General Cheatham, he supposing that Cheatham's line was formed, as he said, on his left at nearly a right angle to his own. In this he was mistaken. The relation of the lines were such as is indicated in the accompanying diagram.† General Hill mistook the line of one of Cheatham's reserve brigades (Jackson's) for that of his front line. The order to attack was then repeated and executed.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

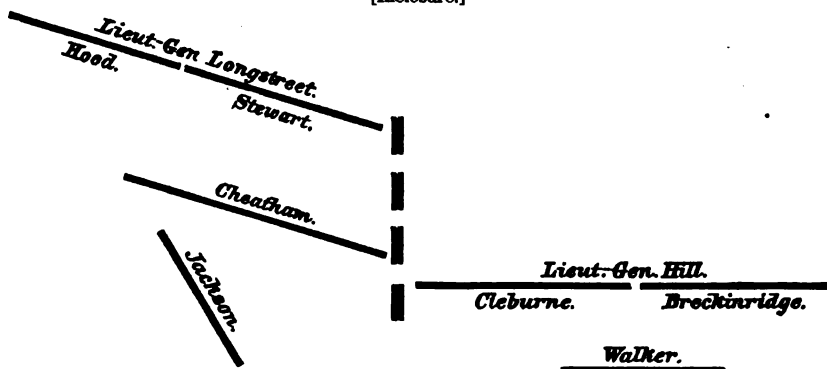
Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 54.

† See p. 48.

[Inclosure.]



ATLANTA, October 7, 1863.

COLONEL: In my reply to your note of the 22d, asking for the reasons of the failure to attack the enemy at daylight on Sunday, the 20th, there occurs this passage: "My orders were sent by courier to the headquarters of the respective generals—General Hill's to Thedford's Ford. The couriers to Generals Cheatham and Walker returned promptly," &c. The memorandum from which that statement was made was furnished from the office of my adjutant-general, through whom orders are transmitted and received. On a careful examination of the facts since that reply was forwarded, I find that as the couriers were about to leave General Walker came to my camp and received his orders in person. The fact is not material, but as it is proper to have what occurred stated as it happened, the correction is made and this paper submitted as a supplement to my reply.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, September 11, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at daylight in the morning.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, Ga., September 12, 1863—a. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will at once proceed with Cheatham's division and take position at Rock Spring. You will order forward also the rest of your corps as soon as practicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
La Fayette, Ga., September 12, 1863—12 o'clock at night.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: I have your dispatch * giving me your position and the disposition of the enemy opposite to you. Your position seems to be a strong one for defense, but I hope will not be held unless the enemy attacks early. We must force him to fight at the earliest moment and before his combinations can be carried out. Your generals who advise the concentration of the larger portion of the army with you only know of Crittenden's corps being opposed to you, and did not know of the advance again of a heavy infantry force in the cove upon this place, and of another from the south, preceded by a very large cavalry force. However, to avoid all danger, I shall put Buckner in motion in the morning and run the risk here. You must not delay attack for his arrival, or another golden opportunity may be lost by the withdrawal of our game. Had you and the generals with you had the information in my possession at the date of your dispatch your conclusions might have varied. But I trust that the cavalry sent south may hold the enemy in check until you can finish the job intrusted to you. Action, prompt and decided, is all that can save us. The troops are ready to respond.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Rock Spring Church, September 12, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General Cheatham will take position on the left of the line, his left resting on the high ground on the southwest of Anderson's residence, extending thence to the right across Gordon's Mills road, so as to cover one-half of the indicated line of battle. All the rest of his troops not required for that purpose will be held in reserve.

Major-General Walker will place the left of his line so as to rest on Cheatham's right and extend thence across the Ringgold road to the extreme right of the line. So many of his troops as are not necessary to cover his front line will be held by him as his reserve.

The troops of Major-General Hindman and of any other infantry command that may be present will be held as a general reserve to be disposed of by the lieutenant-general commanding as occasion may require.

The cavalry of General Pegram will cover the right and that of General Armstrong the left of the line so formed.

The lieutenant-general commanding cannot permit the troops under his command to engage in the battle now before us without expressing to them his profound sense of the importance of the issues which hang upon the result. If we are successful the star of the Confederacy rises in the ascendant. The spirits of our friends everywhere will be cheered and our homes made happy. The thorough defeat of the enemy now would blast the prospects of our cruel invaders. The lieutenant-general knows that the troops he has now the honor to command have long and eagerly desired an opportunity to confront their adversaries. That opportunity is now offered them,

* See 8 p. m., p. 44.

and he confidently believes that they have the power as well as the will to make themselves felt as no troops were ever felt before. They will not fail to remember that this is the enemy by whom their property has been destroyed, their hearthstones desolated, their women insulted and outraged, their altars profaned, and they will sternly avenge their wrongs.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., Sept. 13, 1863—12.30 a. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The enemy is approaching from the south, and it is highly important your attack in the morning should be quick and decided. Let no time be lost.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 17, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: You will proceed to execute the instructions received from the commanding general as soon as the road is cleared by the commands of Generals Buckner and Walker.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Leet's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

General Wheeler is upon your left. General Hill is also supporting your left and rear.

Respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Leet's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to say that should General Buckner be pressed, you will sustain him from Cheatham's

* See Bragg's report, p. 30.

division. He wishes you to communicate with General Buckner. Should you send any force to his relief you will advise General Hill of the fact.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Lee's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: On march to this place the general commanding found Robertson's reserve out of its line of march. He, therefore, has made other disposition of it.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Lee's Tan-yard, Sept. 18, 1863—8.30 p. m.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: Generals Walker and Buckner are now at the fords and ordered to cross at daylight. The commanding general directs you to move General Cheatham's division at daylight to its right, to cross the river as circumstances may demand. General Hill has been ordered to move to his right, to correspond with your movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Anderson's House, September 19, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: This morning General Forrest sent me by his adjutant-general an earnest request for one of General Armstrong's brigades. As General Hill is closing upon my left, I had no occasion for more than one brigade of cavalry, and therefore consented that Dibrell's brigade, of Armstrong's division, should go to General Forrest. I report this fact for your information.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Thedford's Ford, September 19, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: Our line is moving up the Chickamauga from this place, Hood on the right, Walker in the second line, Buckner on

the left, Cheatham in the second line. The general directs you to move down the river, cross at the first ford, and be ready to support the line of battle. If you discover that the enemy has left Lee and Gordon's Mills you will cross at that place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Thedford's Ford, September 19, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding has arrived at this place and has established his headquarters here. General Buckner has crossed. General Cheatham will follow in his rear. The general wishes to know the state of affairs in your front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CIRCULAR.*] HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENN.,
Near Alexander's Bridge, September 19, 1863—11.30 p. m.

1. Lieutenant-General Hill, on the right, will attack the enemy with his corps to-morrow morning at daylight.

2. Major-General Cheatham, on Hill's left, will make a simultaneous attack.

3. Major-General Walker's corps will act as reserve.

Corps and division commanders will see that their troops are amply supplied with ammunition before daylight.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

[THOMAS M. JACK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Near Alexander's Bridge, September 20, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General CLEBURNE.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERALS: The Lieutenant-General commanding, having sought in vain for Lieutenant-General Hill, gives you directly the following orders:

Move upon and attack the enemy so soon as you are in position.

Major-General Cheatham, on our left, has been ordered to make a simultaneous attack.

Respectfully, generals, your obedient servant,

[THOMAS] M. JACK.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* To Hill, Cheatham, and Walker.

IN THE FIELD,
September 20, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I am this instant in receipt of my first communication [following] from General Hill, who informs me that he will not be ready to move for an hour or more, because his troops are receiving rations and because his wagons were lost last night. The attack will be made as soon as he is prepared for it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 20, [1863.]

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: I could find no courier at Alexander's Bridge, and therefore could not find you. My divisions are getting their rations and will not be ready to move for an hour or more. Breckinridge's wagons seem to have got lost between Thedford's Ford and this place. It will be well for you to examine the line from one end to the other before starting. Brigadier-General Jackson is running from east to west. My line is from north to south. General Cleburne reports that the Yankees were felling trees all night, and consequently now occupy a position too strong to be taken by assault. What shall be done when this point is reached?

Respectfully,
D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, September 21, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will at daylight to-morrow send a division from your command on the Chickamauga Station road, to press upon the enemy and drive him as far as possible. Cavalry will be upon your flank to protect it. The general is advised that large numbers of arms and munitions of war are scattered throughout the country in front. He desires every effort shall be made to collect and save them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 21, 1863—12 [p.] m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: The division will be sent as ordered. In consequence of the number of roads in this vicinity, I respectfully ask more definite information as to which is the Chickamauga Station road.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Red House Ford, September 22, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 12 p. m., I have the honor to state that the road referred to is the road from Chickamauga Station to Chattanooga.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Mission Mills, September 22, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. **GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT:**

COLONEL: Under the construction of your order to move a division to the front this morning upon the Chickamauga and Chattanooga road, I have ordered General Cheatham, who commands my extreme right, to put himself in motion upon that road. It crosses the Chickamauga Creek at the Shallow Ford. He has instructions to press forward until he finds the enemy, with his sharpshooters well advanced to the front. General Anderson's division is upon the Mission Mills and Chattanooga road, and Walker is to his left, covering another parallel road with a good gap, and Hill, should it be necessary, could cross at a gap between the gap on Walker's road and Rossville.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,
L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Red House Ford, September 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General **POLK,**
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will make as early as practicable a report explanatory of your failure to attack the enemy at daylight on Sunday last in obedience to orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Top of Missionary Ridge, September 25, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General **POLK:**]

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to call your attention to the fact that a communication addressed to you several days [since] from these headquarters, calling for an explanation of your failure to attack the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 20th instant, has been unanswered. He desires that you will report without delay what caused or impeded the execution of your orders.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 47.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
Via Chickamauga, September 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Major-General Hindman and Lieutenant-General Polk have been suspended from their commands by my orders and sent to Atlanta, for not obeying orders on the 11th and 20th instant. This has been deemed necessary after grave consideration.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

General Bragg has power to arrest an officer of his command, but is bound in that case to show cause by preferring charges as prescribed.

J. D[AVIS].

RICHMOND, October 1, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch, stating you had suspended Generals Polk and Hindman from command, received. I am directed to inform you that the power of a commanding general in such cases is limited to arrest and to the furnishing charges in order to trial, and that suspension from command as above be considered punishment without trial.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Charges preferred against Lieut. Gen. L. Polk, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

CHARGE 1.—Disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer.

Specification.—That Lieut. Gen. L. Polk, Provisional Army, Confederate States, having received orders from his commanding general on the evening of September 19, 1863, to attack the enemy with his command on the field of Chickamauga at daylight the next morning, did fail to obey said order, and did not make the attack until about 10 a. m., and after the order was repeated.

CHARGE 2.—Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification.—That Lieut. Gen. L. Polk, Provisional Army, Confederate States, having failed to carry into effect the orders received from his commanding general on the night of September 19, 1863, to wit, to attack the enemy on the field of Chickamauga at daylight the next morning, did make no report of his non-compliance at the time of such failure, and did take no proper or prompt measures himself to ascertain the causes thereof; did not join his command or any portion of it before or at the time appointed for such attack, to wit, daylight, but did remain at his field headquarters beyond the Chick-

amauga, 2 miles from his troops, until and after the arrival of a staff officer of the commanding general with an inquiry as to the cause of his delay; this at 7 o'clock on the morning of September 20, and that he had failed at this hour to ascertain the cause of the neglect of his troops to make the attack ordered at daylight.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding Army of Tennessee.

Witnesses:

General BRAXTON BRAGG, C. S. Army; Maj. P. B. LEE, Provisional Army, Confederate States; Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, Provisional Army, Confederate States; Maj. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER; Lieutenant-General POLK's report; map of field.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 249. } *Missionary Ridge, September 29, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. Lieut. Gen. L. Polk, for not obeying his orders for the attack on the enemy at Chickamauga on the 20th instant, is suspended from his command. He will proceed with his personal staff to Atlanta, and await further orders.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
September 29, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL:

DEAR SIR: You are no doubt aware that I have been relieved from command and ordered to proceed to Atlanta. This procedure is based on the assumed ground that my reasons for not attacking the enemy at daylight on Sunday, the 20th instant, are unsatisfactory. I presume, of course, that an investigation or charges of some character will follow the action already taken, and it is a matter of great importance to me to present the whole truth as to what occurred on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th instant. You are in possession of some facts on that subject that are important in any development that may be made, and are necessary in order to enable me to present my conduct in its true light, and I therefore desire to propound to you the following questions:

1. Where were your quarters on the night of the 19th instant?
2. Did you communicate with me in that night, or attempt to do so, and at what hours of the night or morning, if any attempt was so made?

3. Did any staff officer of yours on that night or morning tell you that he had seen me, and that I had directed him to inform you that you must attack at daylight? If he did so, what was his name and at what time did you receive this communication?

4. What were the reasons for your unreadiness to attack the enemy at daylight?

5. Were you present when an order from me to General Cleburne (one of your division commanders) was received directing him to commence the attack, which he turned over to you? If so, at what hour this occurred.

6. Did I meet you on the morning of the 20th, and at what hour did we meet, and what conversation occurred between us?

7. Were you then ready for an attack, and was it made as soon as possible?

Your early attention to this matter will confer a favor on your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
September 29, 1863.

Major-Generals WALKER and CHEATHAM:

SIRS: You are, perhaps, officially informed of my being relieved from command and ordered to Atlanta. This procedure is based on the assumed ground that my reasons for not attacking the enemy at daylight on the 20th instant are unsatisfactory. It is fair to presume that an investigation of my conduct, through charges preferred or otherwise, will soon take place, and it is due to myself and to truth that the whole matter should be fully investigated. You are one of my corps commanders, and I desire an answer from you to the following questions:

1. Where were your quarters on the night of the 19th, and how far from mine?

2. Did you receive orders for the attack from me; and at what hour of night or morning?

3. When or at what time were you ready for the attack?

4. At what time in the morning did you first see me on the field?

Please add any other fact material to the elucidation of this matter. Your early answer to this letter will oblige me.

Yours, respectfully,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Deposition of John H. Fisher.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
September 29, 1863.

On the night of September 19, I was on duty at headquarters as courier. About 12 o'clock a dispatch was handed me to be carried to Lieutenant-General Hill. I left immediately in search of General Hill, having been informed that General Hill was near Thedford's Ford. I was unable to find General Hill after searching for him for about four hours. In my search I came up with General Cheatham and made inquiry of him for General Hill. He informed me that he knew nothing of his whereabouts. I also met with General Breckinridge and made of him the same inquiry and received of him the same answer. After going in every direction and inquiring of all

the soldiers I met of his and other commands I returned to headquarters, after a search of about four hours, unable to find General Hill. Upon my return I did not report to Colonel Jack, as I understood from his clerk (Mr. McReady) that I was not to disturb him upon my return.

JOHN H. FISHER,
Orleans Light Horse.

Sworn to and subscribed before me September 29, 1863.

ANDREW EWING,
*Presiding Judge of the Military Court of
Lieutenant-General Polk's Corps.*

Statement of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Jack.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
September 29, 1863.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th, General Polk reached his headquarters near Alexander's Bridge, and stated to me that he was to attack the enemy at daylight the next morning. He instructed me to issue orders at once to Lieutenant-General Hill and Major-General Cheatham to make the attack at that time, directing me to send General Hill's orders to him at Thedford's Ford, where, as he had heard, General Hill's headquarters were established that night. These orders were accordingly issued at 11.30 p. m. General Walker's corps was to be held in reserve. A copy of the orders was handed to him on the spot.

During the night the courier who bore General Cheatham's orders returned, bringing back the envelope and reporting that he had delivered the orders. The courier bearing orders to General Hill was directed to Thedford's Ford, and ordered to inquire for and find the general. He failed to deliver his orders. His written statement is here referred to as to the reasons for this failure.

Shortly after daylight (perhaps before sunrise) General Polk instructed me to issue orders directly to Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne to make the attack, notifying them that General Hill could not be found. These orders were prepared and placed in the hands of a staff officer, who was ordered to proceed in haste and deliver them. His statement will show what he did.

Immediately afterward another staff officer was dispatched with verbal orders to the same officers and to the same effect. The general then rode to the front accompanied by his staff.

THOMAS M. JACK,
Lieut. Col., and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Corps.

Deposition of L. Charvet.

SEPTEMBER 30.

I am a member of the Orleans Light Horse, Lieut. Gen. L. Polk's escort. On the night of Saturday, the 19th instant, after the battle, we were ordered by General Polk from the field to the camp at about 8 p. m. The headquarters of the general and our camp were

to be located in a new place, at about one-half or three-quarters of a mile from Alexander's Bridge on the Chickamauga Creek. When we arrived at the spot selected as the headquarters of the general, and our camping ground, I was ordered, pursuant to instructions received from headquarters by our orderly sergeant (Mr. Charles Galloway), to go back to Alexander's Bridge and give all necessary directions to couriers and all other persons inquiring for the headquarters of General Polk. At about 9.30 p. m. I was relieved and ordered to repair to the fork of the main road running from Alexander's Bridge and the road leading to the headquarters of General L. Polk, which were at about 100 yards from the main road. The instructions given to me, pursuant to orders from headquarters, were to stay at the above-designated place and to direct all persons looking for the general to his headquarters. I was especially instructed not to move from that place until Generals Walker and Hill would have passed. During the time I was on post several persons inquired for the headquarters of General Polk, and were by me instructed where they were located. Among those inquiring for said headquarters I remember Lieut. Wm. E. Bertus, one of the staff of General Breckinridge, and two other staff officers of General Hill. I had conversation with one of the two staff officers of General Hill. As he passed near the fork of the roads above mentioned he asked me if I had seen General Hill. I answered that I had not, and that I was waiting till he passed to show him the road to the headquarters of General Polk. He then said, "You could give me the information I want. Do you know if General Hill has been at General Bragg's to-night?" I answered that I did not know, but that he could ascertain it from General Polk, who had arrived a few minutes since from the headquarters of General Bragg. He then requested me to go and ascertain it from General Polk, stating that he wished to have said information, because if General Hill had not been at General Bragg's he would have to go. I answered that I could not leave my post; that the headquarters of General Polk were right on the road where they were, at 100 yards. He then said, "Go on; I and my friend will during your absence direct all those inquiring for the headquarters of General Polk." I then repaired to General Polk, whom I found sitting near the fire with the late Colonel Richmond. I delivered him the message of the staff officer of General Hill. General Polk's answer was, "Go and tell that officer that it is useless for him to go to General Bragg, inasmuch as I have all the orders to be transmitted to General Hill, and have full authority to give all instructions," or something to that effect. "Tell him to come here, and that I will give him all necessary instructions." I then went back to my post and there found the two above-mentioned officers, to whom I gave the answer of General Polk. They then left and repaired to the headquarters of General Polk. Several parties inquired during the time I was on post for the headquarters of General Polk and I directed them.

L. CHARVET.

Sworn to and subscribed before me October 1, 1863.

ANDREW EWING,
*Presiding Judge of the Military Court of
Lieutenant-General Polk's Corps.*

Deposition of J. A. Perkins.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Missionary Ridge, September 30, 1863.

I am a member of the Orleans Light Horse Troop, acting as escort to General Polk. On the night of the 19th September, I was on duty as courier, and was stationed by General Polk at Alexander's Bridge, to direct Generals Hill, Walker, and others to General Polk's headquarters. These were the orders given and so specified. I was also directed to keep up a fire at that point, so as to attract the attention of any one in search of General Polk's quarters. This I did. While there General Walker came up. I guided him to General Polk, and by him (General Polk) was directed to return to the bridge in order to guide General Hill, and directed to remain there for an hour or so. I remained for about two hours, until about 2 o'clock, when I left, after renewing the fire. I left at the fire several infantrymen.

J. A. PERKINS.

Sworn to before me on this the 30th day of September, 1863.

ANDREW EWING,
*Presiding Judge of the Military Court of
 Lieutenant-General Polk's Corps.*

[*Statement of J. Minick Williams.*]

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
September 30, 1863.

On the morning of September 20, in camp near Alexander's Bridge, between daylight and sunrise, Lieutenant-General Polk ordered me to direct Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, assistant adjutant-general of his staff, to write duplicate orders to Generals Cheatham, Breckinridge, and Cleburne, division commanders (the original orders having been previously sent by Capt. J. F. Wheless, of his staff), directing them to move immediately upon the enemy and attack him vigorously. I proceeded about a mile distant from the bridge and I met Captain Wheless returning, who informed me that he had delivered the orders to the above-mentioned division commanders, and that he had seen Lieutenant-General Hill, who informed him that rations were being issued to the commands of Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne, of his corps, and that they would not be able to commence the attack for more than an hour, as the men had to eat. Captain Wheless requested me to inform Major-General Cheatham of the fact, who occupied the position on the left of the command of Lieutenant-General Hill. I proceeded to inform Major-General Cheatham of the fact, when I found his command in position to commence the attack as so [ordered]. I did not carry the duplicate orders to Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne, but returned to the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Polk to inform him of General Cheatham's readiness to move in concert with Lieutenant-General Hill when he was ready to commence the attack. I met Lieutenant-General Polk at the point occupied by him as his headquarters on Saturday, the 19th instant. General Polk directed me to lead him to the position of Major-General Cheatham, where he met Major-General Cheatham with his command in line. This was about 7 a. m.

J. MINICK WILLIAMS.

[*Statement of J. Frank Wheless.*]

IN CAMP,
September 30, 1863.

The following is a statement of facts within my knowledge relating to the engagement on Sunday, September 20:

On the morning of the 20th instant, between daylight and sunrise, Lieutenant-General Polk sent for me to carry orders to Major-Generals Cleburne and Breckinridge to make an immediate attack upon the enemy. I went directly to Colonel Jack, assistant adjutant-general, to get the orders. As he handed them to me he remarked that during the night General Polk sent orders to General Hill to make the attack at daylight, that it was now after that time, and the person who carried the order had returned and reported that he had searched in every part of the field and could not find General Hill, and that the orders he (Colonel Jack) was then giving me were sent direct to the division commanders to make the attack at once. General Polk's last remark to me was not to lose time, but ride as rapidly as possible. This I did, passing by Major-General Cheatham's headquarters in rear of his line. I left with him a copy of the orders I had for Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne, and said to him that it was for his information, and he was expected to conform to the movement. I proceeded rapidly along the line of battle until I found General Cleburne's command, in rear of which I found Lieutenant-General Hill and Major-Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne around a camp-fire. On dismounting, I remarked that I had orders from General Polk. General Hill put forth his hand as if to receive the orders, when I said, "These orders are for Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne," and then, in explanation of why the orders were sent direct to the division commanders, I told General Hill that during the night General Polk sent him orders to make the attack at daylight, but the bearer of the order could not find him, and when General Polk became aware of this he sent these orders—these orders just delivered—to the division commanders. Either General Cleburne or General Breckinridge, when he had read the order, handed it to General Hill and remarked that the men could not go into the fight until they had their rations distributed to them, to which General H[ill] consented. I then asked General H[ill] if he had anything he desired to say to General Polk. He remarked that General Polk had promised to have a courier at the bridge to show him (General H[ill]) the way to his (General Polk's) headquarters, but that he could not find the courier when he went there. He then requested me to wait and he would write a note to General Polk. I said to General Hill I knew General Polk had couriers placed at the bridge; that they remained there until late, but the hour I did not know. I waited some ten minutes or more for General Hill's note and then I started back to General Polk. On my way I met Captain Williams with duplicate orders to the ones I had just delivered. I informed him that I had delivered the original orders, consequently there was not any use in his going farther, but requested him to go up to General Cheatham and say to him that it would be an hour or two before General Hill was ready to attack the enemy. This he did. Some 200 yards farther on I met General Polk on his way to the field. I turned back and he stopped for me to read General Hill's note. When I had finished I said, "General, you notice General Hill says it will be an hour or so before he is ready to make the attack. I am

confident it will be more than two hours before he is ready." General Polk said to me he was going out to inspect his lines, and ordered me to keep his escort there and establish his headquarters just on the right of where they had been the day before. Some fifteen minutes after General Polk left, General Bragg came up and asked me where he was. I replied that he had gone along the line to make an inspection and find out the cause of the delay in making the attack. I remarked that General Polk would return there, but that he (General Bragg) would no doubt find him sooner by going along the line; and I then said, "General, in case you should not find General Polk I will tell you what has been done this morning: General Polk sent orders to General Hill in time for the attack to have been made by daylight if General Hill could have been found; but this was impossible, and when General Polk learned this he sent orders by me to Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne to make an immediate attack. Major-General Cheatham was informed of this and ordered to conform to the movements; that I found Generals Breckinridge and Cleburne and Hill together, and delivered the orders to Generals B[reckinridge] and C[leburne] in presence of General Hill." I then told General Bragg the contents of General Hill's note to General Polk, and said I did not believe General Hill would be ready to move to the attack in two hours, but that he should have done so at daylight. General Bragg asked me how I expected General Hill to make the attack before he received orders to do so. I said, "General, you will remember when General Polk sent me to you yesterday evening you instructed me to say that you would send a staff officer for him and the other generals, as you wished to have a conference with them." My last remark was made under the impression that General Hill was, of course, present at that conference and understood that he was to make the attack at daylight, and that General Polk had renewed the orders himself, so that there could not possibly be any mistake. I then said, "General, General Cleburne reported to General Hill this morning while I was there that the enemy were felling trees on his front all night." General Bragg said, "Well, sir, is this not another important reason why the attack should be made at once?" I said, "Yes, sir; it does certainly seem so to me; but it did not seem to impress General Hill in that way."

J. FRANK WHELESS,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Missionary Ridge, September 30, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: You will remember in a conversation held with you some days ago I handed you an order from army headquarters, directing me to furnish an explanation of my failure to attack the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 20th. You will remember, also, that in that conversation I discussed with you the reasons which had caused that failure. Those reasons, as I understood them, I embodied in an answer to the above order and transmitted them as my reply to the commanding general. A copy of that communication I think it proper to furnish you. You will find it herewith inclosed.* So far as I remember there was but one point of difference between us as to

*See p. 47.

statements contained in that communication. That was as to the relation of your line to that of General Cheatham. There is one other point to which you called my attention, and on which it may be proper to remark: It is that in which I stated that on meeting your staff officer in the road on the night of the 19th I communicated to him my orders. You replied, "If you communicated them to him, they were not communicated by him to me." On this point I have to say my recollection of the conversation with him was that I had orders to attack at daylight; that I wished you to post General Breckinridge as a supporting force to General Cleburne, and that I wished to see you at my headquarters beyond Alexander's Bridge, where I would have couriers posted to direct you. He said, "In regard to the posting of the troops, you had expressed a wish to place Breckinridge on Cleburne's right." I replied, "Then tell General Hill he may post his troops as he pleases." In reply to my question where your headquarters would be, he said they would be at Thedford's Ford.

Referring you to my communication of yesterday's date, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Camp near Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL: Your note of the 29th, asking some questions, is received and the following answers returned:

Question 1. "Where were your quarters on the night of the 19th, and how far from mine?"

Answer. My quarters were near the ground occupied by yourself during the day of the 19th, and about 1 mile from where I understood your quarters to be on that night.

Question 2. "Did you receive orders for the attack from me, and at what hour of night or morning?"

Answer. I received your orders for the attack about 1 [o'clock] on the morning of the 20th.

Question 3. "When and at what time were you ready for the attack?"

Answer. My lines were reformed on the night of the 19th, after the night attack, with four brigades in the front line, and Jackson as a reserve. I was ready at daylight. Just before daylight Captain Wheless, of your staff, passed my quarters, and remarked that the courier had been unable to find General Hill, and that he was then bearing orders to General Cleburne to make the attack at daylight.

Question 4. "At what time in the morning did you first see me on the field?"

Answer. To the best of my recollection I saw you at Turner's battery about sunrise, you having, as I understood, just returned from the right of your lines.

Yours, very respectfully,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : Your inquiries embrace points upon which we have conversed, but I will answer them in order :

1st. I was at Thedford's Ford from 11 till 3 [o'clock] on the night of the 19th. I went there after the battle to communicate with General Bragg and to ask for orders for the next day, as I had not been apprised that I was placed under your command until midnight, or after it.

2d. I left Thedford's Ford at 3 o'clock and went with my staff to Alexander's Bridge, where I had been told couriers were posted to conduct me to your quarters. Myself and staff searched about there for such couriers, but found none. I then went up to the battlefield and notified Generals Cleburne and Breckinridge of my presence.

3d. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, and possibly Lieutenant Reid, told me that they had seen you, and that you wished to see me at Alexander's Bridge that night. No staff officer of mine or yours communicated any order to me to attack at daylight.

4th. I had no orders to make such attack, which is a sufficient answer.

5th. I was present when an order was sent to Generals Cleburne and Breckinridge to begin the attack. I think the order reached them about 7.30 a. m. on the 20th instant.

6th. I think you came up some half hour or later after the receipt of your order for attack. Our conversation was in reference to a note which I had sent you, stating that the line of my corps was at right angles to yours, and asking that the two lines be properly connected while rations were being distributed to my men.

7th. Breckinridge had got into position when you came up, and my line was ready, in a tactical sense, for attack ; but I thought no attack ought to be made till the men had taken their breakfast, and till the whole line of battle was properly arranged from right to left.

Yours, &c.,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

—
HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
September 30, 1863.

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement between myself and the commander-in-chief of this department, I have been relieved of my command, and am about to retire from the army.

Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement, or prejudicing the public mind by a premature appeal to its judgment, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct, and that time and investigation will amply vindicate my action on the field of Chickamauga.

I cannot, however, part even temporarily with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old corps, without the deepest feeling of regret and a heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage, conduct, and devotion they have always manifested while under my command. Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough, and Chickamauga all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities, and are crowded with precious memories.

Contending with a numerous, well-appointed, and merciless enemy

for all that man holds dear, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude, fought with undaunted bravery, and ever yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause, and with such hearts, can never be conquered. Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glowing; the blood of patriots is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and assured.

Whoever commands you, my earnest exhortation and request to you is, to fight on and fight ever, with true hearts, until your independence is achieved. Thousands of hearts may fall crushed and bleeding under the weapons of the foe, or the passions and mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed, or our flag abandoned. Our cause is just, and your duty to your country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in the darkest hour of their trials. He and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the Universe for your happiness and success.

Your kindness, devotion and respect for me exhibited during the years of our association, both in camp and on the field, is graven on my heart, and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

—
BEFORE CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
October 4, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of Confederate States, Richmond:

SIR: Your petitioners, general officers of the Confederate armies, now serving with the Army of Tennessee, impressed alike with the importance of the questions they propose to present to you and the responsibilities attached to their action, deem it their duty to make to you the following representations:

Disclaiming in this paper any criticism on the actions of their superiors, they desire to limit their representation to a statement of the existing status of affairs in this locality with suggestions which, in their judgment, will serve as a remedy for the existing evils.

Two weeks ago this army, elated by a great victory which promised to be the most fruitful of the war, was in readiness to pursue its defeated enemy. That enemy, driven in confusion from the field, was fleeing in disorder and panic-stricken across the Tennessee River.

To-day, after having been twelve days in line of battle in that enemy's front, within cannon range of his position, the Army of Tennessee has seen a new Sebastopol rise steadily before its view. The beaten enemy, recovering behind its formidable works from the effects of his defeat, is understood to be already receiving re-enforcements, while heavy additions to his strength are rapidly approaching him. Whatever may have been accomplished heretofore, it is certain that the fruits of the victory of the Chickamauga have now escaped our grasp. The Army of Tennessee, stricken with a complete paralysis, will in a few days' time be thrown strictly on the defensive, and may deem itself fortunate if it escapes from its present position without disaster.

It is needless to enlarge upon the importance of the possession of Chattanooga. To us it is the gateway of supplies for a Confederate army in Tennessee. To the enemy it is a formidable *tête-de-pont*, from which his armies can debouch into the heart of the Confederacy. It has already been to him an asylum, within which his routed army has found a safe refuge, and the possession of which has enabled him to paralyze the movement of our forces. It has thus far maintained him in possession of a great part of East Tennessee. A few more weeks of unmolested possession and it will be to him a formidable fortress, provisioned for six months and capable of being held by a small garrison against any assailing force. The recovery of Middle Tennessee will thereby be effectually prevented—even though we defeat his armies beyond the river—our only line of supply will be obstructed, and the maintenance of our army cut off.

With this state of facts your petitioners approach Your Excellency. They view this campaign as virtually closed. The preponderance of strength by the delays of the last two weeks is again with the enemy. Their re-enforcements must be met as nearly as possible by corresponding re-enforcements to this army. The increasing difficulties of the position require increased resources on our part. Without additional strength the ablest general could not be expected to grapple successfully with the accumulating difficulties of the situation. But in addition to re-enforcements, your petitioners would deem it a dereliction of the sacred duty they owe the country if they did not further ask that Your Excellency assign to the command of this army an officer who will inspire the army and the country with undivided confidence. Without entering into a criticism of the merits of our present commander, your petitioners regard it as a sufficient reason, without assigning others, to urge his being relieved, because, in their opinion, the condition of his health totally unfits him for the command of an army in the field.

In making these representations to Your Excellency your petitioners are aware that the proceeding is unusual among military men, but the extraordinary condition of affairs in this army, the magnitude of the interests at stake, and a sense of the responsibilities under which they rest to Your Excellency and to the Republic, render this proceeding, in their judgment, a matter of solemn duty, from which, as patriots, they cannot shrink. While Your Excellency may be assured that any commander whom you may assign or retain in this army will receive their earnest support, as far as their ability extends, your petitioners cannot withhold from Your Excellency the expression of the fact that under the command, as it now exists, they can render you no assurance of the success which Your Excellency may reasonably expect.

Your petitioners, therefore, protesting that in making these representations they are actuated solely by a sense of public duty, pray that Your Excellency will grant such speedy action as the exigencies of the situation demand.

We are, respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servants,

[Indorsement.*]

Supposed to have been written by Buckner. Signed by Hill, Brown, Preston, and others.

W. M. P[OLK].

* See Polk to Davis, October 6, following. Longstreet to Hill, October 4, Part IV, p. 723.

ATLANTA, *October 6, 1863.*

His Excellency PRESIDENT DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: I wrote you on the 27th* renewing the expression of my opinion of the incapacity of General Bragg for the responsible office of commander-in-chief of the Army of Tennessee, and asking that he should be replaced by General Lee or some other. It is proper to add that that letter was written after a meeting by appointment of Lieutenant-Generals Longstreet, Hill, and myself to consider what should be done in view of the palpable weakness and mismanagement manifested in the conduct of the military operations of this army. It was agreed that I should address you, sir, and General Longstreet † the Secretary of War on the subject. These letters were written and forwarded, and, I need not add, after mature deliberation. General Hill concurred in the necessity of this measure. As you may not have perused these letters before leaving Richmond, I have deemed it proper to bring them to your notice. Two days subsequent to my writing this letter to you, sir, I received an order from General Bragg suspending me from my command and ordering me to this place. This order was based on alleged disobedience in not attacking the enemy at daylight on Sunday, the 20th. My explanation of that failure was furnished in a note, of which the accompanying is a copy. ‡ In this paper it will be perceived, 1st, that I directed a staff officer of General Hill to say to the general I desired to see him at my headquarters, that he might learn his orders as to the operations of the following day; 2d, that the necessary orders were issued from my headquarters at 11.30 p. m. to General Hill and to Generals Cheatham and Walker, and dispatched by courier. Cheatham and Walker received their orders. Hill could not be found by my courier, nor did Hill make his way to my headquarters. These facts, with others, as you will observe, were embodied and presented the commanding general in reply to a request for a written explanation of the failure to attack. They were pronounced unsatisfactory, and the order for my suspension issued, and it should be observed that for the delay charged I cannot feel myself responsible, by whomsoever caused. Did we occasion any failure in our success of the battle, for the enemy were clearly beaten at all points along my line and fairly driven from the field?

It will be, no doubt, affirmed that had the attack been made at daylight the enemy would have been overwhelmed and Chattanooga taken, &c., and that all subsequent delay and miscarriages are to be set down to that account. To make this affirmation good, it must be shown that at the close of the battle that night, a condition of things was developed which made pursuit impossible, and that it was equally hopeless next morning. This will not be pretended, inasmuch as the troops at the close of the fight were in the very highest spirits, ready for any service, and the moon, by whose guidance the enemy fled from the field, was never brighter—as bright to guide us in the pursuit as the enemy in their flight. Besides, if the commanding general, under a delusion he took no pains to dispel, thought the troops were fatigued and chose to put off pursuit until the morning, why did he not attempt it then? Was it because he had made the discovery that the enemy had made his retreat into Chattanooga in

* Not found; but see Polk to Lee of that date.

† See Longstreet to Seddon, September 26, Part IV, p. 705.

‡ See Polk to Brent, September 28, 1863, p. 47.

good order, and that he was secure behind ample fortifications? No, sir; General Bragg did not know what had happened, and allowed the whole of the fruits of this great victory to pass from him by the most criminal negligence, or, rather, incapacity, for there are positions in which weakness is wickedness. If there be a man in the public service who should be held to a more rigid accountability for failures, and upon the largest scale, than another, that man is General Bragg, and I shall be happy to go before a court of inquiry on charges preferred against me by General Bragg, that I may have the opportunity not only of vindicating my own conduct, but of establishing the truth and justice of what I have written of his lack of capacity as a commanding general.

I have addressed a note to the Secretary of War, calling his attention respectfully to my case, and asking at the earliest moment a court of inquiry.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 6, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Having been suspended from my command by the general commanding the Army of Tennessee for alleged disobedience of orders, I have respectfully to ask a court of inquiry at the earliest moment practicable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
October 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 21, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

Charges have been preferred by General Bragg against Lieutenant-General Polk, which are now before the Secretary of War. It is not the practice to grant a court of inquiry where charges are preferred for trial by court-martial.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OCTOBER 22, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the President.

I concur in the opinion of the Adjutant-General, and do not advise a court of inquiry.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Returned, the case having been disposed of.

J. D[AVIS].

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to enter my protest against the arbitrary and unlawful order (No. 249) of General Bragg, by which I have been suspended from my command and ordered to this post. The Army Regulations especially enact that no officer of less grade than the Secretary of War or President shall exercise such power, and provide that when an officer has been guilty of a breach of orders he shall be arrested and charges preferred against him. No order for my arrest has been received by me, nor, so far as I know, been issued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

CAMP RAPPAHANNOCK,
October 26, 1863.

General LEONIDAS POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter of the 27th ultimo, the day I was about to make a move upon General Meade to prevent his further re-enforcing General Rosecrans. I have been unable to reply until now. I have rejoiced exceedingly at your great victory, and heartily wished that the advantages gained could be pursued and confirmed. I am indebted, I know, entirely to your kind feelings for the proposition made to me. I wish I could be of any service in the west, but I do not feel that I could do much anywhere. In addition to other infirmities, I have been for more than a month a great sufferer from rheumatism in my back, so that I can hardly get about. I hope the President has been able to rectify all difficulties in your army, and that Rosecrans will at last be obliged to abandon his position. I trust you are again with your command, and that a merciful God will continue His blessings to us and shield us from any danger. That He may have you and your brave army under His care is my earnest prayer.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

OCTOBER 28, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General POLK:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send Riley down to get some papers pertaining to the military court, &c., affording an opportunity of writing you.

General Buckner has been repeatedly requested to furnish you his notes of operations on the left wing in the recent battle, which he repeatedly promises to do, but never does. We are nursing the matter, and the notes shall be sent you the moment they are received.

I have requested Generals Cheatham, Walker, Breckinridge, and Cleburne for their reports. They all readily agreed to forward them, though they think some little while may elapse before they

are ready. I shall continue to press the matter on their attention, and send you the reports at the earliest possible moment.

I have again set on foot inquiries respecting the order which you suppose to have been issued by General Bragg on the night of Saturday, September 19, organizing the army into two wings, &c. Inclosed you will find a note* from Colonel Sorrel, General Longstreet's adjutant-general, in reply to one from me on that subject. You will see that at Longstreet's headquarters they have no such order on file and know nothing of it. This coincides with Brent's statement. Do you think it could have been written and issued under the circumstances? Brent says not, Sorrel says not, and it is not in my office. Could there be any motive for concealment? Let me hear any further wishes you have in the premises. I send you by Riley another list of your commissioned staff, learning from Colonel Yeatman that the first roster has been misplaced. Cheatham's division has not yet returned.

It has been commonly expected here that the President would again visit us. It seems to me his presence and counsel are greatly needed in this army. There seems to prevail a feeling of dissatisfaction and restlessness I have never before observed. Surely something is due to officers and men such as these. At any rate, something is due to the cause. The gentlemen of your staff are well, and your name is often heard around their camp fire.

Most respectfully, general, your friend and obedient servant,
THOMAS M. JACK.

—
ATLANTA, GA.,
October 29, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Atlanta, Ga. :

GENERAL: After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by General Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing attending them to justify a court-martial or a court of inquiry, and I therefore dismiss the application. Your assignment to a new field of duty, alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past service and expectations of your future career.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

—
Extracts from notes of Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Polk.

SUNDAY, September 6, 1863.

The enemy made quite a demonstration in Lookout Valley. We drove them back from the point and they went in the direction of Trenton. Orders issued to march—Hill in advance of Polk on La Fayette road, and Walker in advance of Buckner on parallel road

* Not found.

to east. Just at night orders were countermanded to move the army. The feeling is one of great doubt as to the movements of the enemy. All want to fight him, but the question is, can we make him fight us?

MONDAY, *September 7, 1863.*

Clear and warm. Enemy shelling the town from batteries opposite and came down with eight regiments of infantry to within a short distance of Lookout Point. Preston Smith at the point drove them off handsomely, killing quite a number. At night Mercer [W. N. Mercer Otey] got out of lights and quite a trouble was the result. At 3 p. m. the order to move at dark was renewed. Pegram, in command of the cavalry, left to defend Chattanooga; a poor show. Rucker in command of the force immediately in front of the town and at the Point. Hill left by dusk, and at 9 p. m. young Breckinridge reported the last of his command gone. The dust terrible—almost impossible to see; the drivers could not see to drive.

TUESDAY, *September 8, 1863.*

Clear and warm. Smith was not relieved at the point of Lookout till 8 a. m. Hindman took the advance, Cheatham following. We got off at 6 a. m. with General Bragg. Waterson was to have come with us, but did not. McKinstry made mistake in keeping a regiment (Thirty-ninth Alabama) on provost duty and not relieving it till we got 5 miles from town. Failed also in giving Mr. Browning (the guide) the mule that was left for him. Mr. Browning walked. The army marching in the very best of spirits under the conviction that we are to have a fight. The dust terrible and very warm. Reached Scott's, on Chattanooga Creek, about 5 p. m. Hindman encamps on the farther side and Cheatham on this side of the creek. Wagons and the army late getting into camp.

WEDNESDAY, *September 9, 1863.*

Clear and warm; frightfully dusty. Rucker sent in reports nearly all night. Order received at dark last night to resume the march toward La Fayette at 6 a. m. to-day was at 5.30 a. m. suspended. Rucker represented the enemy as having skirmished with Colonel Mauldin's force at point of Lookout till night of last night. About 1 a. m. Brigadier-General Martin's letter, explanatory of the condition of things in his front, was received at these headquarters. Martin sent it to Brent, Brent to Hill for information, and Hill to Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk for his information. By mistake the courier brought it to General L. Polk. At an early hour to-day heard the enemy's guns in Chattanooga. By 12 m. learned that Rucker had given up the town. Mauldin had but 75 men at the Point; lost 3 killed and had 10 wounded. Said that two brigades were brought against him; that Rucker gave him no help, and he could not hold the Point. Rucker had a race with the enemy—they on one side of the creek, in town, and he on the other—to get away from the Yanks. Rucker, of course, beat them. Toward night had information that the enemy were crossing Lookout Mountain and coming down into McLemore's Cove. Question as to the route they will take, whether down Chattanooga Creek or Chickamauga Creek. The mouth of the cove covered by Mauldin's men, who were ordered to advance up the cove till they came in contact with the enemy. Large trains said to be coming down the mountain. The enemy having got on the top by Johnson's Crook, then came southwardly on the top of the mountain, and

then down into the cove by the way of Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps. About 6 [o'clock] heard that the enemy were coming down the cove; in fact, that our pickets had fired on their advance and then retired. Smith's brigade immediately ordered out on outpost duty. In half an hour learned that it was the men on picket killing hogs that caused the alarm. Rucker (about 2 p. m.) and Mauldin (about 3 p. m.) came to camp. Rucker's headquarters 1 mile this side of McFarland's Spring, and his command about 2 miles in advance of him. Marsh. Polk sick. General not well; rheumatism. Mercer Otey not to be found. Forrest said to be about 6 miles southwest of La Fayette with 10,000 cavalry. We are in utter darkness so far as the enemy's whereabouts in force and his movements are concerned. Martin at La Fayette.

THURSDAY, *September 10, 1863.*

Clear and warm. Mercer Otey came into camp, had been to La Fayette. At 8 a. m. one of Rucker's men came into camp with great haste, saying Rucker was being driven back, and the enemy only 1½ miles off. He had hardly gone when John Harris came up and announced that a lieutenant of Rucker's had come into his camp with a number of Rucker's cavalry, and stated that Rucker was in full retreat, and the enemy only three-quarters of a mile away and advancing. The whole staff were at once mounted, a number ordered to the various brigade headquarters, and the whole of Cheatham's division placed under arms; Strahl's brigade ordered out on Crawfish Spring road, and Jackson on the road on which we came to this place. The whole camp excited, and all through the stampeding report of the cavalry. General Hindman ordered on detached service with his division. Went to General Bragg by order of General Polk to get a cavalry officer of experience with an additional force to cover the approaches from the direction of Chattanooga. Brigadier-General Armstrong ordered to relieve Rucker with his brigade. Learned that Hill was at La Fayette, and that our cavalry had been driven from Alpine, and the enemy had crossed the mountain at that place in force and apparently going toward Rome. Forrest ordered to Dalton with his command.

At 3.30 p. m. the following was received :

McDONALD'S,
Four Miles above the Mill on Chattanooga Road—2.30 p. m.

Colonel BRENT :

I find Colonel Rucker at this place. His scouts report the enemy as having one regiment on the Crawfish Spring road (infantry), and one brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry moving on toward Ringgold, and had crossed the Chickamauga on old State Line road. Colonel Rucker's pickets are 2 miles this side of Rossville. I have three regiments feeding at Reed's Bridge, 2½ miles east of this place, on Chickamauga. I will learn from my own scouts something more definite to-night, as I have started Colonel Woodward with a scout to find out positively what the enemy are doing. My headquarters are at this place. I will have the pickets strengthened on roads on my left. I have sent to communicate with cavalry on railroad, but have not learned where Colonel Scott is as yet.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

At about 4 p. m. 3 Yankee prisoners from Crittenden's corps, Palmer's division (1 from Third Kentucky and 2 from Fifty-first Ohio Regiments), were brought in. They reported two brigades of that division moving on Dalton via Ringgold from Chattanooga.

At 7 p. m. the following was received :

HEADQUARTERS AT McDONALD'S,
September 10, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your dispatch received. The enemy are encamped (about a division) on the Chattanooga and Ringgold road, at the crossing of Pea Vine Creek, 6 miles from Ringgold. They have over 100 wagons, and at 3 p. m. were halted to feed. This force was encamped in the valley, and could be distinctly seen from the village. I have a line of couriers from Ringgold to this place, crossing Chickamauga at Alexander's Bridge. I have also sent (at 3 p. m. to-day) Colonel Woodward with 75 select men to ascertain, if possible, the intentions of the enemy. Colonel Rucker's force is still on this road, but I have advanced his line of vedettes, and cannot discover any force of consequence between here and Rossville. The enemy holds that point. An infantry force, reported by Captain Darwin, of Rucker's regiment, to be two brigades (Van Cleve's division), on the Crawfish Spring road, nearly west of this place. I have sent 75 men of Rucker's regiment on that road, with instructions to picket well out to the left. I will move with two regiments (600 men) to Reed's Bridge, 2 miles west of this place and 3 miles from where the enemy were feeding, and, if an opportunity offers, dash in upon them. From all I can learn, I am inclined to think the enemy are moving most of their force on the Ringgold road, one column via Chickamauga and the other I have mentioned. They have not much cavalry.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

[P. S.].—Please forward to General Bragg.

At 8.20 p. m. the following was received from General Armstrong :

Colonel BRENT,
(Through General Polk):

COLONEL: I inclose you Colonel Woodward's dispatch. I find there is a road leading down in direction of Snow Hill, east of Chickamauga Creek and west of Pea Vine. This is the road Colonel Woodward mentions the enemy are on. I will throw the most of my command across the Chickamauga and leave Colonel Rucker here. Communications will reach me at Reed's Bridge through Colonel Rucker at this place.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

The following was inclosed in the above :

5.15 o'clock.

General ARMSTRONG :

I find the enemy to the right of the Ringgold road, and that Pegram's are between them and you. Some of his men have had a skirmish with their infantry and taken 54 prisoners. I shall go on and communicate with Pegram and scout in a direction between you and him.

T. G. WOODWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Above all sent to General Mackall by his courier, Bryant. Immediately after sending above, all the headquarters train was put in motion for La Fayette. Hindman's wagons were sent in advance, General Polk's followed, then the train of Cheatham and his division. Shortly after starting the general sent me on to General Bragg to get him to interpret the following order, dated 7.30 p. m., Gordon's Mills :

CIRCULAR.]

General Polk will start all his trains immediately for La Fayette, to be followed by his troops. General Polk will halt his column at Anderson's, so that Hindman may be protected, unless forced to retire from the pressure of the enemy.

By command of General Bragg :

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRIDAY, [September] 11, 1863.

After a run of 13 miles by all the wagons with Captain Gibbes, and hunting for Bragg nearly an hour in La Fayette, found him at Hill's headquarters, on Dalton road. He admitted the order was wretchedly worded, and explained that General Polk was to wait at Anderson's to prevent Crittenden from coming down on Buckner's rear, and to help Buckner and Hindman in case they had to fall back. He informed me that Cleburne was in Dug Gap, in the rear of the enemy, and Buckner and Hindman were on the other side of them in McLemore's Cove; that Cleburne had positive and peremptory orders to attack at daylight and cut his way through if they didn't surrender. I started back by 12 midnight, meeting all the trains and taking an order from Presstman to Morris to clear out the road to Thornton's Mill via Catlett's Gap. Reached Anderson's about 3 a. m., the troops having all got up there and lying sleeping in the road. The dust thicker than I ever saw it. At daylight an order came for General Polk to immediately start his column for La Fayette. Started and reached there at 11 a. m. No fighting. General Bragg at Dug Gap.

At 4.45 p. m. the following was received :

GORDON'S MILLS—2.15 p. m.

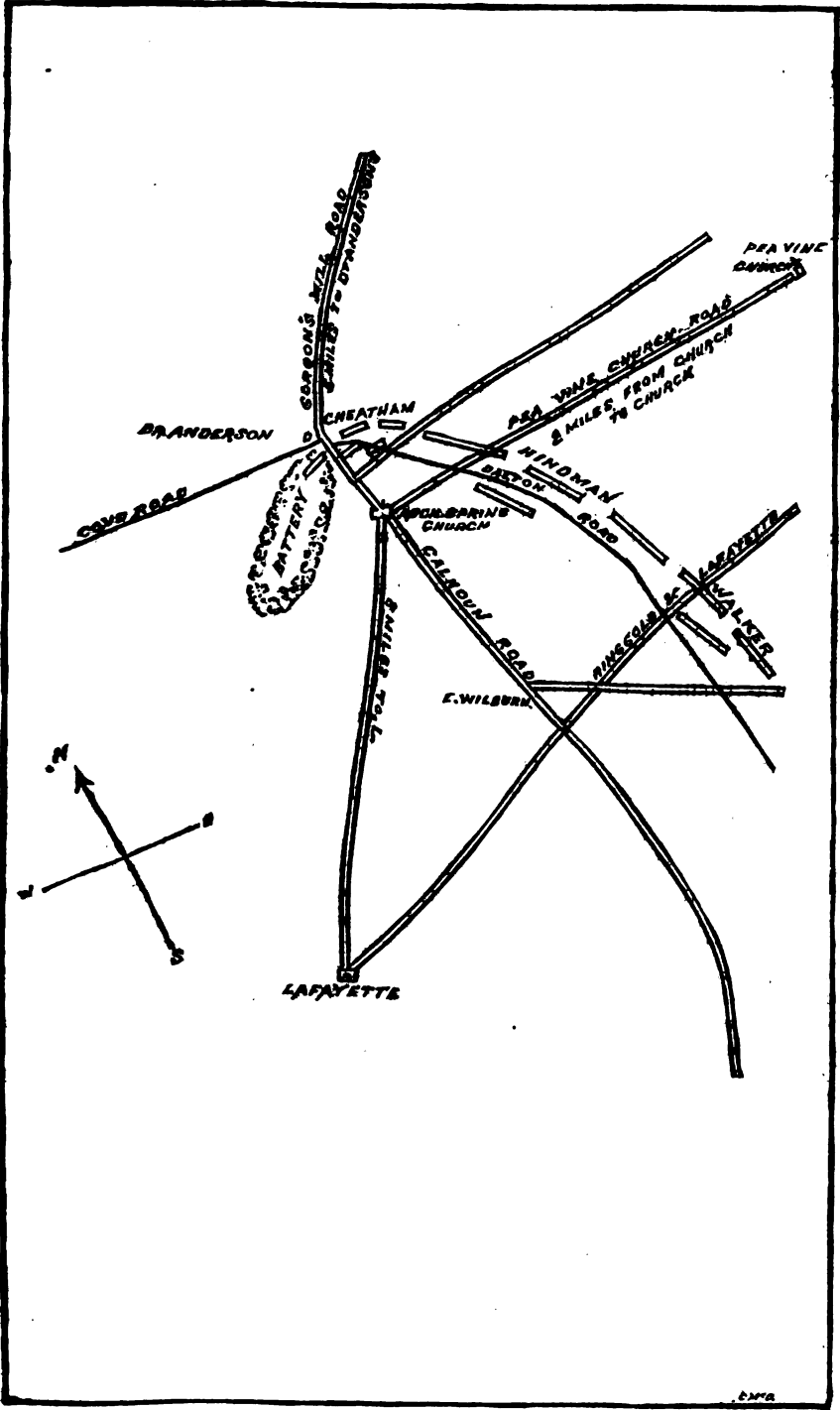
Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : The enemy are advancing steadily ; skirmishers in front, artillery next, and column of infantry, as far as I can get information, back ; some cavalry on their flanks. There is at least one division. My rear is near the point occupied by Lieutenant-General Polk as headquarters. My artillery is too small to be of much service. The hills across the creek commanding the valley and hill on the south side. Can't hear from Pegram, on my right. He wrote to me at 7.30 a. m. to-day that he would soon have to fall back.

Respectfully,

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

In half an hour later another dispatch was received from Armstrong stating the enemy's line of skirmishers were at least 1 mile long and advancing steadily, he, of course, retiring. At 5 p. m. Withers, of signal corps, came in and reported that there had been but two brigades in McLemore's Cove, and the reports about the immense force there were all bosh. The general, Yeatman, and I started at 5.30 for Dug Gap, meeting Liddell's and Walthall's brigades coming into La Fayette. Reached General Walker's quarters, at head of Dug Gap, just at dark, General Bragg having gone ahead. In about an hour General Bragg and all his staff returned, having been clear through the gap to Hindman and Buckner, and no enemy there. The bird had flown and the farce was complete. Forty men to catch two brigades—those in a trap, it was supposed, impossible for them to escape from ; and when search was made they were like the Irishman's flea. Comment, pooh ! No pencil or pen could do such a subject justice. Came in behind Bragg and his staff and got to town about 9.30 p. m., hungry and dusty. Orders received about 12 at night to put Cheatham's division in readiness to move.



SATURDAY, *September 12*, [1863.]

Clear and very warm during the day. Shower for ten minutes; did no good. By 7 a. m. Cheatham's division *en route* for Rock Spring Church. Van Cleve's division, of Crittenden's corps, said to be advancing on the Gordon's Mills road, Palmer's division (same corps) on Pea Vine Church road, and Wood's division (same corps) on Ringgold and La Fayette road, with Wilder's cavalry on their left. Cheatham covered all the roads with his division from Dr. Anderson's, on the left, to Pea Vine Church road, as per the following diagram.*

At 4 p. m. general and staff started for Rock Spring Church and got there about dark. Walker's division got up about 8 p. m. At 10.25 p. m. general sent me with dispatch to General Bragg, with the request that he (Bragg) would send Buckner's command to his support. I was desired to go in a hurry, and delivered the dispatch, 8½ miles off, in thirty-five minutes. Hindman was by the same order directed to come out immediately.

SUNDAY, *September 13*, [1863.]

Clear and very warm. By 3 a. m. General Walker was ordered to take position to right of Cheatham. At 4.30 Hindman reported in person at headquarters at Mrs. Susan Parks', near Rock Spring Church, on Pea Vine road. At 6 a. m. Hindman was ordered to take position between Cheatham and Walker. The new line thus formed left Cheatham with three brigades in front and two in reserve; Hindman, two in front and one in reserve, and Walker, three in front and one in reserve. Orders issued at 9 a. m., before the line was formed, to division commanders to inform corps headquarters when they were in line, as the order was for the whole line to advance. About this time information came from Pegram that there was no enemy on the Ringgold road, and there was a movement of the enemy from that road toward the Gordon's Mills road. The enemy were only about 1½ miles out on that road, and Strahl was sent out to develop them. The first guns were fired about 12.30, and Strahl retired, with the intention of drawing the enemy after him on Cheatham. After some artillery practice, the firing ceased. General Bragg and staff arrived at General Polk's quarters about 9 a. m. Buckner was ordered partly out and then ordered back. At 2 p. m. Walker was ordered to swing from right toward left, in order to strike the enemy, said to be at Pea Vine Church in force. Before, however, the order was executed it was discovered that, leaving only his skirmishers to deceive, he had gone with his whole force toward Chattanooga. At 5 p. m. General Bragg and staff returned to La Fayette.

MONDAY, *September 14*, [1863.]

Clear and warm. At 9 a. m. all the troops started for La Fayette. General returned by 6 p. m. Changed camp between the two Dalton roads.

WEDNESDAY, *September 16*, [1863.]

Clear and warm. General Bragg issued address to troops, telling them we should march against the enemy and crush him. Learned that Longstreet's corps was arriving at Dalton, and French's division was also coming up from Mississippi. Heard that Frazer had given up Cumberland Gap without a shot; surrendered upon demand. In evening order received to march at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

* See p. 75.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., December 1, 1863.

Major-General HINDMAN, *Madison, Ga.* :

GENERAL: I have been quite unwell since I arrived, which must be my apology to yourself and other correspondents whose communications have not been answered. I have received and read your reports of the affairs of McLemore's Cove and the battle of Chickamauga, and have read both with pleasure. The first I regard as entirely satisfactory, especially as showing your action was inspired throughout by instructions received from army headquarters, in compliance with which you were evidently seeking to conform your movements. I think it would be so regarded by any impartial court.

The second—your report of the part borne by your command in the Chickamauga fight—is very clear and presents a brilliant record. It was highly gratifying to me to know that not only were its old laurels so gracefully worn on such a field, but that it added so largely to its already ample crown. The result of that day's work cannot but be to you among your most pleasing memories, and strengthens your claim to be restored at an early day to your command.

I hope ere you shall have received this note you will have received that I addressed to Selma, where I heard you had gone. In that I informed you I had communicated the substance of your conversation with me at McFarland's to the gentlemen of my staff, as well as your expressed [wish] to make to them an appropriate apology. As no suitable opportunity presented itself, after my mentioning your wishes, for such a meeting as you proposed, the gentlemen accepted your message through me as satisfactory and adequate, and took the necessary steps to have the charges in General Bragg's hands withdrawn. They presume that this has been accomplished, and that the matter has been satisfactorily disposed of.

Hoping you may speedily find yourself at work and agreeably, very shortly, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

[L. POLK,]

Lieutenant-General, C. S. Army.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Camp Preston Smith, before Chattanooga, October 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the action of my command at the battle of Chickamauga and in the subsequent affair, resulting in the occupation of Missionary Ridge. The division was composed of Jackson's brigade, Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson; Maney's brigade, Brig. Gen. George Maney; Smith's brigade, Brig. Gen. Preston Smith; Wright's brigade, Brig. Gen. M. J. Wright; Strahl's brigade, Brig. Gen. O. F. Strahl; Stanford's battery of four guns, Capt. T. J. Stanford; Carnes' battery of four guns, Capt. W. W. Carnes; Scogin's battery of four guns, Capt. J. Scogin; Scott's battery of four guns, First Lieut. John H. Marsh commanding, and Smith's battery of four guns, First Lieut. William B. Turner commanding.

In obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, I crossed Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford on September 19 at 7 a. m., and moved my command by the flank in a northern direction, formed my line of battle, and awaited orders. At 11 a. m. I received orders

direct from the general commanding the army, through Lieutenant Parker, of his staff, to move to the extreme right of our line to the support of Major-General Walker, whose division had been for some time warmly engaged, and who reported himself as being heavily pressed by the superior numbers of the enemy, who, subsequent events disclosed, had, or was at this time concentrating, the bulk of his forces on our right and in front of Major-General Walker's command. Moving rapidly by the right flank, I reached the road leading from Alexander's Bridge and at once formed my command immediately in rear of Major-General Walker's line of battle, Jackson's brigade on the right, Smith's in the center, and Wright's brigade on the left, the whole line supported by Maney's and Strahl's brigades, which were held as reserves.

About 12 m. I gave the order to advance, at the same time notifying the several brigade commanders that there was no support on the right or left flank, and after proceeding about 150 yards the line encountered the enemy advancing rapidly in heavy force in pursuit of the retiring columns of Major-General Walker. The left and center of Jackson at once (and in a few moments thereafter the entire line) became engaged, and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and handsomely drove him back with heavy loss to the distance of about three-fourths of a mile, where he took shelter behind his breastworks, and, assisted by the arrival of heavy re-enforcements, checked the farther advance of my line. Without support either on my right or left, and after a severe engagement of two hours, I directed the three brigades to retire for reformation, and ordered Generals Maney and Strahl to occupy and hold the positions vacated by Jackson and Smith and make no attempt to advance. Reaching the positions assigned them, Maney's and Strahl's brigades were attacked in front and on both flanks by the superior numbers of the enemy and forced to retire and take position in rear of Jackson's and Smith's brigades, which were moved forward in the position held before the advance, and on the right and left of Turner's battery. The enemy, flushed with a supposed victory, boldly advanced upon my line, and coming within short range was checked and forced back in disorder by the well-directed discharges of shell and canister from the guns of Turner's battery. I made no effort to advance my line after this success, for the reason that the enemy's dispositions on my right and left flank, and from information derived from prisoners captured, satisfied me that the entire corps of the Federal General Thomas, re-enforced by the divisions of Van Cleve and Palmer, were in my front. I deemed it prudent, therefore, to simply hold my position and await the arrival of re-enforcements.

The result of this engagement of about three hours' duration against such heavy odds, with both flanks exposed, was that my command successfully checked the advance of the enemy, whose purpose seemed to be to seize the crossing of the Chickamauga at Alexander's Bridge and Hunt's Ford. This result was attended with a heavy loss of officers and men, as is attested by the long list of casualties heretofore furnished to the commanding general, and by numerous exhibitions of good conduct on the part of officers and men, particular mention of which is made in the reports of the several brigade commanders, which are herewith forwarded. I cannot, however, forbear to refer to the important service rendered by Lieut. William B. Turner, commanding battery. Posted on an elevation commanding the approach of the enemy, he used his advantage with

great effect and displayed a degree of efficiency in the service of his guns highly commendable to himself, his officers, and men, and accomplished a result the importance of which it is difficult to estimate. Three pieces of Scogin's battery was at the same time engaged and rendered excellent service.

Jackson's brigade during this engagement took from the enemy three pieces of his artillery and sent them to the rear. Scogin's battery, of this brigade, in retiring under orders, had the horses of one piece and one caisson disabled, and left them in the hands of the enemy. The piece and caisson were, however, subsequently recaptured.

Wright's brigade, occupying the extreme left of my line, after a sharp conflict of two hours' duration, was found to be exposed to a severe fire on the left flank and forced to retire. Carnes' battery, doing duty with this brigade, after losing one-half of its men and horses, was abandoned on the field, but the enemy was unable to remove the guns, and they were recaptured uninjured in the advance of the next day.

At 6 p. m. the division of Major-General Cleburne arrived on the field, and with my command was ordered by Lieutenant-General Polk to attack the enemy at once. My entire command advanced under a heavy fire of musketry for about 600 yards, the enemy yielding and giving way to our approach. At this point orders were given to make no farther advance, and the firing abruptly ceased, when my lines were reformed and the division bivouacked in line of battle.

In this night attack Jackson's and Smith's brigades only, of my command, encountered the enemy. Three hundred of the enemy were captured by Smith's brigade and sent to the rear, and the colors of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment were captured by Col. (now brigadier-general) A. J. Vaughan, jr. It was in this night attack that Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee, received his mortal wound, from which he died in fifty minutes. At the head of his noble brigade, of which he had been the commander as colonel and brigadier-general for two years and a half, he fell in the performance of what he himself with his expiring breath simply said was his duty. Active, energetic, and brave, with a rare fitness to command, full of honorable ambition in perfect harmony with the most elevated patriotism, the whole country will mourn his fall and do honor to his memory. Two of his staff—Capt. J. S. Donelson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Thomas H. King, acting aide-de-camp, both officers of excellent merit—were killed within a few minutes of General Smith.

During the night of September 19, I was notified by Lieutenant-General Polk that the attack would be renewed at daylight. My command was already formed and in expectation of orders to advance at the appointed hour, but for reasons then unknown to me no advance was made until 9 a. m. When in the act of advancing my lines, I discovered that my front was partially covered by Major-General Stewart's division, and communicating this fact in person to the general commanding the army, was by him directed not to advance, but to hold my command as a reserve. No part of my command except Jackson's brigade was engaged in the active operations of September 20 until the hour of 6 p. m.

About 11 a. m. of September 20, Brigadier-General Jackson received orders from the general commanding the army to go to the

support of Lieutenant-General Hill. (For an account of the action of this brigade while detached from my command your attention is directed to the report of Brigadier-General Jackson.) At 2 p. m. I received orders to proceed with my command to the extreme right of our line, where I remained until 6 p. m., when a general advance of the whole line was ordered. Jackson's brigade, on the left of General Walker, was now actively engaged, and his ammunition being nearly exhausted, General Maney, with his brigade, was ordered to relieve him. Wright's brigade was ordered to form on Maney's right, and to advance with the entire line, now in motion. These brigades encountered but slight resistance. The enemy, now fiercely assailed at all points, yielded the field to us and fled in disorder.

At 2 p. m. on the 21st, I moved my command in the direction of Chickamauga Station, and bivouacked for the night near the Old Mission House on Chickamauga Creek.

Early on the morning of the following day I was directed by Lieutenant-General Polk to move in the direction of Chattanooga, and arrived at the foot of Missionary Ridge at 10 a. m. I soon ascertained that the enemy occupied the crest of the ridge in force. After making the necessary reconnaissance, Maney's brigade on the right and Smith's on the left (the latter now commanded by Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.), were deployed and ordered to carry the position held by the enemy, which was done after a spirited engagement of a few minutes. The position was found to be one of much natural strength, increased by breastworks made of stone and fallen timber, but the enemy, now demoralized by a succession of disasters, made but a feeble resistance, and fled in great haste.

In concluding this report, I beg to mention an act of daring and heroism on the part of Col. S. S. Stanton, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. During the engagement of the 19th, his regiment, exposed to a close and heavy fire, wavered for a moment and seemed to be in the act of falling back, when the intrepid colonel seized the colors of his regiment, and rushing to the front called his men to follow him. Inspired by this heroic example, the regiment reformed on the colors and at once recovered the ground they had lost. While the colors were in the hands of Colonel Stanton it was pierced thirty times by the enemy's balls.

The officers of my staff—Majs. James D. Porter, jr., and John Ingram, assistant adjutants-general; Maj. Melancthon Smith, chief of artillery; Maj. Joseph Vaulx, jr., and Capt. Thomas F. Henry, assistant inspectors-general; Dr. F. Rice, chief surgeon; Lieuts. F. H. McNairy and J. Webb Smith, aides-de-camp; Maj. S. H. Brooks and A. L. Robertson, volunteer aides-de-camp; Maj. John A. Cheatham, chief of ordnance; Maj. G. V. Young, chief quartermaster; Maj. B. J. Butler, chief commissary—all deserve honorable mention for the proper performance of the duties assigned them.

My escort, Company G, Second Georgia Cavalry, Capt. T. M. Merritt, were, under my orders, employed in collecting the small-arms abandoned by the enemy, and deserve honorable mention for the industrious performance of their duty.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lient. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Smith's battalion of artillery, Cheatham's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.				Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.				Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pounder Napo- leons.	6-pounder bronze.	8-inch rifles.	12-pounder how- itzers.		Killed.		Wounded.			
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Carnes' a		2		2		1	6		16	38	10
Stanford's			4		103				4		4
Turner's b	4				220	1	1	1	4	2	2
Total	4	2	4	2	323	2	7	1	24	40	16

a Carnes' battery was taken by the enemy and retaken. The amount of ammunition expended could not be ascertained, as the remainder was turned over to other batteries. After recapture two guns could not be used for want of horses. During the greater part of the engagement the enemy was at very close quarters, the distance varying from 100 to 40 yards.

b The action of Turner's battery was at short range and the projectiles did great execution.

No. 240.

Report of Maj. John A. Cheatham, Chief Ordnance Officer.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 20, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from Col. J. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, Confederate States, received through your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of my movements, observations, and performance of duty during the late battles on Chickamauga Creek:

Some days previous to the opening of the engagement, in obedience to orders from Major-General Cheatham, commanding, I had placed the ordnance wagons of the different brigades in one train and taken charge of same in person.

On Saturday morning, September 19, I was ordered to move my train to Alexander's Bridge and remain on the east side of the creek. During the morning I was ordered to Byram's Ford, some 4 miles lower down. Thence ordered across the creek to supply ammunition to regiments then waiting for it. So soon as the ordnance sergeants had supplied all demands for ammunition, I set them to bringing arms and accouterments from the field, and being mounted they were enabled to secure many excellent guns.

I reserved two wagons from each brigade train for any immediate demand that might be made, and sent the others in charge of an ordnance officer back to the creek as a precaution against any reverse that might attend our forces on the morrow's fight.

On Sunday morning, as soon as I found that our forces were driving the enemy, I ordered the three empty wagons which belonged to

* Original dated November 16, 1863, and signed by Maj. Melancthon Smith, commanding battalion.

the brigades to be sent to the field, and the ordnance sergeants and all detailed men with the trains to gather up and remove to the rear all the ordnance stores and arms possible. I gave my personal attention and hurried up the business everywhere on the field of my operations west of the creek, and sent an officer and a detail party to the division hospital, about a mile east of the [creek], to expedite the unloading and returning of the wagons. As soon as I was satisfied that it was prudent I ordered that some wagons have the loads of ordnance removed, and be sent to assist in removing the arms, &c., gathered in piles upon the field. But before those wagons had reached the field I was ordered by Lieutenant-General Polk to put my train in motion toward Red House Ford, some 10 miles lower down the creek. I at once sent the order to have all the wagons brought together on the road to the ford, turning those wagons from which the loads had been removed back in time for the loads to be replaced and move on with the train.

On Saturday evening I took advantage of the returning provision wagons and had several loads taken from the field. During Sunday and Monday morning I urged it upon the officer in charge of returning wagons to have them loaded with arms. Many were thus loaded, and I gave the order to take the guns to the railroad, or as far to the rear as the wagons might be taken. Transportation seemed so limited that I thought it best to ship guns from the field by any and every conveyance. I have no list of the articles thus removed, nor have I the correct number removed by the ordnance details, but from estimates made by the officers I feel assured that the number falls little short of 3,000 guns.

Below I consolidate that portion of brigade reports showing—

Number of men taken into action.

Jackson's brigade.....	1,200
Maney's brigade.....	1,177
Wright's brigade.....	1,252
Strahl's brigade.....	1,149

Number of rounds expended.

Jackson's brigade.....	53,660
Maney's brigade.....	36,433
Smith's brigade.....	26,363
Wright's brigade.....	12,241
Strahl's brigade.....	7,276
Total.....	135,973

I observed nothing in relation to the effect of ammunition, either of small-arms or artillery, not being permitted to attend the major-general upon the field. But deeming it my duty, and entirely within the spirit of the order calling for this report, I beg leave to make a few suggestions which would, I think, if well matured and carefully carried [out], result in establishing some facts that would prove of use and benefit to the Ordnance Department:

If all the guns taken from the field with balls clogged in loading could be carefully unloaded and the balls examined and measured, it [would] establish one of these points: First, at what arsenal the balls were made; because, as each arsenal has its own molds, its balls ought to be recognized with certainty. Second, whether or not the balls were originally too large, or whether used without suffi-

cient grease. Third, whether the English system of having balls sufficiently small to be used with thick paper around them be not better than our plan of using the ball without paper.

Again, if an intelligent and practical officer were sent to the battlefield with orders to cut or bore into the trees upon different parts of the field that were struck by balls from the small-arms of each army, and such examination sufficiently extended and systematically recorded, it would establish the comparative penetrating force of the ammunition of the two different armies; show the difference between the round and the elongated balls, and might show the defect of some particular cartridge, its balls being recognized, or by learning what particular regiment fired the shot and the cartridges used.

When a regiment that may be engaged with the enemy exhausts its ammunition, moments become hours in importance while awaiting a fresh supply. To find the ordnance wagons is often very difficult in the midst of the usual confusion. I think a conspicuous flag shown by each brigade train would tend greatly to lessen this difficulty. Such a mark could be recognized from a great distance, and would thus guide the messenger direct to the object of his search.

Herewith I send you the reports of the brigade ordnance officers, which, together with my own, are respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. CHEATHAM,

Chief of Ord. Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

Colonel OLADOWSKI,

Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee

(Through Major Rutledge, Chief of Ord., Polk's Corps).

No. 241.

Report of Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. JACKSON'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Before Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

MAJOR: On September 19, 1863, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the brigade which I have the honor to command, being the advance of Major-General Cheatham's division, crossed Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's or Dalton's Ford, about a mile below Lee and Gordon's Mills. The brigade was immediately deployed in line of battle on the west side of the creek and awaited the crossing by the remainder of the division. At about 9 a. m. moved by the flank in a northwestern direction and formed line in the rear of Major-General Buckner's right as his reserve. Remained in this position about an hour, when an order was received to move still farther to the right to the support of Major-General Walker. Passing rapidly about half a mile northward by the right flank, the brigade reached the road leading from Alexander's Bridge, and proceeded thence westward about half a mile. Here the line of Major-General Walker's troops was reached. My brigade was immediately placed in line of battle and ordered to advance. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, and the advance continued about 150 yards, when the enemy opened fire upon my left and center. The brigade returned the fire, which soon became general. A charge being ordered, the troops responded with great intrepidity, driving the enemy before them from a half to three-quarters of a mile, capturing 3 pieces of artillery, which were

immediately sent to the rear ; also a large number of knapsacks, from which the enemy had been driven. At this point the enemy, being heavily re-enforced and having the advantage of breastworks, checked the advance of the brigade and stubbornly held their ground. Seeing troops on the left retiring, I sent to inquire the meaning of it, and was informed that it was part of Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade, which had been pressed back by superior numbers, thus leaving my left flank entirely exposed. Soon afterward my left fell back under the false impression that a retreat had been ordered, but were immediately rallied and reformed, and promptly retook their original position.

Learning that the enemy were endeavoring to turn my right, which was not protected by any infantry force, and the left being exposed and nearly out of ammunition, I sent a staff officer to request Brigadier-General Maney, whose brigade was in reserve, to come to my relief. The contest had now lasted for about two hours and had been unusually severe. My battery, commanded by Capt. John Scogin, had moved up with the line and done good service. Brigadier-General Maney's brigade moved forward gallantly, and upon being relieved by him I ordered my brigade to retire, which was done slowly and in good order. While moving to the rear the horses of one piece and one caisson were disabled, and consequently that piece and caisson fell into the hands of the enemy, but were subsequently recovered. Line of battle was formed again in the position occupied before the advance and on the right of Turner's battery. My battery was so posted as to have a cross-fire in front of Turner's battery. The enemy's advance upon us was checked at this point.

A little before dark Major-General Cleburne, having formed a line on my right, making an obtuse angle with mine, commenced a forward movement, and about the same time an order was received from Major-General Cheatham to move up my brigade also, which was promptly done. The fire of small-arms immediately became very severe. The left of my brigade, thinking in the darkening twilight that Major-General Cleburne's line was in their front, became a little confused by the suddenness and severity of the fire, but were soon brought up and the whole line advanced about 600 yards. Here the firing abruptly ceased, and it being now quite dark, and the impression still prevailing that our friends were in front, Maj. W. D. C. Lloyd, my volunteer aide-de-camp, and Lieut. S. S. Harris, acting inspector-general of my brigade, rode forward to ascertain the facts, when Major Lloyd rode into the enemy's lines and was captured. My brigade had moved in Major-General Cleburne's line, with Brigadier-General Deshler's brigade on its left. About 9 o'clock at night, in order to allow Brigadier-General Deshler to close upon his own division, I ordered my brigade to retire to its original position, where it remained until morning.

On Sunday morning, the 20th instant, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Cheatham, I moved by the left flank about half a mile and took position as a reserve in the rear of Brigadier-General Maney's brigade. Remaining there until about 11 a. m., I moved, by order, back to my original position. Here an order was received from General Bragg, through Major Falconer, assistant adjutant-general, to move at once with my brigade to the right and front and report to Lieutenant-General Hill. I moved promptly by the right flank and sent Captain Moreno, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Harris to find Lieutenant-General Hill. They returned,

reporting their search unsuccessful. At this point Lieutenant-General Polk ordered me to take a position on the right of Brigadier-General Polk and to move forward at once. Deeming it proper, in pursuance of the order of the commanding general, to report to Lieutenant-General Hill for orders, I moved still farther by the right flank and to the right of Brigadier-General Polk's brigade and sent again to Lieutenant-General Hill, who directed that my brigade should take position on Brigadier-General Liddell's left, and fill up a gap between that brigade and Major-General Cleburne's right.

A staff officer of Lieutenant-General Hill having indicated the position my brigade was to take, it was moved forward some 150 yards, when the commanding officer of my sharpshooters reported skirmishers of the enemy in heavy force on my left and opposite the gap on Major-General Cleburne's right, which my brigade was insufficient to fill. I directed two additional companies to be deployed as skirmishers, with orders to the five companies, consisting of my battalion of sharpshooters and these two companies, to dislodge the enemy. After considerable skirmishing Major Whiteley, of my battalion of sharpshooters, reported that he could not dislodge the enemy; that they were in strong force and supported by a line of battle and a battery. I immediately reported these facts to Lieutenant-General Hill, and that if I advanced (the gap not being filled up) my left flank would be exposed to an enfilading fire. He sent me an order, nevertheless, to form on Brigadier-General Liddell's left and move forward with his line. This order was promptly executed.

The brigade, with the battery in the center, moved forward in splendid style about 100 yards, when the enemy opened a galling fire from the front and left flank, enfilading the entire line with canister and small-arms. The engagement now became terrific and the position of my brigade extremely critical. The troops, however, stood nobly to the work before them, and steadily advancing surmounted the hill on which the enemy's breastworks were, the battery moving with the line and rendering effective service. The enemy were driven from their breastworks, and Brigadier-General Maney's brigade coming up at this opportune moment, charged them and the contest was over. At daylight on Monday morning the enemy was found to have sought safety in flight under the cover of darkness.

I annex a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command, which was composed, from right to left, as follows: Second Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Eighth Mississippi Regiment, Fifth Mississippi Regiment, Scogin's battery, Second Battalion First Georgia (Confederate) Regiment, and the Fifth Georgia Regiment. The total effective was 1,286; the aggregate effective 1,405; loss, 490, from which it will be perceived that the percentage of casualties was 34.87, and that the greatest loss was in the Fifth Georgia Regiment, amounting to nearly 55 per cent.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,

A. A. G., Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

[P. S.]—The report of my provost-marshal shows the capture of 74 prisoners* (not including wounded men), representing twenty-two regiments and from five States.

* Five officers and 69 men.

Tabular statement of the casualties of Jackson's brigade, Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, September 19 and 20, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga.

Command.	Total effective.	Aggregate effective.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total casualties.	Percentage.
Brigadier-general and staff.....		5			1	1	20.00
Battalion sharpshooters.....	101	108	3	27		30	27.77
8th Mississippi Regiment a.....	375	404	10	94		94	23.96
5th Mississippi Regiment.....	235	252	4	70	1	75	29.76
Scogin's battery.....	86	86	1	11	1	13	14.80
2d Battalion, First Georgia (Confederate) Regiment.....	181	194	10	73		83	42.78
5th Georgia Regiment.....	317	353	27	165	2	194	54.95
Total.....	1,285	1,405	55	430	5	490	
Average.....							34.87

a A return of casualties for August 27, 1863, reports 3 men killed and 1 wounded "by the explosion of a single shell from the enemy's batteries."

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 242.

Report of Lieut. Thomas G. Barrett, Ordnance Officer.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders dated Richmond, June 24, 1863, Office War Department, requiring corps, division, and brigade ordnance officers to make reports of their actions and of their detail during each battle, I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

As we were in General Cheatham's division, I reported to Major Cheatham, his ordnance officer, with my ordnance train, and remained under his orders during the fight of the 19th, always in rear of the brigade and supplying the troops with ammunition whenever needed.

At 5 p. m. of the 20th, I was ordered to report to General Cleburne's division ordnance officer, as our brigade had been transferred to his division. I reported with my train to him immediately, and supplied the brigade that night with ammunition as they came out of the fight after dark.

Next morning we were again transferred to General Cheatham's division, to whose ordnance officer I reported, and have been with ever since.

I have the honor to report my detail did their duty very well, always keeping up communication with the brigade and collecting ordnance stores from the field, which I left for want of transportation.

The report of Captain Scogin's battery, attached to our brigade, has been forwarded to chief of artillery of division.

I have the honor to report ammunition expended by small-arms:

Number of rounds..... 53,660
Number of men engaged..... 1,200

Ammunition issued all in good order.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. G. BARRETT,
Ordnance Officer, Jackson's Brigade.

[Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.]

No. 243.

Report of Maj. James C. Gordon, Second Battalion, First Georgia Infantry (Confederate).

NEAR MISSIONARY RIDGE,

October 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of Second Battalion, First (Confederate) Regiment Georgia Volunteers, in the battle of Chickamauga, on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20:

First day (Saturday, 19th) I carried into action about 165 men. I formed into line according to instructions from brigade commander in my proper place, Fifth Georgia Regiment on my left and Scogin's battery on my right. Immediately I was ordered forward. I had advanced my line of battle about 150 to 200 yards, when we met the advancing columns of the enemy, who immediately opened fire on us. I remained in this position about thirty minutes under a heavy fire from the enemy's small-arms, at the same time steadily firing into them, both officers and men behaving gallantly, when his lines gave way. I followed them for about one-fourth of a mile, passing their original line, where their baggage was piled up, when they made a stand, fighting for about an hour, as near as I could judge, when they gave way the second time. I pursued them again for several hundred yards, when they made another stand, fighting for some time, when an order was given for the command to fall back. By whom the order was given I have not been able to ascertain. The men being well nigh out of ammunition, the command began a retrograde movement, and moved back some several hundred yards, when they were rallied and moved forward again, fighting valiantly the whole time until the ammunition was entirely exhausted, when (after having received orders to do so) I brought the command off in good order to near our original line of battle. A short while afterward the enemy advanced on us, but with the assistance of a battery planted on the left of our brigade they were gallantly repulsed. Later and near sunset they advanced on us again, but just then re-enforcements having arrived (being, I learned, a part of Cleburne's division) they were again repulsed and driven from that part of the field. The line then established by our brigade was in advance of and covering the greater portion of the field we had fought over during the day.

My officers and men all acted gallantly and did their part well with a very few exceptions. I can only regret the retrograde movement made early in the day when there was really no necessity for it, and can only offer as an excuse that the men were well-nigh out of ammunition and had been looking forward to that time, knowing the supply was limited, and knowing when that supply was exhausted they could not bear the enemy's fire and would be compelled to fall back, and when they heard an order given to fall back, they did so without waiting to know where the order started. The regiment on my right had begun a backward movement, as also did the one on my left. Each had gone some distance before my command began the backward movement. However, in justice to the command on my right, I would say that they did not move back as far as we did until they halted, made a stand, and fought most valiantly. The movement of the command on my left was, however, about the same as my own.

My loss in this day's engagement was about 9 killed, 26 severely wounded, and 31 slightly wounded.

Second day (Sunday, 20th) formed line of battle about 4 p. m. Subsequently two companies of my battalion were detached and placed under command of Major Whiteley as skirmishers. Soon were ordered forward. Passed over an open glade through a thick undergrowth, up a long slope to the crest of the hill, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from another hill in front of us and about 150 yards from where we were, and on top of which was their first line of works. I commanded my men to lie down and protect themselves as best they could. They did so, at the same time pouring into the enemy's ranks a destructive fire. I think the fire from the enemy at this point was the heaviest I ever heard; am only surprised that a man escaped being killed or wounded, and I am of opinion this position could not have been held but for the powerful efforts of the battery on our right (Scogin's). This state of things lasted for about an hour, as well as I can judge, when our line advanced down the slope of the hill we were on, across a hollow, and up the hill on which was their first line to within a few feet of this line.

The enemy had in the meantime retreated across a glade about 75 or 100 yards to their second line, which was protected by a strong barricade work hurriedly thrown up. We fought them here for about 25 or 30 minutes, when our ammunition began to fail again, but, fortunately, at this juncture re-enforcements arrived, who dashed forward together with such of our men as had ammunition, charging them from their works, driving them pell-mell forward over hill and dale until night put an end to the pursuit. We formed line, stacked our arms, and slept on the ever-memorable battle-field of the Chickamauga.

My loss in this day's engagement was 1 killed, 4 severely wounded, and 12 slightly wounded.

As in the engagement of the previous day, both officers and men did their duty well and nobly, and where all did their part so well I cannot particularize as to names, but think it would be a neglect of duty on my part if I were to fail to mention the name of R. D. Camp, color-bearer, a member of Company D, who bore his part most nobly, always in front, seemed to seek where danger was greatest. I feel proud to say that so long as our colors are intrusted to such hands they will never be allowed to trail in the dust. The flag and staff bears the testimony, the flag having been perforated with balls and the staff shot through and broken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. GORDON,

Major, Comdg. 2d Batt., 1st (Confederate) Regt. Ga. Vols.
[Capt. S. A. MORENO,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson's Brigade.

No. 244.

Report of Col. Charles P. Daniel, Fifth Georgia Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
In the Field, near Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of my regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

We were posted on the left of the brigade and went into action

about 1 p. m. Saturday, 19th. A few moments before this I was informed by you that we had a line of battle in front. We had not gone far before I discovered that you were mistaken, and that the enemy were immediately in front of us and had commenced firing. This confused my command considerably; but in a short time we continued the advance, driving the enemy before us for at least three-quarters of a mile. We had by this time expended all our ammunition. The man whom I had detailed to connect with the ordnance train had just before this been shot down. So soon as this was ascertained I dispatched another; but before he arrived re-enforcements had come up and we were ordered to retire—which we did in as good order as the thickness of the undergrowth would admit—to where the brigade was forming, which was between 4 and 5 p. m. At this point we received a new supply of ammunition, and at 7 p. m. were again ordered to advance and moved forward under heavy fire from the enemy. We drove them back for a quarter of a mile, when we were ordered to halt, the enemy having ceased firing. We remained there until about 12.30 o'clock that night, when we were ordered to move back to the rear by facing about.

We remained there until 7 a. m. Sunday, and were ordered some distance to the left. Remained there until about 11 a. m. Were then ordered to the right. At 4 p. m. advanced under a heavy enfilading fire of shot, shell, and grape on our left, besides small-arms in front. At this point lost several men killed and many wounded, but continued to advance toward the natural stronghold and artificial fortifications of the enemy, which caused them to vacate the same.

Throughout the whole day my command, both officers and men, did as good fighting and behaved as gallantly as ever men did in the field.

This, sir, is as correct an account as I am able to give, being engaged the whole time in encouraging my men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. DANIEL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. A. MORENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson's Brigade.

No. 245.

Report of Maj. Richard H. Whiteley, Second Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. SECOND GA. BATT. SHARPSHOOTERS,
In Field, near Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report:

The battalion which I have the honor to command, under a misconception of orders, advanced on the morning of the 18th to within 500 yards of Gordon's Mills, on the Chattanooga road, having previous to the advance deployed Capt. M. G. Hester's company (C) as skirmishers, which drove in the enemy's outpost and pickets in gallant style. Upon the appearance of our reserve, the enemy opened upon them with six pieces of artillery, wounding 2 men (Sergeant

Hunt and Private Thomas, of Company B). At this juncture, we received orders to rejoin the brigade.

My command again engaged the enemy on the morning of the 19th at about 11 a. m., being in line of battle on the right of the brigade. We remained under fire about three hours, during which time the officers and men of the command illustrated in an eminent degree those soldierly qualities for which Georgians have become so justly celebrated. In the midst of much demoralization, evidenced by the disorderly retreat of troops in our front, we advanced with the brigade and drove the enemy steadily before us for over 1 mile, capturing jointly with the Eighth Mississippi Regiment (on our left) 3 pieces of artillery and 6 horses, abandoned by the enemy. The brigade having halted at this point, we remained under fire until relieved by Maney's brigade.

We lost on this day 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant and 1 private severely wounded, and 8 or 10 others slightly. After being relieved by Maney's brigade we fell [back] and replenished our ammunition, and at sunset were again ordered to advance, the enemy giving way before us. In this movement we suffered no loss, and bivouacked on the field of battle for the night.

About 2 p. m. of the 20th, we were deployed as skirmishers in front of the intrenched center of the enemy, covered by their skirmishers, advantageously posted in a skirt of woods immediately in our front, with an open space of prairie of about 100 yards in width, covering in length our entire brigade. Upon the reception of orders to dislodge the enemy, preparatory to the advance of the brigade, it was accomplished in most gallant style, the entire command passing the open space at a run and, with a shout, striking such consternation to the foe that they fled, delivering but one fire, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., upon the ground they occupied. They were successfully pursued and driven into the intrenched line of their comrades, and that line hotly engaged by the command with serious loss to ourselves and with telling effect on the enemy, our object being to hold the enemy in check until the brigade could advance to engage them, we suffering a loss of 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 14 others severely and slightly wounded. The command numbered 101 enlisted men on the morning of the 19th, showing a loss in the two days' engagement of nearly one-third.

In conclusion, I have the honor to report the following-named non-commissioned officers and privates as conspicuous for good conduct in the two days' engagement, viz: Sergts. H. W. Cockerell and A. Moore, Corpl. J. C. Willis (deceased), and Privates J. S. Hamilton (deceased), and W. C. Griffin, of Company A; Sergts. L. Taylor, J. O. Torbert, S. Mauldin, and William T. Collier, Corpl. S. H. Smith, and Privates W. G. Smith, W. O. Smith, F. D. Gilbert, and Benjamin Kilcrease, and Rogers, of Company B; Sergt. William Mulherin (color-sergeant), and Privates R. B. Duvall, A. W. Shaw, and J. B. Haynie, of Company C.

The conduct of the entire command during the engagement on the 19th and 20th was highly commendable to both officers and men, and I am proud to say that I witnessed no instance of bad conduct or want of appreciation of duty during the battle.

While I feel constrained to indorse the gallant and officer-like conduct of all the commissioned officers of the battalion, I yet feel it to be my duty to mention the names of Lieuts. C. H. Cobb, James T. Ogletree, and George P. Butler as conspicuous on both days by

exhortations and example in the discharge of duty. Surg. W. B. Harrison was also very prompt and attentive in the discharge of his duties, keeping near the command and often exposed to the fire of the enemy.

To my adjutant (Lieut. Charles P. Roberts) I am indebted for his cool and fearless conduct in the transmission of orders, exposed as he was when the battalion was deployed and fighting as skirmishers to a constant fire from the enemy's line.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. WHITELEY,

Major, Comdg. 2d Ga. Batt. (S. S.), Jackson's Brig.,
Cheatham's Div., Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn.

Capt. S. A. MORENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 246.

Report of Maj. John B. Herring, Fifth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Mission Ridge, October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor very respectfully to submit the following report of the action of this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga on 19th and 20th ultimo:

Having formed line of battle at the place assigned us, a little in advance of the road, we advanced to attack the enemy about 12 m. There were no skirmishers in front of the line, and I supposed from this fact that we constituted a second line. We advanced not more than 100 yards when we were attacked by the enemy directly in front, who were also advancing. We returned the fire vigorously, and after a few minutes the enemy's line gave way and we drove them back about 1 mile. During this whole charge we were exposed to a continuous retreating fire. The enemy at last made a stand, from which we failed to move them, owing to the want of ammunition on the part of some and the bad condition of guns on the part of others. The regiment, however, maintained its position gallantly, though exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, until Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, observing that the line had retired on the left, gave the command to fall back. We fell back about 100 yards, faced about, and renewed the fight. In a short time we fell back about 100 yards farther simultaneously with the Eighth Mississippi, which up to this time had not moved from its most advanced position, and having formed a new line we held the enemy in check, though hard pressed. Here fell Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, a gallant officer, faithfully discharging his duties. I assumed command of the regiment and ordered an equal distribution of what ammunition remained on hand. Here I received a message from Colonel Wilkinson that if I should be forced to fall back to notify him of the fact. I replied that my action would be influenced by his. We held this position and stopped the advance of the enemy I suppose half an hour. The Eighth Mississippi then falling back, I ordered a retreat as previously agreed upon. We had gone but a short distance before we fell in with General Jackson, who ordered a halt, and directed us to move back by the left flank and form line of battle near the road a little in rear of the position from which we moved to bring on the

attack. The enemy advanced and attacked us in this position, but was soon repulsed.

A little before dark I advanced my command in the second line. Near a small house, about 400 yards distant from the road, I came upon the front line on the west margin of the open inclosure around the house, lying down and firing. I closed on it and caused my men to deliver a few rounds with their pieces elevated. The front line finally fell back and caused the second line to break. I rallied my men in the woods east of the inclosure and advanced till I found myself alone. I then ordered them back to lie down in a hollow while I went to the front to define my relative position to the rest of the brigade. I saw the Eighth Mississippi on my right advancing from the position where I had placed my regiment, and gave the command forward, and soon came upon the prolongation of its line, the rest of the brigade closing upon my left. I formed with the brigade on the front line 150 yards west of the house, there being at this time no troops directly to our front in the first line. I fell back to the road about midnight by order of General Jackson.

My loss during the day was 4 killed and 46 wounded (among the latter the adjutant mortally) and one missing. The regiment entered the fight with 225 muskets.

On Sunday (20th), the line of battle was advanced about 4 p. m. I was ordered to conform to the movement of the right, but coming first within range of the enemy's fire I commenced firing. I kept up a continuous fire for near one hour, exposed all the time to a front and cross-fire from the enemy. I advanced simultaneously with the whole brigade and occupied a new position, mine about 100 yards in advance of my first position, and almost the identical position from which the enemy first opened on my command at the opening of the fight. I held this position until my ammunition was completely exhausted, when I was relieved about dark by the arrival of re-enforcements.

I carried into the fight at this place 144 muskets. I lost 25 men wounded. I captured 30 prisoners, and sent to the rear 200 Springfield and Enfield rifles which the enemy had abandoned on the field.

I will take this occasion to testify to the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men under my command in the face of the enemy. I never saw men fight better and behave more gallantly, particularly on Sunday, 20th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HERRING,

Major, Commanding.

Capt. S. A. MORENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 247.

Report of Col. John C. Wilkinson, Eighth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

Near Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders of this date, I submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battles of September 19 and 20:

The regiment went into the fight on Saturday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and drove the enemy before them for near a mile, capturing

and bringing off the field 3 pieces of artillery and 5 horses, which had been captured earlier in the day by Major-General Walker's command, but recaptured by the enemy. I held the position here until I informed General Jackson, through my adjutant, that the enemy was flanking us on the right, when I was ordered to fall back and form on a road some distance in the rear, which I did. I was then ordered to form on a line with Scogin's battery, in which position the regiment remained until late in the evening, when we were again ordered forward with General Cleburne's division and drove the enemy about half a mile, where we remained until about 11 o'clock at night, when, being relieved by other troops, we returned to our position near the battery, and bivouacked for the night.

On Sunday, the regiment went into action about 4 p. m. Found the enemy posted behind his fortifications, but held my position under a galling cross-fire from the enemy until my ammunition became exhausted. Re-enforcements coming up, the enemy was driven from his position.

In this last charge on the enemy Lieut. Col. A. McNeill was killed while gallantly leading the right wing of the regiment. Capt. J. W. White, of Company G, was also killed in the fight Sunday evening. During the two days' battle the regiment lost 10 killed and 84 wounded.

In no instance did the regiment retire or fall back without orders. It would be unjust to make distinction and mention particular officers or men where all did their duty nobly.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. WILKINSON,

Colonel, Commanding Eighth Mississippi Regiment.

[Capt. S. A. MORENO,

Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 248.

Report of Capt. John Scogin, Georgia Battery.

HEADQUARTERS SCOGIN'S BATTERY,

October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular issued from headquarters brigade, calling for report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of Chickamauga, I beg leave to submit the following report:

Went into the engagement on Saturday, September 19, taking position on the left of the Eighth* Mississippi Regiment. Advanced with the brigade, driving the enemy some distance, when I was forced to fall back. The left of the brigade giving way subjected my battery to cross-fire, killing several of my horses, and forced me to abandon 1 piece and caisson. I took position again late in the evening on the right of the brigade. Had a sharp engagement, which lasted about one and a half hours. Bivouacked for the night.

Went into the engagement again Sunday evening (20th). Took position on left of Eighth Mississippi, and held our position till the fight closed.

* Captain Scogin means the Fifth Mississippi.—S. A. MORENO.

Lost in the engagements of both days—1 private killed, 1 commissioned officer and 10 privates wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCOGIN,

Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. S. A. MORENO,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 249.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Maney, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MANEY'S BRIGADE,

In the Field, near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of 19th and 20th ultimo, near Chickamauga Creek:

My brigade was composed of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. James A. McMurry commanding; the Sixth and Ninth Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), Col. George C. Porter commanding; the First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), Col. H. R. Feild commanding; Maney's battalion sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney commanding, and a field battery of four 12-pounder Napoleon guns, under the command of First Lieut. William B. Turner.

My command crossed Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford on the morning of September 19, and, after proceeding in a northern direction about 2 miles by the flank, was formed in line of battle. I here met General Liddell's command, which was being reformed after having been, as I understood, severely engaged with superior numbers. Passing forward of this command toward the engagement then pending, and which seemed to have been taken up by brigades in advance of me, I was, after some inconsiderable halts, ordered to enter action by relieving Jackson's brigade, my information at the time being that Strahl's brigade would be in line on my left. The position pointed out to me as the one at which I was to relieve Jackson's command was a ridge well wooded, where the right half of my command rested, but from the center to my left the timber on the side of approach had been newly felled and presented some difficulty to easy passage in line. In extension to my left there was an open corn-field, a narrow strip of woodland intervening. My line commenced engaging instantly on reaching the top of the ridge described, and in a few moments afterward I was informed by a messenger from General Forrest that there was nothing on the right but his cavalry, and that he was unable to sustain himself against the strong force of the enemy which was pressing him. Strahl's brigade was not at this moment in line with me on the left, it having, as I afterward learned, become earlier engaged and fallen back to reform. My own line numbered less than 1,000 guns. My battery was just in rear of my center, but the ground was not favorable to its advantageous engagement.

About 300 yards in my rear there was a hill top in open woods—a

most favorable position in many particulars for a battery. Lieutenant Turner was ordered to leave one piece in position to be used in any emergency which might arise, and retire the remaining three to this hill top and there take position and await further orders. Some moments after this I heard a battery open in rear of the right of my line, and, hastening to it, I found that Forrest had been forced in on my right. General Forrest in person was with the battery, which was firing obliquely to the front and right, and, as I thought, too much in range with two companies of my right regiment, which had been thrown out as flankers to this part of my line. General F[orrest] was apprised of this fact and requested to oblique his guns more to the right, which he did and continued firing, as he informed me the enemy was certainly approaching in force from that direction. The firing was now constant along my entire front, and the enemy's indicated that his line extended far beyond my left. Forrest's battery was some protection to my right flank, and my single Napoleon, while it could not fire with any effect over the ridge in front, was in position to rake the open field to the left and rear of my line, and to this extent prevent the enemy coming behind us, unless it should first be driven off by sharpshooters lodged on the ridge top under cover of the woods between my line and the field. The action increased in fury, especially on the left, and I was soon convinced that my command was greatly overmatched in numbers. A staff officer was sent with this information to the division general, and another to my left and rear in search of General Strahl, with the request for him to move up in line with me on the left. Passing myself to the ridge top to the left of my line, I discovered the enemy but a short distance from my left advancing by the flank boldly, and evidently with the purpose of passing through this skirt of wood at right angles with my line, and thus gain my rear and control of my left flank. The emergency was critical, and, being without a staff officer, I hastened in person to General Strahl, who I found had received my message and was aligning for advance. To avoid delay, I asked him to move forward a single regiment to hold the interval between my left and the open field, and he ordered his right regiment (Colonel Walker's), and perhaps another, to advance immediately. This force made a gallant drive forward and the enemy gave [way] before them. I had about this time received the order to fall back and form behind Smith's brigade, which was in line with my guns on the hill top in the rear. My line was retired in as good order as its shattered condition would admit of. Before reaching Smith's line I was instructed to continue my infantry back to the ordnance wagons for a supply of ammunition. The ammunition replenished, my command again moved forward, and bivouacked for the night in line with and on the left of the division without further engagement of my infantry for the day.

My advance gun, under the immediate command and efficient management of First Lieutenant Smith, after covering the retiring line with several well-directed shots at short range, was withdrawn to the hill top and took position with the other three, the battery, by order of the division general, being retained there with the line formed to check the enemy's advance. The service it here rendered in checking and driving back the enemy's advancing lines did not occur under my immediate eye, but is reported as brilliant and decisive. The enemy, pressing forward on what he deemed our yielding lines, was met by shot and shell, and then double charges of

canister belched in quick succession from four as good guns, and, in my judgment, as gallantly and efficiently manned and served, as any our service can boast. Three times his lines were broken and shattered before their deadly discharges, and finally he abandoned in disordered rout all efforts to capture them. The excellent conduct of Lieutenant Turner and his gallant officers and men on this occasion was but a repetition of their services on the fields of Perryville and Murfreesborough.

The active engagement of my command on Saturday was about three-quarters of an hour in duration and extremely severe. Besides being opposed on all parts by largely superior numbers, two of the enemy's batteries were actively served against it obliquely from the right and left and ranging principally from the center to the left of my line.

The loss in this engagement was heavy, including some of the most valuable officers of my command. Colonel McMurtry, a gentleman of the noblest qualities and an officer of fine abilities and great gallantry, received a wound in the thickest of the fight, from which he has since died, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis and Major Bradshaw, of the same regiment, both officers of great merit, were in quick succession severely wounded in the gallant discharge of their duties.

In Turner's battery the loss of officers was 2 of the 4—First Lieutenant Smith severely wounded, and Second Lieutenant Ingraham killed. Both these officers displayed great gallantry.

While the behavior of my entire line was of a character so entirely satisfactory and commendable as to forbid the claim of superiority in conduct of any one part over another, the extreme left held by the Sixth and Ninth Regiments (consolidated) was most exposed and the chances of the day demanded of this veteran command a bloody sacrifice. It is but a just tribute to say the demand was met by them as becomes heroes in many battles. Their loss in killed and wounded was over half their number engaged, including among the latter Major Wilder and many other officers of excellent merit.

On Sunday (the 20th), my command remained in line of battle with the other brigades of the division where it had bivouacked the night before—some half mile to the left of the position of my previous day's engagement—until about 2 p. m., when I was ordered to move by the right flank about the distance of a mile, where I was halted for a considerable time, receiving in this position some shelling, but sustaining but small loss.

Late in the afternoon I was ordered into line with other brigades of the division for a general movement, as I understood, against the enemy's main position near the Chattanooga road. There was at this time sharp firing obliquely to my front and left, and about the time I was in line Brigadier-General Polk, of Cleburne's division, came up asking for assistance, and stating that his command had gained a portion of the enemy's breastworks, but was engaged in front without support on either flank, adding, that if I would advance it would relieve him. I did not feel at liberty to detach myself without instructions from my division commander; but at this moment discovering General Cheatham a short distance to my right, I proceeded to him immediately and gave him the information just received from General Polk, when I was ordered to go to his assistance. On my return General Polk was not present to advise me of the precise position of his command, he having, I suppose, in the meantime rejoined it; but remembering his remark, that I would

relieve him by advancing, I moved directly forward. This movement brought me into action, I think, some 200 or 300 yards to his right. The order to advance was received by my entire line with an enthusiasm plainly telling that their valor was more stimulated than abated by their severe suffering of the previous day. My line was soon engaged, but the force in front yielded and were driven rapidly back. A fire was, however, opened on my left flank, but the giving way of the enemy in front and the continued rapid advance of my line caused this to cease, and the enemy delivering it quickly abandoned his position on my left under the impression, as prisoners stated to me, that our movement would gain his rear. As soon as the firing ceased I commenced reforming my line, which had become considerably disordered by its rapid movement through thick woods and undergrowth. Before this was done I was joined by Wright's brigade, which came forward after me.

It was now some time after sunset and almost entirely dark in the thick woods. Skirmishers and small parties thrown forward for the purpose of observation reported no enemy in front between me and the Chattanooga road. General Breckinridge's entire command came from toward my right, passing in rear of and almost at right angles with my line. Under these circumstances, and to avoid the danger of collision with our own troops in the darkness, I sent a staff officer to advise the division general of the result of my movement, with the information that I had halted for further orders. My staff officer returned, reporting that he did not find General Cheatham, but had delivered my report to Lieutenant-General Polk, who directed that I should remain where I was. I then bivouacked for the night in the enemy's breastworks, where, I understood, had been the main position of Thomas' corps.

My loss in this engagement was light compared with that of the previous day.

On Monday, at 2 p. m. (the enemy having abandoned the field and during the preceding night withdrawn to Chattanooga), our march commenced toward that point. We bivouacked for the night on Chickamauga Creek, about — miles from the battle-field.

Early Tuesday morning we resumed the march, gaining the road leading from Chickamauga Station to Chattanooga, about one mile and a half east of Missionary Ridge. Advancing by this road, it was ascertained the enemy occupied the ridge, and, after a short halt for the purpose of reconnoitering, my brigade, being in front, was ordered by Major-General Cheatham to drive them from and take possession of the ridge. My line was formed on the right of the road and properly sustained with skirmishers. With these dispositions my command was advanced to the attack, and after a spirited engagement of a few moments the enemy was driven and the ridge top was in our possession.

My loss in this affair was 18 in killed and wounded.

Through all the trials and dangers incident to their part in this memorable battle, the conduct of my command was such as might have been expected of intelligent and patriotic veterans. Their ranks had been thinned on many other fields, yet all were eager here to strike for the right, as though there was no death, no suffering before them, but only their cause to serve.

I feel it proper, in addition to those whose good conduct has been mentioned in connection with their wounds, to express my thanks to Colonels Porter and Feild, commanding regiments, and their asso-

ciate field officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Buford, Lieutenant-Colonel House, and Major Allen) for their zealous and efficient aid throughout the engagement; also to Major Maney, commanding battalion sharpshooters, and Captain Bostick, of [Fourth] Tennessee Regiment, who commanded the regiment with gallantry and ability after the fall of all its field officers.

Lieutenant Turner, commanding battery, deserves especial notice for the effective and decisive manner in which his battery was commanded and served. I also mention Lieutenant Henry, of the battery, for his gallant and efficient conduct.

My staff—Captain Porter, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant House, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Keeble, acting assistant inspector-general—have my thanks for their courage and great assistance throughout the engagement.

Private William Whitthorne, disabled for the time by a wound received in a former action from carrying his musket, tendered his services, and I must commend his intelligence and gallantry in conveying my orders to different parts of the field.

Lists of casualties in my command have been furnished.* Reports of battalion commanders, herewith filed, are referred to for particulars and for instances of gallantry in their commands.

Very respectfully,

GEO. MANEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 250.

Report of Lieut. Alexander Allison, jr., Acting Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MANEY'S BRIGADE,
October 25, 1863.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of myself and train during the engagements of September 19 and 20:

Having been united on the 18th with the other brigade trains, my movements were identical with those of the whole division train.

After encamping for the previous night at Pea Vine Church, on the morning of the 19th we moved to Alexander's Bridge, where we remained until ordered to Byram's Ford, about 2 p. m. We remained at Byram's Ford until ordered across the creek to supply the troops with ammunition. After supplying the brigade with ammunition the train was parked on the bank of Chickamauga, near Alexander's Bridge. Here we remained until the evening of the 20th, being employed in the meantime in collecting and sending to the rear all the guns and accouterments which we could find.

On the evening of the 20th, after dark, following the movements of the division, we moved over to the extreme right of our lines, and here remained until the evening of the 21st, when, again following the movements of the troops, we took up the line of march toward Bird's Mill, which place we reached on the morning of the 22d.

* Not found.

From this point, after a short halt, we moved in the direction of Chattanooga, and upon our troops reaching Missionary Ridge the ordnance train was encamped near Chickamauga Creek, at which point we still remain.

The brigade went into action with 1,156 guns. They expended during the entire action 36,433 cartridges.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXR. ALLISON, JR.,
Acting Ordnance Officer, Maney's Brigade.

Maj. JOHN A. CHEATHAM,
Chief of Ordnance, Cheatham's Division.

No. 251.

Report of Col. Hume R. Feild, First Tennessee Infantry, commanding First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST AND TWENTY-SEVENTH TENN. REGTS.,
October 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I submit the report of the part my command bore in the great battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

We arrived on the field on the 19th about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and were ordered forward to the relief of Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade, with instructions to occupy his position and hold it as long as possible. General J[ackson]'s brigade was driven from its position before we arrived to succor it, and we found where his lines were supposed to have been by seeing some of his wounded and from the nature of the ground. We halted on the crest of a hill with a gradual slope to the front of some 300 or 400 yards of clear open woods. My regiment being on the right of the brigade, I detached the two right companies to check and advise me of any attempt to turn my right flank, this disposition being made under a heavy fire. In a few moments the two companies, under Captain Atkeison, were driven back upon the regiment by a charge of a brigade of the enemy on my right flank, which compelled my right wing to be thrown back at a right angle with my left. In this position we held the ground for two hours, I think, battling with as many of the enemy as could possibly be brought to bear upon us. We occupied the position after our ammunition was completely exhausted, and then did not retire until the left wing of the brigade had been driven from the field by a movement of the enemy upon its left flank, compelling me to retire with my command. We brought from the field with us, or assisted in bringing off, a gun of one of our batteries that had been abandoned by all but two of its men, who were vainly making every effort to limber it up. I think the gun belonged to General Forrest's command.

The conduct of a great majority of my officers and men was gallant and cool, the soldierly bearing of my color-guard being unsurpassed. My field and staff officers did their whole duty nobly.

On September 20, we lay in line of battle nearly all day out of reach of the shells. Late in the evening we moved some 2 miles to the right, when we were ordered to advance and charge the works

of the enemy, which was done with a shout and at a double-quick, meeting with no resistance save from the stragglers, who fired a few random shots, the enemy having retired before we reached his works.

My loss was proportionally heavy, having had 14 killed and about 75 wounded, most of them severely.

Respectfully,

H. R. FEILD,

Colonel, Comdg. 1st and 27th Tennessee Regiments.

Capt. A. J. PORTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 252.

Report of Capt. Joseph Bostick, Fourth Tennessee Infantry (Provisional Army).

HDQRS. FOURTH [CONFEDERATE] TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

Missionary Ridge, October 7, 1863.

SIR: This command entered the fight on Saturday, September 19, at 2 p. m., with 163 effective men, under command of Col. James A. McMurry, and remained actively and hotly engaged with the enemy for two hours, the men vieing with each other in deeds of chivalry and daring, under a most galling and death-dealing fire, without ever breaking their line or any man wavering. Particularly was the conduct of the men conspicuous for gallantry when it is remembered that Colonel McMurry fell mortally wounded early in the action while cheering his men on, and in rapid succession fell Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis and Major Bradshaw, both severely wounded, when the command of the regiment devolved on me, being next in rank. When all did their duty so heroically and fought so well distinctions would be invidious; but I will be pardoned for paying a just tribute to the memory of Second Lieut. Thomas B. Fitzwilliams, Company F, who fell as he wished to fall with his face to the heavens and his feet to the foe. Thus died the modest gentleman, gallant officer, and the true soldier.

The severity of the engagement can be judged of when the loss, as compared with the small number engaged, is referred to, which is as follows: Killed, 9; wounded, 34, and missing, 12.

The loss being so extensive, and being pressed by vastly superior numbers, at the expiration of two hours, as above indicated, I gave the command to fall back, being unsupported at the time on the left, and the enemy attempting a flank movement in that direction, they being within 30 paces of my line. The men fell back without any unnecessary confusion and reformed at the point indicated by the brigade commander. We then retired to draw ammunition, the supply on hand being nearly exhausted, and again resumed position in line of battle, but engaged in no more fighting that day. Thus ended Saturday, the 19th.

The next day (Sunday, the 20th), found us in line of battle as on the previous evening, where we remained until ordered to move to the right, which movement was executed with an occasional stopping until we arrived at the point from which the movement on the enemy's works was commenced, which was at about 5 p. m. This movement was executed at a double-quick, after passing over a small space at quick time. Here again each man strove to outdo his comrade in deeds of valor, but all observing order and precision in their movements as much as the nature of the ground would admit. When

the command had reached a point within 150 paces of the enemy's works a temporary halt ensued with some little confusion, in consequence of unauthorized orders reaching the men, but the confusion was only of a moment's duration, for the men soon rallied to their colors; this, too, in the face of the enemy and under a destructive and telling fire. A spirited engagement then ensued for a short time, when the enemy gave way and fled in confusion. It was now becoming quite dark, which prevented a pursuit, and we bivouacked for the night within the enemy's works.

The casualties of the day were 1 killed and 9 wounded.

On Monday, the 21st, there was no fighting by my command, the entire day being consumed in marching from our place of bivouac, with occasional stoppings, to a point near Missionary Ridge, where we encamped for the night. Our dead were buried also on this day.

Tuesday morning, the 22d, we moved forward until we reached a point some half mile from Missionary Ridge, on the Chickamauga road, when it was ascertained that the enemy occupied the ridge in front of us. After being formed in line of battle and the command forward given, at about 12 m., with orders to guide by the regiment on my left, we commenced moving up the ridge. After moving a short distance the command on my left came to a halt, and I did the same, according to my orders to guide left, when I sent a messenger to the commander on my left, asking him if he had received orders to halt. He sent me word that he had not, and I then gave orders to move forward, which was executed by the men with cheer and good will, each struggling up the heights under a murderous fire from the enemy, contending for the front rank. It was at this juncture that Sergt. Samuel Nicholson, color-bearer, while gallantly bearing the colors in front and cheering the men on to the charge, fell, severely but not fatally wounded. It is due to Sergeant Nicholson to state here that he was on this occasion, where he had been found during all the previous fighting, in the front rank cheering the men on to victory. The fall of the colors caused no confusion or delay, being snatched from the ground by Private Henry Rosenberger, of Company C, and gallantly borne to the top of the heights, the enemy giving way and fleeing precipitately down the ridge.

I am again called upon to record the loss among the gallant few that were left. The casualties on this occasion were 2 killed and 8 wounded. Thus ended the fighting.

Respectfully submitted.

J. BOSTICK,

Captain, Comdg. Fourth (Confederate) Tenn. Regt.

Capt. A. J. PORTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 253.

Report of Col. George C. Porter, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Sixth and Ninth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP OF SIXTH AND NINTH TENN. REGTS.,

October 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagements of the 19th and 20th ultimo:

My position in the brigade was on the extreme left. Early on the

morning of the 19th ultimo, shortly after crossing the Chickamauga River, heavy firing was heard immediately in our front, being to the right of the center of the line of battle. We were soon ordered to march at a double-quick to the scene of action, distant about 2 miles. Halting in about 500 yards of the rear of our front line (at that time engaged with the enemy), we were thrown into line of battle and ordered to load. The brigade was then ordered forward until the left (my regiment) should rest on the prolongation of Brigadier-General Strahl's right. Brigadier-General Strahl in the meantime having moved forward, the connection was not made.

During this forward movement several necessary halts of short duration were made until the command rested on a skirt of felled timber covering the entire front of my regiment. Remaining in this position for a short time, the enemy's shell coming in quick succession through our ranks, we were ordered to make a direct charge upon the enemy, we at this time constituting the front line. The ground over which my command had to pass was badly adapted to this move, especially as the regiment had to march at a right oblique. The ground was thickly covered with felled timber and piles of wood. Under these circumstances I found it impossible to keep a correct line of battle. There were, unavoidably, gaps and groups along the whole line. Having moved forward in this manner about 250 yards with a steady and determined step, we passed about 75 or 80 yards beyond a slight elevation of ground, when a most deadly concentrated fire, both of small-arms and artillery, was poured into our ranks, my regiment at the time being in full view and at short range of the enemy's guns. There being no forces engaged on my left, my command occupied the greater portion of the enemy's attention, necessarily, who had previously acquired the exact range of this position. I soon found it impossible to proceed farther in this direction. The enemy were almost entirely secluded from our aim, being concealed in a thick covering of timbered land projecting in an angular shape into this open section of country. Here the contest commenced in earnest, and with a spirit and daring not often excelled by any troops. A constant and incessant firing was here kept up on both sides, but with what effect upon the enemy I have been unable to learn.

The long list of killed and wounded of my command plainly tells what a terrible place this was for troops to hold for any length of time. We, however, held this position for nearly an hour, during which time our supply of ammunition was quite exhausted.

About this time the enemy, having received fresh troops, made a rapid advance upon my line both in front and flank, and, as the sequel proved, would have killed or captured the whole command had I not deemed it proper and right under the circumstances to abandon the position and fall back. This was done in tolerable good order. Several of my men were here captured, including the sergeant-major, J. H. Carothers.

Having retreated but a short distance, I met with Brig. Gen. George Maney, who inquired of me the cause of this retrograde movement on my part of the line. I told him that my position was no longer tenable; that I was out of ammunition; that two-thirds of my command were either killed or wounded, and the enemy was near at hand and advancing in overwhelming numbers. He, seeing our imminent peril and utter inability to engage longer with any degree of success in so unequal a contest, ordered me to fall back in rear of

Brigadier-General Smith's lines and reform my command, which was done. I was then ordered back by Col. [Lieut.] John F. House to the ammunition depot to replenish our empty cartridge-boxes. This being done, and having taken my position in the brigade, which was there reformed, we were moved forward in the direction of the battle-ground and took position on the extreme left of the division. This was between 4 and 5 p. m.

Shortly after dark the line was advanced several hundred yards, where we bivouacked for the night.

In this day's engagement many a good and brave man gave up his life. Twenty-five were left dead on the field; 155 were wounded, 17 of which number have since died.

Sunday, September 20, about 2 p. m., we moved by the right flank toward the extreme right of the line of battle. This movement was made leisurely, being governed by the fire in our front. Having gone about a mile and a half, a halt of some duration was made. Here we received quite a heavy shelling from the enemy's batteries. From this point, about 5 o'clock, we were formed in line of battle and ordered to move forward. After advancing some 400 or 500 yards, a halt of a few minutes was made in an open and somewhat depressed common. Here Brigadier-General Maney gave the command to charge the enemy at a double-quick, which was eagerly and gallantly obeyed. The country was heavily timbered and thickly covered with undergrowth. Having proceeded in this direction for several hundred yards, my regiment passed over the battery of Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade, which seemed to be in a distressed and dangerous situation. But a short distance in front of this we became hotly engaged with the enemy, pressing and driving him all the while, passing so far forward as to receive an enfilading fire on my left from the enemy, concealed but a short distance from us behind breastworks constructed of stones, rails, fallen timber, and other materials; but he did not long withstand our flank movement and was soon in full retreat, being utterly routed, Major-General Breckinridge's division shortly afterward passing immediately over the works to my left. At this time we were enveloped in total darkness.

Some 12 or 15 prisoners were taken by my regiment. Corporal Scruggs was killed. Lieut. William Young, Color Bearers M. C. Hooks and J. B. Askew, together with 8 or 10 men, were wounded.

The engagement here ceased and we bivouacked for the night inside of the enemy's breastworks. We spared no pains in taking care of his wounded there found.

I carried into the fight Saturday morning about 335 men. The list* of killed and wounded, with which you have been furnished, is the best commentary that can be made with regard to their daring gallantry and heroic devotion in the cause of their country. It seems impossible to discriminate and particularize as to who acted with most gallantry during the two days' engagement, where all, with but few exceptions, did their duty so nobly and so well.

In the engagement on Saturday Maj. J. A. Wilder; Capt. P. N. Conner, Company D; Capt. E. C. Harbert, Company E; Capt. J. L. Hall, Company H; Second Lieut. J. B. Boyd, Company B; Second Lieut. T. F. Ragland, Company D (since dead); Second Lieut. William M. Ingram, Company E; Second Lieut. J. M. Withers, Company G, were severely wounded while nobly doing their duty.

* Not found.

First Lieut. J. B. Stanley, Company A ; Brevet Second Lieut. N. McMullen, Company C ; Second Lieut. R. J. Dew, Company H, and Brevet Second Lieut. H. W. Head, Company [H], were also slightly wounded while acquitting themselves nobly.

The rest of my officers acted with exemplary courage and determination, but I feel it my duty to make special mention of Capt. J. B. Locke, Company C ; Captain Shep. Hay, Company K ; First Lieut. W. A. Busby, Company G ; Capt. R. C. Williamson, Company A ; also Capt. J. W. Hubbard, Company B, for the extraordinary energy, determination, and courage at all times and under all circumstances displayed and exercised by them.

Orderly Sergt. Jerry Ferrel, Company B ; Sergt. John Sweet, Company C, and Privates J. H. Cummings and William Holmes deserve special mention for their gallantry.

Adj. Thomas A. Henderson also deserves special notice for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the whole engagement. Lieut. Col. J. W. Buford was ever present lending his efficient aid and assistance.

Knowing this report to be somewhat incomplete, but believing the statements herein made to be in the main correct,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. PORTER,

Colonel, Comdg. Sixth and Ninth Tennessee Regiments.

Capt. A. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 254.

Report of Maj. Frank Maney, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH TENN. BATT. SHARPSHOOTERS,
In the Field, near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

SIR : In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the actions of September 19, 20, and 22 by my command :

It, numbering 39 men under arms, had position on the left of the Fourth (Confederate) Tennessee Regiment, the center regiment of the brigade.

During these engagements the conduct of both officers and men was unexceptionable, and though these were the first in which a majority of them participated, yet their bearing was not less soldierly than that of their more veteran comrades.

The loss sustained was 19 wounded and 3 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK MANEY,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Tennessee Battalion.

Capt. A. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 255.

Report of Lieut. William B. Turner, Smith's (Mississippi) battery.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S BATTERY,
October 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of Smith's battery during the engagement at the battle of Chickamauga:

On September 17, I was ordered to have my battery in readiness to move with the brigade, which was done, and in the evening my battery moved forward in the direction of Chickamauga.

On the 18th, the march was resumed in the same direction, no engagement having occurred during either day.

On the 19th, the march was continued, Chickamauga was crossed, and my battery was halted for a time in reach of the enemy's guns. In the evening of this day I followed on in rear of the brigade, when I received orders from General G. Maney to leave one piece of my battery and fall back about 300 yards with the remaining three pieces. I left one piece in charge of Lieut. C. S. Smith, which commenced firing, and continued to do so until Lieutenant Smith was wounded, and it was forced to fall back on account of the advancing line of the enemy. It thus rejoined the battery, which was lying in position on the ridge. I then placed Lieut. C. Le B. Ingraham in charge of the section hitherto commanded by Lieutenant Smith. About this time I perceived the enemy advancing steadily in line of battle, when I ordered firing to commence, which was done, and resulted in repulsing the enemy three different times.

Early in the engagement Lieut. C. Le B. Ingraham was killed. My battery fired during the engagement (which lasted about an hour) 220 rounds, composed of solid shot, shell, spherical case, and canister. The repulse of the enemy was effected by my battery alone, as there was only an occasional shot fired by a few sharpshooters who had remained to support it.

I remained at this position all night, and on the morning of the 20th I was ordered to report to the brigade, which was then about a mile to my left. I did so, and remained with the brigade all day, being exposed to the enemy's fire all the time. Late in the evening I was ordered to put my battery in position, which was done. During this day I did not fire a gun.

On the 21st, my battery resumed the march with the brigade in the direction of Chattanooga.

On the 22d, the march was continued, and late in the evening one section of my battery was ordered forward and took position, under charge of Lieut. W. W. Henry, on the side of ridge (Missionary Ridge). Late in the evening the remaining section was ordered forward, and the section on the ridge joined in, when the entire battery moved forward over the ridge.

On the night of the 22d, I parked my battery to the right of the brigade in line of battle, and have remained in line ever since, with the exception of change of camp twice.

During the march and while engaged, I take great pleasure in saying that the officers and men performed all the duties assigned them without reluctance, and although exposed to very heavy firing, they remained at their posts and fought with courage becoming soldiers.

The casualties during the entire engagement were 2 killed and 4 wounded.

The above brief report is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. TURNER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Capt. A. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 256.

Report of Col. Alfred J. Vaughan, jr., Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Preston Smith's brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
In Field, in Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of General Preston Smith's brigade (composed of the One hundred and fifty-fourth and Thirteenth Tennessee Regiments, under command of Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.; Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiments, under command of Col. W. M. Watkins; Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, under command of Col. G. W. Gordon; Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment, under command of Col. Horace Rice; Scott's battery, under command of First Lieut. John H. Marsh; and battalion sharpshooters, composed of two companies from Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiments, one from One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, one from the Eleventh and one from the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiments, under command of Maj. J. W. Dawson, One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and Maj. William Green, Eleventh Tennessee Regiment), Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, in the battle of Chickamauga and the occupation of Missionary Ridge, on September 19, 20, 21, and 22:

On the evening of September 17, orders were received to move General Preston Smith's brigade out on the Ringgold road to the intersection of Lee and Gordon's Mills road; thence to Rock Spring Church, where we bivouacked for the night in line of battle.

Early on the morning of September 18, we were ordered to move forward in the direction of the ford below Lee and Gordon's Mills, on West Chickamauga. Our advance during the day was very slow, having to wait for Buckner's corps to pass to the front and effect a crossing of the creek, which they succeeded in doing about dark after heavy skirmishing. We bivouacked at night in line of battle half mile south of West Chickamauga.

Early on the morning of September 19, the brigade moved forward and crossed the creek and formed in line of battle on the left of Jackson's brigade. As soon as the division effected a crossing, we moved forward near a mile; formed line in similar order in rear of Buckner's corps; remained in this position a short time, when we received orders to move by the right flank in double-quick to the support of General Walker, who for some time had been actively engaging the enemy. On arriving at the scene of action we found General Walker stoutly resisted, and his command much exhausted from

long and continued action. We were ordered to form line immediately. Formed, as before, on left of General Jackson's brigade. As soon as formed we were ordered to advance and engage the enemy. We advanced but a short distance before we met the enemy advancing. We engaged him at once, and furiously drove him before us 600 or 800 yards, forcing him to take shelter behind the breastworks from which he had advanced in the morning. We moved steadily forward until within musket-range of their works, and notwithstanding we were subjected to a severe and concentrated fire, both of musketry and artillery, the brigade kept up a steady and determined fire until the supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. General Smith being apprised of this, immediately informed General Cheatham of the fact, at the same time assuring him he was able to hold the position until he could forward a brigade to his relief. Whereupon General Strahl was ordered forward, and as soon as he occupied General Smith's position, General Smith withdrew his brigade and moved some 400 yards to the rear and reformed his line.

During this engagement, beginning at about 12 m. and closing about 2 p. m., the officers and men of the different regiments of the brigade acted with conspicuous gallantry, discharging every duty and responding to every order with commendable promptness.

Since all acted so well I cannot particularize. Scott's battery, under command of First Lieut. John H. Marsh, advanced with the brigade and took position as ordered, under a heavy and destructive fire of the enemy, so much so that a number of men and horses were disabled before the battery was placed for action. Immediately a rapid and well-directed fire was opened upon the enemy with telling effect upon his ranks. This fire was vigorously maintained until the brigade was relieved and ordered to the rear.

It was in this engagement that First Lieut. John H. Marsh was severely, if not dangerously, wounded while gallantly encouraging his men and inspiring them by his own distinguished coolness and heroism. The command then devolved upon Second Lieut. A. T. Watson, who throughout the engagement acted with commendable bravery.

In bringing on the engagement and in driving the enemy, the battalion of sharpshooters did efficient service. Both officers and men acted well their parts.

After supplying the command with ammunition and taking position as ordered, it was found that Scott's battery was so disabled by the loss of men and horses as to be unfit for action during the evening. Turner's battery, of Maney's brigade, was ordered to report to General Smith. It was placed on the right of the brigade, and did effective service in checking the second advance of the enemy. Throughout the evening Lieutenant Turner poured a murderous fire into the enemy's ranks. His coolness and disregard of danger elicited the highest praise from the officers and men of the entire brigade. It was while supporting this battery that Major Dawson, One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, in command of the battalion of sharpshooters, was severely wounded in the groin.

The enemy, finding it impossible to drive us from our position, sullenly retired out of range, and comparative quiet prevailed along our lines until 6 p. m., when General Smith, being informed a night attack was determined upon, was ordered that so soon as General Deshler's brigade, of Major-General Cleburne's division, should

advance to his front, to move his brigade forward as General Deshler's support. After having advanced in this order some 200 yards, the engagement was commenced on the right, and extended to Deshler's brigade, in our front. Advancing a short distance farther, it being quite dark, a portion of this brigade became somewhat confused and fell back on our line. General Smith ordered them to move forward, which order was obeyed, and we continued to advance but a short distance when they a second time fell back on our line and were again urged forward by General Smith. Instead of moving direct to the front, they obliqued to the left and uncovered the two right regiments of General Smith's brigade. In the darkness General Smith did not know this, and a third time coming upon troops at a halt in his immediate front, presuming them to belong to General Deshler's command, he and Capt. Thomas H. King, volunteer aide, rode to the front to ascertain the delay. On riding up to the line (which proved to be the enemy) and asking who was in command of these troops, he was discovered to be a Confederate officer, and he and Captain King were both killed. I at the same time was in front of my regiment, accompanied by Captain Donelson, acting assistant adjutant-general to General Smith, to know the cause of the delay of what I supposed to be a portion of General Deshler's command. Riding up to a soldier, I asked him to what command he belonged. Discovering that I was a Confederate officer he fired at me, missing me, but killing Captain Donelson, who was by my side. I immediately ordered some files from the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment to shoot him, which they did, killing him instantly. The line in front, seeing their situation, cried out, "Do not shoot; we surrender." I then rode forward and found them in the act of grounding their arms. Discovering a stand of colors in my front, I asked, "Who has those colors?" The reply was, "The color bearer." I then said, "Sir, to what command do you belong?" He replied, "To the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment." I then took from him the stand of colors and handed them to Captain Carthel, Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiment, and ordered him to turn them, with the prisoners captured (about 300 in number), over to General Cheatham.

The reason I have been thus explicit in detailing the facts connected with the capture of the stand of colors [is because] they were claimed to have been captured by General Deshler's command.

Being informed that General Smith had been killed, I assumed the command of the brigade, the command of my regiment devolving upon Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.

After this there was no more firing of consequence. Orders were received from Major-General Cheatham to bivouac in line of battle for the remainder of the night.

On the 20th, my brigade was not actively engaged, being held as a reserve. We were, however, subjected to a heavy artillery fire, killing and wounding several men. Late in the evening we were ordered to the extreme right, where we remained until the morning of September 21. I then ordered the battalion of sharpshooters, under command of Majors Green and Purl, to deploy so as to cover the front of my brigade and move as far as the top of Missionary Ridge, or discover the whereabouts of the enemy. In a short time they reported the enemy in the valley around Chattanooga. At 3 p. m. we were ordered to the extreme right of the line, and bivouacked for the night near Bird's Mill.

On the morning of September 22, we moved on the Shallow Ford road in the direction of Chattanooga. When we arrived at the foot of Missionary Ridge, we formed line of battle on the left of General Maney's brigade and advanced to the top of the ridge, meeting with but little resistance, though the enemy were strongly posted.

Accompanying this will be found the reports of the several regimental commanders; Maj. William Green, commanding battalion sharpshooters, and Lieut. A. T. Watson, commanding Scott's battery, of the action taken by their respective commands, to which I invite your attention.

A list of the casualties of the brigade has already been forwarded to headquarters.

I cannot close this report without alluding to the very efficient service rendered me by Capt. J. W. Harris, inspector-general, General Smith's staff, in carrying and executing all orders in the most prompt manner possible. Also Capt. Emmett Cockrill, volunteer aide to General Smith, deserves especial notice for the manner in which he discharged every duty assigned him.

Thanks are due Major King, brigade commissary, for keeping the troops so well provided with rations during the campaign from La Fayette, Ga., to this place. Also to Major Beecher, brigade quartermaster, for the efficient manner in which our wounded were carried from the field. Thanks are also due Capt. Henry K. Beatty, brigade ordnance officer, for the prompt and efficient manner in which the command was kept constantly supplied with ammunition. Also special credit is due Lieut. J. W. Cochran, brigade provost-marshal, for the promptness and efficiency displayed in discharging the duties of his office.

Especial attention is called to Colonel Rice's report in reference to the gallant conduct of Ed. H. Clayton, courier to General Smith.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 257.

Report of Capt. Henry K. Beatty, Ordnance Officer.

SMITH'S BRIGADE, ORDNANCE TRAIN,
Missionary Ridge, October 16, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular orders from army headquarters, I have to make the following report in relation to my movements, &c., in the recent battle of Chickamauga:

On the morning of September 19, my ordnance train, which had been parked some distance in the rear of my brigade, was ordered up near to Alexander's Bridge, on Chickamauga River. After remaining there about an hour and a half, I, in company with the other brigade trains of Major-General Cheatham's division (in charge of Maj. John A. Cheatham, chief of ordnance), was ordered to proceed to Byram's Ford, about 2 or 3 miles to the right, the division having moved in that direction. At the ford we were halted, and

remained there an hour or so, when an officer of Major-General Cheatham's staff came to us and ordered us forward, the division having been in action and needed ammunition. I found my brigade and supplied it with the number of rounds required, taking only a portion of my wagons near to the line of battle. After supplying my brigade, I joined the other portion of the brigade ordnance trains and returned to the river, near to our former position at Alexander's Bridge, and parked with the rest of the trains. Upon the suggestion of Major Cheatham, I had two of my wagons loaded with an assortment of ammunition, and, under charge of a sergeant, sent them to a point nearer to the line of battle. By so doing I could the more readily supply my brigade, and at the same time not expose my entire train. I kept myself in constant communication with my brigade, and acquainted myself, as far as practicable, with its movements through the medium of my sergeants and detail. When at all practicable, during the battle myself, with other ordnance officers of the division, under the direction of Major Cheatham, were engaged in collecting small-arms, accouterments, &c., and hauling them to Cheatham's hospital, in the rear. There was quite a number picked up and hauled off, but I am unable to say how many.

About 4 p. m. on Monday, I received orders to move forward with my brigade, which was advancing in the direction of Missionary Ridge. When near the foot of the ridge we halted, and since then have been in that vicinity. Nothing further of importance occurred during the battle coming under my observation.

Below I give a tabular statement of the number of rounds expended by each regiment of Smith's brigade:

154th and 18th Tennessee Regiments.....	10, 338
12th and 47th Tennessee Regiments.....	14, 350
11th Tennessee Regiment.....	4, 320
29th Tennessee Regiment.....	10, 600
Total	39, 608

Very respectfully submitted.

HENRY K. BEATTY,
Ordnance Officer.

Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 258.

Report of Col. George W. Gordon, Eleventh Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part taken by the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

This command engaged the enemy on Saturday, the 19th, about 12 m., and after a brisk and steady fire of about two hours' duration, their ammunition being exhausted, they were relieved by another command and retired to the rear by order of Brig. Gen. Preston Smith.

During the engagement the command sustained a loss of 8 killed and 44 wounded.

Subsequent to this engagement nothing of especial importance was performed by the command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GORDON,

Colonel, Comdg. Eleventh Tennessee Regiment.

Captain HARRIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 259.

Report of Col. William M. Watkins, Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, commanding Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS,
In the Field, in front of Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit the following short report of the action of the regiments under my command (the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennessee) in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th instant:

Under orders from Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, I formed my regiments on the left of One hundred and fifty-fourth and Thirteenth Tennessee, having the Eleventh Tennessee on my immediate left. In this order at 12 noon we began the advance, and moved forward to a position about 400 yards from the enemy, who seemed to [be] intrenched, having an open field between us, except a few yards of timber next to the enemy's line. Here the One hundred and fifty-fourth and Thirteenth Tennessee, by a wheel on its right pivot, separated from my command, while my command and Eleventh Tennessee moved straight forward, the Eleventh Tennessee halting in a drain, by which it was to some extent protected from the enemy's fire.

My regiments were moving forward to the enemy when I was ordered by Captain Donelson to fall back to the fence, which I endeavored to do, but before my regiments were quite back to the fence, I was ordered by Captain Harris (assistant inspector-general) to move forward, and I was moving forward to the position on prolongation of the line of the Eleventh Regiment when I was ordered by General Smith to fall back to the fence, which I did, and here held my regiments, protected in a measure by the low fence, until General Strahl's brigade passed before us and we were ordered to retire. All these movements were executed under a very heavy fire both of musketry and artillery, killing 1 captain and 3 lieutenants, besides wounding other officers in my command. After retiring near a half mile from the field, other efforts to dislodge the enemy proving ineffectual, the enemy advanced upon our lines, and my regiments were held in position to check the advance of the enemy.

In this position we lay all evening, during which Capt. James N. Watkins was killed and several men wounded. Just before dark General Deshler's brigade was ordered before ours and to move upon the enemy, and we were ordered to follow in his rear at about 200 paces. Moving thence through thick undergrowth we soon [came] upon General Deshler's brigade, and halted a few minutes for him.

to get his distance from us, when, moving on again in the dark, my command being charged with the direction, I came upon a body of men, and supposing them to be a part of Deshler's brigade I halted, and General Smith rode to the front of my command to inquire the cause of Deshler's halting again, when he called Colonel Vaughan to him, and soon discovered himself in the midst of a Federal brigade, who fired upon him, instantly killing him and 2 of his staff. Discovering this to be a force of the enemy, we, in connection with the One hundred and fifty-fourth and Thirteenth Tennessee, captured a large number of prisoners (say some 300 or 400), and recaptured a number of Deshler's men, who had just been captured by the enemy. A number of prisoners, together with a stand of colors captured from the enemy in front of my command, were sent by Colonel Vaughan, then commanding brigade, under charge of Captain Carthel, of my command, to the rear. At this place we halted and rested for the night.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the coolness and resolution of the brave troops under my command, who, notwithstanding the very heavy fire they moved under for two hours, and in spite of the derangement of conflicting orders, still kept in position and held themselves constantly in order both in the dark and light.

There was in my command 11 killed, 2 of whom were captains and 3 lieutenants; remainder privates. The wounded and missing is 76.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

W. M. WATKINS,

Colonel, Comdg. 12th and 47th Tennessee Regiments.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, Jr., *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 260.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman, Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Thirteenth and One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. 154TH AND 13TH TENNESSEE REGIMENTS,

October 3, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of September 18, we marched slowly to the front to meet the enemy. Meeting with some resistance, our advance reached the immediate vicinity of the enemy on the south side of West Chickamauga about an hour before sunset, where we halted, waiting for Buckner's corps to force a crossing, which was not done before dark. We were then ordered to bivouac for the night.

Early the next morning we took up the line of march and crossed the above-named stream about 8 o'clock and formed in line of battle. Soon after we advanced, changing front forward on the left, and remained for about one hour, and then moved off by the right flank till we reached the enemy's front. We were ordered forward and engaged the enemy, beginning about 12 o'clock on the 19th. The regiments, under command of Col. A. J. Vaughan, marched gallantly forward, driving the enemy before them to their temporary breastworks, where they made a stubborn resistance. Our brave men and officers were moving rapidly forward upon them, when Brig. Gen. Preston Smith ordered me to withdraw the men, which was done immediately. Our brigade was then relieved by Brigadier-General Strahl's brigade, after having engaged the enemy for about two hours, exhausting nearly all of our ammunition. We retired

beyond the range of the small-arms of the enemy, and I was sent in person to order up the ordnance train, which was ordered to remain at a ford about 3 miles from our position. I succeeded in supplying the command with a supply of ammunition about 4 o'clock, and remained in line of battle till dark, when we received orders for a night attack, which would support a similar attack on our extreme right. At the command we moved forward, we acting as a reserve to Deshler's brigade, which had been placed in our front. This latter brigade soon encountered the enemy in a dense undergrowth. Some of the men of Deshler's brigade fell back in disorder upon our line, which caused considerable confusion. During this excitement General Smith rode gallantly forward to rally the shattered line in his front, and was killed in the accomplishment of this most gallant feat. Colonel Vaughan, also riding to the front to ascertain the cause of the confusion, rode into the line of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and captured its colors, a feat which was in accordance with his former gallantry exhibited on the fields of Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, Ky., Perryville, and Murfreesborough. His country will surely appreciate his zeal and distinguished bravery. General Smith having been killed, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Vaughan, and left me in command of the regiments. This night engagement lasted about one hour. This regiment and the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, in conjunction with a portion of Deshler's brigade, succeeded in capturing about 300 prisoners. After some time quiet prevailed, and we were ordered to stack arms and bivouac for the night.

Early the next morning we moved forward in support of Deshler's brigade to a position about 200 yards in front of the line of the night before, where we remained in line under a severe cannonade from the enemy's guns till about 1 p. m., when we were ordered to the extreme right to threaten the Chattanooga road, which position we held until Monday morning (21st), early on which day we continued to advance till we reached the road and found that the enemy had retreated during the night previous. Between 2 and 3 o'clock we took up the line of march for Chattanooga, inclining to the extreme right. We met with no resistance until we arrived at Missionary Ridge. We found the enemy strongly posted behind temporary breastworks on the apex of the aforesaid ridge. Our line of battle having been formed on the left of General Maney, the command to move forward was given, and with determination depicted upon all countenances the regiments moved forward in double-quick and soon drove the enemy from his stronghold. And thus ended the series of engagements, securing a signal victory to our arms, and exhibiting unparalleled gallantry in both men and officers of this command. To particularize would make this report too lengthy. Suffice it to say, that every one acted nobly, and seemed to feel that the fate of his country depended upon his own exertions.

Having submitted a list* of killed and wounded in the several conflicts, I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

R. W. PITMAN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 154th Senior and 13th Tenn. Regts.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, Jr.,

Comdg. Smith's Brigade, Cheatham's Division,

Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

* Not found.

No. 261.

Report of Col. Horace Rice, Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

September 29, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

The position of the regiment was on the extreme left of the brigade. My instructions from General Smith, through Captain Harris, were, in the absence of other orders, to keep aligned on the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment. Those instructions were carried out. You are already acquainted with the movements of the brigade up to the time it engaged the enemy. Our line not being formed parallel with that of the enemy, the right came under fire some time before the left. My regiment was, consequently, the last to get into the engagement, the brigade having made a swing on the right regiment. Having double-quickened some distance over rough ground, studded in some places with thick, short undergrowth, the line of the regiment was considerably broken and some confusion prevailed at the time we halted. A volley from the enemy at that moment added still more to the confusion; but the prompt and energetic efforts of the officers soon restored comparative order and the regiment at once commenced firing. The brigade on our left not moving up at the time we did, my left was for some time exposed to an enfilading fire (from the enemy's sharpshooters, I suppose). It was in the three left companies the loss was heaviest, the extreme left company having lost 16 men.

The regiment remained in this position until several company officers reported to me their men were running short of ammunition. This fact was at once communicated to General Smith, and very soon after I received an order to fall back with the Eleventh Tennessee to a fence 70 or 80 yards to the rear. I ordered the men to lie down behind the fence, and distribute what ammunition was left equally among themselves, and reserve it to be used in case the enemy advanced. After remaining in this position some time, another brigade passed us and moved to the front, and very soon we moved back with the rest of the brigade to the road where we originally formed.

Several officers and men distinguished themselves for their gallantry during the action, but I shall not attempt to enumerate them here. All the officers under me behaved well, and the men, with few exceptions, could not have behaved better under the circumstances.

I will take the liberty of mentioning here the gallantry of Ed. H. Clayton, of General Smith's staff. He came to the regiment just as it first got under fire and at the time the confusion (alluded to above) prevailed, and by his cool daring and persevering efforts gave me material assistance in restoring order, for which I tender him my thanks.

While lying in line near the road Saturday evening, 1 man in the regiment was severely wounded (leg broken) by a shell.

The regiment did not fire any during the fight Saturday night. Part of Deshler's brigade covered my front. Saw no enemy except a few stragglers, who were picked up and turned over to the provost guard.

One man was killed, 1 officer and 1 man wounded by the shelling on Sunday morning.

The loss in the regiment during the whole engagement was 4 men killed on the field, 66 wounded (4 of whom have since died), and 1 missing; making a total of 71.

Very respectfully,

HORACE RICE,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-ninth Tennessee.

Lieut. R. M. HARWELL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 262.

Report of Maj. William Green, Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, commanding Dawson's Battalion Sharpshooters.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
SMITH'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to circular order from brigade headquarters of this date, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken in the late engagement of Chickamauga River by my command:

On the morning of September 9, by an order from Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, two companies from the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry were detached from my command and ordered to report to Major Dawson, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and with three other companies—two from the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), and one from the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, all of Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade—formed a battalion of sharpshooters, numbering 252 rifles, which was placed under command of Major Dawson and myself.

On the morning of September 19, Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade was ordered in position to receive the advance of the enemy. The brigade was scarcely in position when my command was ordered to deploy in front of the position and advance to check the enemy. Had succeeded in deploying two companies, when the brigade moved forward to engage the enemy. My command was then assembled on the right of the brigade and moved forward in a line with the latter; succeeded in driving the enemy in our front some 600 yards. A part of the ground over which my command had to advance was an open space over timber recently fallen. Having exhausted my ammunition, I retired slowly and in good order with the brigade to the position first occupied. In this position I was ordered to support Turner's [Smith's] battery, of Brigadier-General Maney's brigade. The battery did good service in effectually checking the advance of the enemy in that direction, notwithstanding they (the enemy) were advancing in three lines. Here it was that the gallant Major Dawson was severely wounded in the groin and forced to leave the field. The command of the battalion then devolved upon myself, with Major Purl, of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, to assist me.

Late in the afternoon my command was again deployed in front of the brigade, and continued a brisk skirmish with the enemy until

Brigadier-General Deshler's command came up and passed over my line. I was then ordered by Brigadier-General Smith, whom I met leading his brigade to support Brigadier-General Deshler, to return and support Turner's [Smith's] battery until further orders.

I remained with the battery all night and until about 9 a. m. Sunday, the 20th instant, when I was ordered by Major-General Cheatham to rejoin my brigade. My command was not engaged during this day.

On Monday morning, the 21st instant, I was ordered by Col. A. J. Vaughan, commanding the brigade, to deploy my command in front of the brigade, which was then lying in line of battle parallel with the main road, the right resting near the enemy's hospitals, and proceed in direction of Missionary Ridge until I discovered the enemy's position. I did as ordered, and gained the top of Missionary Ridge at McFarland's vineyard without opposition, capturing 5 prisoners.

Remained on Missionary Ridge until 3 p. m., when I received an order to rejoin my brigade. Marched very hard and reached the command at 9 o'clock. Encamped on Chickamauga River near Bird's Mill.

Tuesday morning, the 22d instant, moved forward with the brigade and participated in the engagement, in which we were successful in driving the enemy from Missionary Ridge.

A list of the casualties of my command has been reported by the respective regiments from which the companies were taken.

The loss of the battalion were 7 killed, 49 wounded, and 6 missing.

Among the killed was Captain Koneke, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, who was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his command, and died in half an hour.

Captain Cummings, of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, was seriously injured by a fall and forced to leave the field.

In conclusion, let me say that no men ever fought with more gallantry than the noble little band which I had the honor to command on the ever-memorable field of Chickamauga.

Respectfully,

WILL. GREEN,

Maj. 11th Tenn. Regt., Comdg. Batt. S. S., Smith's Brig.

[Capt. J. W. HARRIS,]

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 263.

Report of Lieut. A. T. Watson, Scott's (Tennessee) battery.

CAMP OF SCOTT'S BATTERY,

In the Field, near Missionary Ridge, October 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battery in the battle of Chickamauga on Saturday, the 19th instant, commanded by First Lieut. John H. Marsh, Capt. W. L. Scott being absent sick at the time:

The battery was moved forward on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock and crossed the Chickamauga Creek; then moved about 10 o'clock by the right flank at double-quick; then moved in column forward in rear of the brigade; came into action under a heavy fire

of musketry by the enemy about 2 p. m. Several of the privates wounded in coming into action. Opened fire on the enemy with spherical case and canister at a distance of 300 to 400 yards with effect. The howitzer of the right section, after firing two rounds, was disabled by the cap-square breaking. After firing fifteen or twenty minutes, First Lieut. John H. Marsh was severely wounded by a Minie ball passing through the left arm, and was taken from the field. I continued firing under a heavy fire from the enemy of musketry, shell, and canister for about thirty minutes, when the brigade was ordered back. I then withdrew to the rear some half a mile.

During the action 2 privates were killed, 3 seriously wounded, and 10 slightly. The horses lost were 14 head, and 1 set artillery harness lost and left on the field. The men maintained their position and acted very gallantly during the action. I was ordered about 5 o'clock to report to Brigadier-General Maney, which I did promptly.

Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, I was ordered back to the brigade, and gave up the command to Capt. W. L. Scott about 11 a. m. Respectfully submitted.

A. T. WATSON,

Second Lieutenant Scott's Battery.

Capt. J. W. HARRIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 264.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. WRIGHT'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of the Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th ultimo:

On Saturday, 19th ultimo, at 8.30 a. m., I was ordered by Major-General Cheatham to advance and cross the Chickamauga at a ford known as Hunt's Ford, following immediately after Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade, and followed by Brig. Gen. George Maney's brigade. Immediately after we crossed the ford heavy firing commenced in our front, which was ascertained to be an engagement between the reserve division of Major-General Walker and the enemy, who was in heavy force, and was pressing Walker hotly with his largely superior numbers.

My brigade, after crossing, was formed in line of battle in a field in the rear of Brigadier-General Smith. I was ordered to follow immediately upon the rear of Smith when he moved. In an hour Smith moved in the direction of the battle-field, and we followed closely in his rear. After moving into a wood in a direction inclining down the Chickamauga, another halt was made of half an hour, when I received an order from General Cheatham to form in line of battle and move forward in a direction nearly at right angles to the road along which we were posted, with that brave and competent officer, General Preston Smith, still on my right. Maney being in my rear

in the line of march, I supposed that he would be ordered up to the left, and, indeed, in the act of executing the forward movement in line of battle, I was informed by General Smith that we were a supporting force to Major-General Walker, who was supposed to be in our front.

My brigade is composed of the following regiments, which moved in line from right to left in the order named: Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. D. M. Donnell commanding; Eighth Tennessee Regiment, Col. John H. Anderson commanding; Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Regiments, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall commanding; Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, Col. S. S. Stanton commanding; Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment and Murray's (Tennessee) battalion, Col. John C. Carter commanding, with the battery of light artillery commanded by Capt. William W. Carnes.

The men moved up in splendid style, obeying all orders with the alacrity and precision which is their habit on parade. With the information I had received, believing Major-General Walker in our front, I had directed each regiment to throw out skirmishers, and thus guard against the too frequent and often criminal folly of pouring a fire into the rear of our own comrades in arms when engaged against a foe in front. This order I immediately countermanded when it became quite evident that a most galling fire had been opened by the enemy's batteries and infantry upon my right flank and a portion of the center. This fire continued for some minutes before the left flank was engaged, and was the result of my line of battle being advanced obliquely toward the right, instead of being parallel to the enemy's line. It was certainly due, also, somewhat to the fact that the Sixteenth Tennessee and Eighth Tennessee Regiments—extending their line into a corn-field in open view of the enemy, whose position was concealed by timber and undergrowth—were compelled to advance into the wood in front, thus finding a better and more secure position and some cover for their men from the murderous fire which they were gallantly sustaining. The center and left, however, soon became earnestly engaged. Having no eligible position for artillery near the center, I was compelled to post Carnes' battery (Steuben Artillery) on the left of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, being the extreme left of my position, supposing, too, at that time that I would be supported on the left by the brigades both of Brigadier-General Maney and Brigadier-General Strahl. My position was near the foot of a declivity gently rising toward the left, and presenting on that flank the highest ground on our line, and therefore the best position for artillery, while that of the enemy was on an eminence rising from the drain or low ground just in our front, many feet above ours and protected by works probably thrown up the previous night. Immediately after the enemy's fire was opened, I dispatched the order to commence firing to each of the commanding officers of regiments, which was executed promptly and with coolness and precision.

I have reason to believe that the effect of our firing upon the enemy was terrific, from the report of a wounded officer who fell into the hands of the enemy and subsequently escaped, and from a careful survey of the battle-ground by some of the men after the action.

The enemy opened upon us a cross-fire of two batteries and a concentrated shower of musket shot from a greatly superior force, their line extending the full length of a brigade beyond my unsupported left. Our men met the terrible fire which was hurled upon them

with constancy, coolness, and undaunted courage, bearing the shock like veterans, and not perceptibly wavering beneath its severity, and returning shot for shot as far as their inferiority of numbers would allow.

After sustaining this fire for three and a half hours (from 12 m. to 3.30 p. m.), seeing that Brigadier-General Smith, immediately on my right, had withdrawn from the field, and learning from some of my officers that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, I determined to order the brigade to retire. Before, however, I could give orders to execute this movement, a courier informed me that the enemy was flanking my position, which, upon moving in that direction, I distinctly discovered, seeing his line moving through the ravine and undergrowth upon the left flank. I then dispatched orders to the colonels and commander of the battery to withdraw to a hill about a quarter of a mile in the rear. Discovering at this opportune moment a supporting brigade approaching in line of battle, and not being able to move rapidly enough to communicate with the general commanding (Brigadier-General Clayton), in consequence of my being dismounted, I requested the colonel commanding the leading regiment to move to my left and protect the men in retiring, which he did promptly and efficiently. At the same time I informed him that the enemy was flanking our position. Each of the regiments were withdrawn slowly and in good order, although all the horses of the battery except 3 were killed, and about one-half of the company shot down, either killed or wounded, thus rendering the battery useless to check the advance of the enemy's flanking force. Captain Carnes, First Lieutenant Marshall, and Second Lieutenant Cockrill, of the artillery, remained with the battery until they received orders to retire, narrowly escaping capture, and gallantly standing at their posts until the last moment. Second Lieutenant Van Vleck gallantly died at his post. After retiring from the field, I at once dispatched a staff officer to Major-General Cheatham, advising him of the position of the brigade, and informing him of the fact that our ammunition was nearly exhausted, which was promptly supplied.

After 5 p. m. the brigade was again ordered to take position about 400 yards to the right of the ground on which we had fought the enemy. Major-General Cleburne's division and Smith's brigade, of Major-General Cheatham's division, at about 6.30 o'clock, on our immediate right, made a most gallant and successful movement upon the enemy's position, but my brigade was not ordered to participate in the glorious charge, which cost the lives of many brave patriots, and among them the heroic General Preston Smith.

Having bivouacked at this position on Saturday night, on Sunday morning a line of battle was again formed, and held steadily for three hours under a most harassing fire from the enemy's batteries. One man of the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment was severely wounded by a round shot. About 1 p. m. I was ordered to move the brigade around to the right of our position, following Maney in moving by the right flank. About 6 p. m., Maney being on our left, I was ordered to follow his movements in line of battle. Major-General Walker's division and Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade, of Cheatham's division, were already engaged fiercely in assaulting a fortified position of the enemy, at which a very large force of his artillery had been concentrated. A furious contest was raging with wild and terrible carnage. Though the gallant troops of Walker and Jackson held their position with unsurpassed stubbornness and

heroism, yet the enemy, encouraged by the strength, natural and artificial, of his position and his concentrated forces, was making a most stubborn fight. At this critical moment the two brigades (General Maney's and my own) were precipitated with a deafening hurrah and rapid shock to support our gallant comrades, who were contending against unequal odds. The men were in the highest spirits, and moved forward with an animation that I have never seen surpassed. At this time the scene was one of the most animated and exciting that can be imagined. The whole issue of the combat seemed suspended upon a moment's work. The shouts of our gallant patriots presaged success, and every eye was lighted with victory. It came at that propitious moment. The enemy, already daunted by the fierce ordeal through which they had passed from the guns of Walker and Jackson, could no longer bear the trial, when the cheers of our re-enforcing battalion were wafted to them on the evening breeze. They broke in hopeless confusion and rout, precipitately fled before our pursuing columns, leaving their dead and wounded behind them, and several pieces of their artillery. Although my brigade did not reach the position in time to fire but a very few guns from the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, yet it is a source of heartfelt satisfaction that the cheers of the men and their impetuous charge assisted in striking terror into the heart of the foe and in hastening his inglorious flight.

In this engagement and that of Saturday the brigade captured 71 prisoners, including a captain and 2 lieutenants. The loss in the brigade was 44 killed on the field, 43 missing (most of whom are known to be and the others are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy), and 400 wounded.

Among the killed I regret to mention Captain Parks, Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment; Lieutenant Harney, Murray's battalion, attached to the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment; Lieutenant Wade, and Color Bearer Bland, of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Regiments; Captain Whaley and Lieutenant Craig, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, and Lieutenant Van Vleck, Carnes' battery.

Among the wounded were Cols. John H. Anderson and D. M. Donnell; Lieut. Col. John G. Hall and Maj. Thomas G. Randle; Captains Puryear, Cullom, and Bonds, and Lieutenants Cunningham, Leonard, Flynt, and Shaw, Eighth Tennessee Regiment; Lieutenants Potter, Owen, Fisher, and Worthington, Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment; Captain McDonald and Lieutenants Apple, Danley, and Taylor, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment; Adjutant Caruthers, Lieutenants Banks and Ridout, Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, and Captain Burton, Lieutenants Billings, Chester, White, Haynie, Tilman, and Wade, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Regiments.

All the field officers of the brigade and the officers of the battery acted with such distinguished gallantry that I feel it would be invidious to make a distinction. Company officers and men, with very inconsiderable exceptions that have come to my knowledge, bore themselves with a gallantry and steadiness becoming patriots contending for freedom and all that honorable men hold dear.

I am indebted for valuable assistance during the engagement to my staff officers, Capt. Leon Trousdale, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Edward F. Lee, assistant inspector-general; my aides-de-camp,

Lieut. E. T. Harris and Lieut. Sidney Womack, and Mr. Charles T. Smith. They each discharged their duties with fidelity and zeal.

One of my couriers, Mr. William S. Hill, won the commendations of all, and my warm thanks, for his gallantry and alacrity in the discharge of his perilous duties.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitthorne, adjutant-general of Tennessee, volunteered to act as aide-de-camp on the first day's march from Chattanooga, and discharged the various duties that I assigned to him with a promptness, courage, and ability which merit and receive my warmest thanks. On the field General Whitthorne conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry.

The infirmiry corps discharged their duties with such fearlessness and fidelity as to attract my special observation.

The provost guard also, under their worthy and gallant provost-marshal, Lieutenant Richardson, fully fulfilled the standard of their duties. They lost 1 killed and 2 wounded in the engagement of Saturday.

I unite with all true patriots of our country in returning thanks to Almighty God, without whose assistance our strength is weakness, for the substantial victory with which he has crowned our efforts.

I herewith transmit the reports of the regimental commanders of the brigade, to which your especial attention is respectfully invoked. I regret I cannot accompany them with the report of Captain Carnes, commanding battery, whose absence on business connected with his battery necessarily delays its preparation.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cheatham's Division.

No. 265.

Report of Lieut. A. J. Paine, Ordnance Officer.

Number of guns carried into the battle of Chickamauga and the number rounds of ammunition expended on the field in Wright's brigade, Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee.

Regiments.	Number guns taken into the fight.	Number rounds expended per man.	Total number rounds expended.
10th Tennessee	243	71	1,883
51st (and 52d) Tennessee	232	10	2,320
33d Tennessee	264	10	2,640
8th Tennessee	260	91	2,400
23d Tennessee	254	12	3,048
Total	1,252	.....	12,341

The detail with ordnance train during the fight were employed chiefly in watching the movements of their respective regiments, so as to know all the time their exact locality, that they might be able to supply them with ammunition at any moment. Their leisure hours were occupied in gathering and transporting to the rear ordnance stores from the battle-field. The brigade carried from the field upward of 1,100 guns, besides a good many accouterments and bayonets. These guns were hauled to the rear for transportation to railroad.

Very respectfully,

A. J. PAINE,
Ordnance Officer, Wright's Brigade.

OCTOBER 18, 1863.

No. 266.

Report of Col. John H. Anderson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
WRIGHT'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Camp near Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20:

On the night of the 18th, my regiment bivouacked about 3½ miles from battle-ground, and at daylight on the 19th I was ordered to move forward and cross the Chickamauga River at a ford in rear of General Walker's division, which was then engaging the enemy about 1½ miles from the ford. After crossing, were formed in line of battle in an old field on the bank of the river, in which position we remained an hour and a half, when we were again moved to the front by the right flank to a position on an eminence about half a mile to the front, when we were again formed into line, in which position we remained but a short time, being annoyed to some extent by one of the enemy's batteries in position near Lee and Gordon's Mills, about 1 mile to our left and front. We were then ordered forward to engage the enemy on the left of Major-General Walker's division, who were hotly engaged by the enemy in heavy force, when we moved forward at a double-quick a distance of about 1 mile over a very broken and bushy ground to the immediate front of the enemy, when we were halted for a few moments in order to correct our alignment. The correction being made, my command moved upon the enemy, who was posted upon an eminence protected by heavy timber and undergrowth, with two batteries of artillery stationed in commanding positions to enable him to give us a warm reception. I had not advanced far when the enemy opened upon me with artillery and small-arms a heavy fire. My men maintained perfect order and moved steadily to the front to a position not exceeding 200 yards from the enemy, when I received an order to halt, when I gave the order to open fire, which order was promptly executed, with, as I suppose, considerable effect upon the enemy, as he commenced giving way in my front. The fire of the enemy at this time was very severe, causing the regiment on my right (the Sixteenth Tennessee, Colonel Donnell) to retire some distance

to the rear to a position not so much exposed; and a few moments after the Sixteenth retired the regiment on my left (the Fifty-first Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall) retired to the rear, leaving both of my flanks exposed. I immediately dispatched some three different officers to see Brigadier-General Wright for orders, but they did not succeed in seeing him. Having no orders, and believing it my duty to hold my position, if possible, until ordered to the contrary, I maintained and held my position, though subjected to a murderous fire from small-arms and artillery, my men standing firmly to their posts and keeping up a continuous fire upon the enemy, though with considerable loss in my regiment. I then dispatched an officer to my left to ascertain if there were any of our forces on my left. He returned and reported that there was no support on my left at all, but that the enemy was there in heavy force. There was a force of ours some distance on my right hotly engaged with the enemy, and seeing no immediate danger from my left, I thought it best to hold my position as long as possible, in order to keep the enemy from turning the left flank of our forces then engaging them on my right, which I succeeded in doing. I held my position for about two hours, when it was reported to me that the enemy in heavy force was moving on my left flank, and had opened fire on me from the left. I then gave the order to retire by the right of companies to the rear, which order was executed slowly and in perfect order to a position about 150 [yards] to the rear upon an eminence, that I might better observe the movements of the enemy and keep him from turning my left flank, in which position I was joined by the Sixteenth Tennessee, Colonel Donnell, who moved forward and formed upon my left. In this position I remained a short time, when I observed that the forces on my right were being hotly pressed by the enemy, and still having no orders, I moved by the right flank to their assistance, but just before I reached them I received orders from Brigadier-General Wright, through one of his staff officers, to move to the rear about a mile and join the balance of the brigade and get a supply of ammunition, which order I promptly obeyed. After being supplied with ammunition I moved by the flank to the front with the balance of brigade to a position in front of an old field, opposite which the enemy was in position. It then being near sundown, we were formed in line of battle and ordered to bivouac for the night.

In this position we remained during the night and until about 12 m. the 20th, when we moved to the extreme right of our lines and formed line in support of Major-General Breckinridge's command, who was then engaging the enemy's extreme left, where we remained until about 5 p. m., when we were ordered forward to charge the enemy in his fortifications on an eminence near the Chattanooga road, which order was obeyed with a deafening yell, and we moved forward at a double-quick step, but before we reached them in their position they abandoned it and fled in great panic and disorder.

The firing having ceased, the enemy having fled, and it being then about 7 p. m., we were ordered to bivouac upon the ground we then occupied, where we remained until the following morning, 9 o'clock, when we were ordered to move on the Chattanooga road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where we remained until 4 p. m., when we moved forward to our present position.

Although my command had been subjected to a great many hardships and privations, heavy marching through heat and heavy clouds of dust, and the mortification of again being compelled to leave

their native State, their homes, and those near and dear to them to a treacherous, insolent, and unprincipled foe, yet they behaved and fought like true patriots and freemen who know their rights and privileges and are willing to maintain them at all hazards.

All honor to our brave dead and wounded who sleep and have bedewed the battle-ground of Chickamauga with their blood for the cause of freedom and the institutions of the South. May the dead live in the memory of every true patriot, and the wounded soon be healed to again join their brothers in arms and to continue to battle until the last armed foe has been driven from our homes.

I cannot close this report without saying a few words in honor of the brave officers and men of my regiment. They behaved, with but the fewest exceptions, in the most gallant manner, maintaining their positions for about two hours under a terrific fire of artillery and small-arms in the very face of a large and overwhelming force of the enemy.

Of the field and staff I would mention Lieutenant-Colonel McKinney, Major Burford, and Adj. A. J. Murphy, who conducted themselves in the most gallant and soldierly manner, directing and encouraging the men at all times during the action.

I have to regret the loss of Adjutant Murphy, who was severely wounded in the arm and shoulder; Captain Bonds, severely in the scrotum; Lieutenant Flynt (I fear mortally) in the hip, and several valuable officers and men of whom it would afford me great pleasure to mention if the length of this report would permit.

Accompanying you will please find a report of the casualties* of my regiment.

All of which are most respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JNO. H. ANDERSON,

Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 267.

Report of Col. D. M. Donnell, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment (Sixteenth Tennessee) in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

The line of battle having been formed we advanced, changing direction slightly to the right, through a corn-field and a short distance into the woods beyond, when we found ourselves under a very heavy fire from a battery of the enemy, about 150 yards in front of the left wing of my regiment. This fire wounded a considerable number of my men, who retired from the field, and at the same time a number of others fell back 10 or 15 paces to seek protection behind trees. This for a moment induced the belief that the line was giving

* Not found.

way, but the men maintained their position, firing as rapidly as they could through the thick undergrowth (which very much obstructed the view of the enemy) for about three hours, when I received an order from Brigadier-General Wright to retire, which I did. A few moments before I received this order, Strahl's brigade, having relieved Smith's, was in the act of charging the enemy. Having notified Colonel Anderson, on my left, I commenced moving with Strahl's brigade, but had not advanced more than 20 paces when the order from General Wright (alluded to above) came, and I retired.

During this time our loss was 67 wounded.

On the next morning, while lying in line of battle, 1 man was mortally wounded.

During this day we changed position several times, and just before night joined in the charge which drove the enemy from his fortifications, thus ending the engagement.

On this occasion the officers and men under my command, with few exceptions, conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Captain Dillard (acting major), and Adjutant Claywell for the invaluable assistance they gave me in preserving order and inspiring confidence in the minds of the men.

Captain Dillard does not belong to my regiment, but is attached to the Conscript Bureau. Knowing him to be a most excellent officer, and being without a major, I invited him, on the evacuation of Chattanooga, to act in that capacity. This he has done on the march and in action with marked ability. I cannot speak too highly of his cool gallantry and sound judgment.

I am, captain, yours, respectfully,

D. M. DONNELL,
Colonel Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wright's Brigade.

No. 268.

Report of Col. Sidney S. Stanton, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
October 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

The Sixteenth, Eighth, and Fifty-first Tennessee Regiments being formed on my right and the Thirty-eighth Tennessee on my left, mine was immediately on the left of the center regiment of the brigade. Having crossed Chickamauga Creek on Saturday morning, September 19, we were maneuvered variously for two or three hours, and finally placed in order of battle. Early after noon the entire brigade was ordered forward, with instructions from Brigadier-General Wright that each regiment would cover its front with skirmishers, to be instructed by their respective colonels to advance with

great caution lest they should fire on a line of friends, who, he had been informed, were on our front and that ours was a supporting line. Having thrown forward skirmishers, as above ordered, we moved forward some 400 or 500 yards rapidly through a thick woods, some portions of which were densely lined with undergrowth, when, somewhat to our astonishment, instead of friends, who were supposed to be on our front, we found ourselves suddenly in contact with the enemy, not more than 100 yards distant, who had already commenced fire upon us as we came upon them concealed behind breastworks. Our line in moving up to this point had been brought most of the way in double-quick time; therefore the skirmishers had not kept far in advance of the line. The skirmishers were not, therefore, blamable for this sudden contact with the enemy, for the firing came upon the line about the same time that it did upon the skirmishers; hence the enemy got the first fire upon us. But nothing daunted, my brave boys fired promptly at the command and moved forward a few paces, when they were ordered to fire and load lying down. This order was executed for more than one hour in splendid style, when, from an overpowering fire both of infantry and artillery from the enemy, who were securely fixed behind said breastworks immediately on our front, my line was for a moment driven back about 50 yards. It was immediately rallied again under the unceasing fire of the enemy, and much to the credit of my officers and men, they moved firmly forward again, and in a moment retook position even in advance of the ground they first held. Here they fought with desperation and unyielding determination, returning volley for volley until, from an overwhelming cross-fire from the front, made more terrific by an enfilading fire from the left, and receiving at this time information that the enemy were flanking our left, and being ordered to move by the left flank to meet said flank movement, my command was accordingly brought to their feet and put in motion by the left flank. By this last movement the men were more fully exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, and we were ordered to retire, and we did then retire about 150 yards. Here they were reformed and were again ready to face the enemy in further combat, when, on the arrival of supporting columns, we were ordered by the right of battalion to the rear. Having replenished our cartridge boxes and canteens with ammunition and water, we were formed on the right of the position which we occupied in the above engagement. Nothing worthy of notice occurred after this until late Sunday evening, when we participated in the last charge, which resulted in driving the enemy from his main stronghold. In this we had 3 more men wounded.

The casualties of this regiment in the entire engagement sums up as follows: Killed outright, 9; 6 more died soon after being moved to the rear; wounded, 70; making the aggregate loss, 85. None are reported missing. We went into the engagement with 308 men, including field and staff, infirmary corps, provost guard, &c.

Much is due my associate field officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Crook, Major Smith, and Adjutant Whitefield—for the energy and courage displayed on their part in aiding me to rally and stimulate the men to action, while the sound of musketry, cannon, and shell would have rendered it impossible for one officer to have been heard or the command extended along the whole line but for this gallant co-operation on their part. The subordinate officers and men throughout the entire engagement behaved nobly, and showed themselves worthy

veterans of the gallant State from which they came and which they were struggling to regain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. STANTON,

Colonel Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ON THE FRONT, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

October 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

Having learned that Col. S. S. Stanton has been called on for a report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment in the action of September 19 upon the banks of the Chickamauga, and believing that he through modesty will omit an act of the most daring gallantry on his part, which contributes not only to his own fame, but adds luster to the conduct of the regiment, we beg leave to mention the same.

After the terrible onslaught made upon the enemy by your brigade, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, occupying the left center of the same, slightly wavered as if being pressed back by the weight of the immense volume of lead that was poured against it. Our colonel seeing this rushed to the front of the line on horseback, seized the standard of the colors, and bearing them to the front, shouted for his men to follow, which they did in the most gallant manner, regaining the ground they had lost. While thus bearing the colors they were riddled with balls, being pierced not less than thirty times. We respectfully ask that this incident be incorporated in and made a part of said report.

Yours, &c.,

D. C. CROOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

W. G. SMITH,
Major.

W. B. WHITEFIELD,
Adjutant.

W. F. M. BETTY,
Captain Co. H.

R. ROBERSON,
1st Lieut., Comdg. Co. K.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Captain Co. G.

W. L. WOODS,
Captain Co. G.

O. H. ANDERSON,
1st Lieut., Comdg. Co. D.

J. R. DONALDSON,
Captain Company A.

G. W. COOK,
Lieut., Comdg. Co. F.

JOHN B. HOLMAN,
Captain Company B.

W. H. MITCHELL,
1st Lieut., Comdg. Co. E.

L. L. DEARMAN,
Lieut., Comdg. Co. I.

Z. H. BRYANT,
Lieutenant Co. C.

No. 269.

Report of Col. John C. Carter, Thirty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
In Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the part taken by my regiment, of Brigadier-General Wright's

brigade, in the late battle of the Chickamauga, fought on September 19 and 20 last :

The brigade was formed in line of battle about 12 m. of Saturday, the 19th ultimo. My regiment was on the left of the brigade ; Captain Carnes' battery of light artillery was on the left of my regiment. The brigade was ordered to advance as soon as the line of battle was formed. For a short time I thought that Major-General Walker's division was in our front and that Brigadier-General Maney's brigade was on my left. I, however, soon discovered that no Confederate troops were on the left, and that the enemy alone in heavy force was in our front. When I was about 150 yards from the enemy's line of battle, I was ordered by Capt. E. F. Lee, assistant inspector-general to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding brigade, to halt my regiment, and was informed at the same time that the command "Commence firing" had been given. I immediately complied with these orders. My regiment fought for about three hours under a very heavy fire, advancing a little during the time.

I cannot say definitely what loss I inflicted upon the enemy. For my own loss I respectfully refer to a report of the killed and wounded already forwarded.

About 3.30 p. m. of the same day, I received an order from Mr. C. Smith, volunteer aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding brigade, to fall back. As this order reached me last (my regiment being on the left and the order coming from the right), I believe that the other regiments retired a little before mine did. I do not assert this as a fact, as I could not observe the regiments on the right of the brigade. As soon as I discovered that there were no Confederate troops on my left I immediately requested First Lieutenant Marshall, of Carnes' battery of light artillery, to turn his guns to the left, as I felt sure the enemy would flank us ; that we (the infantry) would attend to the enemy in front. Almost immediately afterward we were apprised of the fact that the enemy had flanked us by his fire and by seeing his flanking line.

On Sunday, the 20th ultimo, my regiment, together with the brigade, was ordered to charge the enemy. We complied with the order, but the enemy retreated before we reached him.

I must be permitted to speak of the courage and efficiency of the officers and men under my command. Lieut. Col. A. D. Gwynne, Maj. H. W. Cotter, Adjt. R. L. Caruthers, Captains Pugh, Neely, Nevill, and Miller, and Lieutenants Chilcutt, Koen, and Feild deserve special mention.

I regret that necessity compelled us to move so rapidly before the line of battle was formed.

Our sorrow for the fallen is softened by the fact that our banners waved over the ground upon which they lay, and that shouts of triumph rang upon their ears and lit in death their smiles of hope. We return thanks to God for the victory won.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN C. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wright's Brigade.

No. 270.

Report of Lieut. Col. John G. Hall, Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry.

IN CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
October 4, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report as to the action taken by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Regiments under my command in the late engagement with the enemy on September 19 and 20 last:

On the morning of the 19th, in forming the line of battle, I was ordered to take my position and form on the left of the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Anderson commanding. The Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Stanton commanding, formed on my left. I found on examination that the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Donnell commanding, was formed on the extreme right of the brigade, and that the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Carter commanding, was formed on the extreme left of the brigade, thus placing me in the center. The lines being dressed and the order to load being complied with, the brigade was ordered forward to engage the enemy. In approaching the enemy's line of battle I was in doubt whether the battalion of direction was on my right or left. This embarrassed me somewhat in my movements, and when the brigade went into the action I discovered that in executing an oblique movement to the left I had gone too far in that direction; that my left was much nearer to Colonel Stanton's right than my right was to Colonel Anderson's left, Colonel Anderson also having gained some ground on me by a movement by the right flank, which I did not discover at the time of its being executed under the circumstances as above stated. Learning that general commanding brigade was on my left, I determined to direct my movements with those of Colonels Carter and Stanton.

The position which I held during the engagement was an open glade almost entirely level, with the exception of a small mound on my extreme left, with but few trees and but little undergrowth. I saw, from the range of the enemy's balls and from the surroundings of the position which I occupied, that I must necessarily suffer severely in anything like a prolonged engagement. I determined, however, to occupy the position and to keep the regiments as well prepared as could be done under the circumstances for an advance. I remained in this position about — hours. The fire of the enemy was well directed.

We carried into the action 232 muskets. Thirteen men were killed on the field and 102 were wounded, 4 mortally.

The officers and men behaved well, loading and firing with great coolness about 20 rounds to the man.

When the order to fall back was being complied with, Color Bearer W. M. Bland, who distinguished himself at Murfreesborough for his coolness and bravery, was shot through the head and killed. The colors were immediately seized by Sergeant Troborough, but almost simultaneously with his receiving them he received a wound from one of the enemy's shots which caused him to relinquish the colors to Private Rivers, who was also wounded and assisted from the field, and the colors left.

The regiment, having been supplied with ammunition, remained idle until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when we were again ordered in line. But our brigade taking no further part in the engagement, we were ordered some distance to the rear, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, we were again ordered in line and gradually moved around to the right until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when the brigade was formed on the right of Brigadier-General Maney's line. We were still later ordered forward, but did not engage the enemy.

Met with no casualties. Encamped for the night on the battlefield, the enemy having been routed and driven off.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HALL,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 51st and 52d Tennessee Regiments.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 271.

Report of Brig. Gen. Otho F. Strahl, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STRAHL'S BRIGADE,
Missionary Ridge, September 30, 1863.

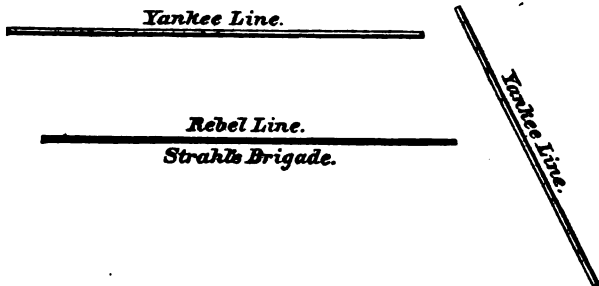
SIR: On the morning of the 19th instant, my brigade, composed of the Fourth and Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-third Tennessee Regiments, and Captain Stanford's rifled battery, moved by the right flank, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, and crossed Chickamauga Creek about 3 miles below Lee and Gordon's Mills. From this point, and about the middle of the day, we moved rapidly to the right about 2 miles, where we halted and formed in line of battle immediately on the left of General Maney's brigade.

About 1 p. m. I received an order from General Cheatham to move forward, which I did, and took a position immediately in rear of General Smith's brigade, which was at that time hotly engaged with the enemy and some 200 yards in front of the position I had taken.

Shortly after taking this position General Smith sent me word that he was about to be driven back and wished me to come to his support, which I did at once, moving forward over his line to a small elevation some 250 yards in his front, entirely relieving him and engaging the enemy. In a short time after thus engaging the enemy, General Smith rode up to me and told me that my left flank was still in rear of General Wright, and that my right flank was not supported by any one, and that I was in a position to be flanked by the enemy on my right unless I immediately moved in that direction. Discovering, however, that General Wright had retired and that none of our troops were in my front, and knowing the great danger of attempting a flank movement in the presence and under the fire of an enemy, and expecting General Maney to come up on my right, I did not move in that direction until General Smith rode up to me a second time and told me that General Cheatham directed that I should

close the gap between myself and General Jackson by moving to the right. I then concluded that General Maney had been ordered elsewhere, and I therefore immediately gave orders to move to the right, but had hardly commenced the movement before the enemy met the front of my column with a murderous and destructive fire, enfilading nearly the whole of my line, and moving in such a direction as soon to be in the rear of my right if I attempted to hold the position I then had.

The position of the two lines were about as is shown below :



Therefore, not knowing whether I was to receive support on my right, and having no time for delay, I immediately gave orders for my line to retire and at once moved back to a position where I hoped to be able to prevent the enemy from flanking me. I gained this position with my left in good order, my right being thrown into confusion by the heavy fire they were receiving both from the front and on their flank. The officers, however, all acted with great gallantry and coolness and immediately rallied their men as soon as they arrived at positions where they could do so and not be in immediate danger of being flanked. In this movement we were compelled to leave most of our killed and wounded on the field, some of whom fell into the hands of the enemy.

Our loss while placed in this unfortunate position was near 200, and among that number some very valuable and gallant officers.

Most of the field officers on my right were dismounted by having their horses shot under them, and Major Heiskell, of the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, a very gallant officer, was severely wounded in the foot.

During this short encounter with the enemy the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment was on my right, and was, therefore, much more exposed, and consequently met with a much heavier loss than any other in the brigade. But its field officers—Col. F. M. Walker and Lieut. Col. B. F. Moore—acted with such coolness and gallantry that they inspired their men with courage and confidence, and prevented that demoralization which might have been expected under such trying circumstances.

It was now, while engaged in reforming my line, that General Maney came up and pressed the enemy back for some distance on my right, and soon became hotly engaged. As soon as my line was reformed, I moved forward to his support, and arrived on a line with his left just in time to meet the enemy, who were advancing rapidly and pressing his line back. My three right regiments (the Nineteenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-third) were thrown forward in advance of the left of my brigade, and took possession of a small skirt

of woods, which they held until the line on their right had fallen back so far that they were again exposed to a severe enfilading fire, when I again ordered them to retire to the position where they first rallied, in order to prevent the enemy from swinging around my right and thus getting in my rear. Here I reformed my whole line, but learning that General Smith's brigade was in line just on my right and but a short distance in my rear, and being without support on either flank, I deemed it advisable to move back and form on him, which I did, and remained in this position until dark.

While in this position my battery, commanded by Capt. T. J. Stanford, for the first time opened on the enemy, and shelled them for a short time, but with what effect I could not tell. The ground over which we had been fighting during the afternoon was of such a nature that it would not admit of the use of artillery, and especially of a rifle battery; therefore, I was compelled to meet every advance of the enemy with my infantry alone, although their batteries were playing on me the whole time, and from positions that made their fire very effective. My battery, however, was at all times immediately in my rear and ready at a moment's notice to go into position had an opportunity offered where it could have been used with effect.

At dark General Deshler's brigade, which was then in my rear, was ordered to the front and moved forward in such a manner as to cover my right. In a short time after he had passed me going to the front, I was ordered to follow, and did so, continuing to advance until I came up with his line, which was in an old field and near where we had been engaged during the afternoon. Here we bivouacked for the night in line of battle. During the night our infirmiry corps brought off many of our killed and wounded that we had left on the field.

The next morning we were held in this position until noon or later, when we moved by the right flank to the extreme right of the army, and was then moved forward and placed in position immediately in rear of General Liddell's command, and there remained until the morning of the 21st, when I formed on the right of General Liddell and sent forward skirmishers some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but without discovering an enemy, save some few stragglers, who surrendered without making any resistance.

During the whole engagement the command was almost continually within range of the enemy's cannon, and at times suffered severely from it.

My ordnance officer (Lieutenant Winston) during and after the engagement collected and hauled from the field 1,000 stand of small-arms. Several small squads of prisoners were taken by my men and sent to the rear, but without any account of the number.

The company and field officers, as a general thing, conducted themselves with great gallantry and coolness, and discharged their duties in such a manner as to reflect much credit upon themselves and their commands. The privates in the ranks, as usual, displayed that noble courage for which Southern soldiers have ever been distinguished.

My staff officers (Capt. J. W. Johnston, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. John S. Chapman, acting assistant inspector-general) rendered me very efficient service on the field, and during the whole engagement manifested a zeal and energy in the discharge of their duties that was truly commendable.

I have already forwarded to you a list of the casualties of this brigade, showing the name, rank, and command of the officers and

men killed, wounded, and missing during the engagement. This report shows our loss in killed to be 19, wounded 203, and missing 28, making the whole loss sustained by the brigade 250 officers and men. Some of the missing have since been heard of as wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Many of the wounded men were but slightly injured and will soon be able to join their comrades. But there are many noble spirits who will never return; and while we have to mourn the loss of our gallant dead and sympathize with those who are suffering from their wounds, yet we cannot but rejoice that the tide of invasion has for once been hurled back, and that the faces of our victorious and gallant soldiers are now turned toward their homes, and that a new and unconquerable spirit has been aroused throughout our whole army.

Respectfully submitted.

O. F. STRAHL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cheatham's Division.

No. 272.

Report of Col. Jonathan J. Lamb, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fourth and Fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH AND FIFTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
September 30, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to state that the Fourth and Fifth Tennessee Regiments during the battle of Chickamauga occupied a position on the left of Strahl's brigade.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday, 19th instant, the command was in line of battle on a hill immediately in rear of a field, where it was subjected for about an hour to a constant fire from the enemy's guns, when it advanced across the field a distance of about 300 yards, where it was exposed to a brisk fire from the small-arms of the enemy. The fire was not returned from the fact that I was informed by Brigadier-General Smith that Wright's brigade was in front. About 10 minutes afterward the command was ordered to fall back. It retired in good order, but in recrossing the field Lieut. W. H. Webber, Company A, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, was killed, and 3 or 4 men wounded. The command reoccupied its former position, where it remained about an hour, when it was advanced to a hill in the center of the field. Here the right wing was subjected to a very heavy fire of musketry, in which 4 or 5 men were wounded. Ten minutes after it was ordered to fall back to its former position. Here the firing was still continued. About twenty minutes afterward an order came to fall back 300 yards, where it remained until dark. It was then ordered forward and occupied its original position in rear of the field.

About 10 o'clock on the following day (20th), while occupying the same position, the command was exposed for about an hour to a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, in which 2 men were killed and several wounded. About 1 p. m. the command was marched north by the right flank about half a mile, where line of battle was formed.

Twenty minutes after it was moved by the right flank in a northeast direction about a mile, where a line was again formed at the foot of a hill. Here it remained until about 5 o'clock, subjected occasionally to a light fire from artillery. The command was then ordered forward in line of battle, and advanced about half a mile to a glade, where it bivouacked for the night.

On the following day it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned the field.

There were 3 men killed and 30 wounded during the engagement. All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the brigadier-general commanding.

J. J. LAMB,

Colonel, Comdg. Fourth and Fifth Tenn. Regts.

[Capt. J. W. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 273.

Report of Col. Francis M. Walker, Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular orders received yesterday and with common custom, I proceed to report briefly the part taken by my regiment (Nineteenth Tennessee) in the late battle of September 19 and 20 at Chickamauga:

About 1 o'clock of the 19th, the regiment, numbering 242 rank and file, moved with your brigade, being on the right, to the battle-field, and took position in line in front of, but out of reach of the small-arms of the enemy. The battle at this time had fairly opened, and the brigades of Generals Smith and Wright, of Cheatham's division, were engaging the enemy; the former immediately (or nearly so) in our front.

About 2 o'clock orders were received to move forward in support of General Smith's brigade, at that time being pressed and in danger of being flanked. My regiment moved steadily forward with the brigade through an open field or clearing, and was soon under a heavy fire, but no enemy could be seen either in front or to the flank. After proceeding 200 or 300 yards under this fire without being able as yet to fire upon the enemy, he being thoroughly concealed by timbers and thick undergrowth, I received an official order to move my regiment by the right flank, so as to unmask Smith's brigade, on the left. This movement under a heavy fire was not only a dangerous one but desperate, but was accomplished with singular promptness by my men under the circumstances, being as they were assailed in front and from the right by a murderous fire, which was literally mowing them down. Being thus exposed without a chance to check the fire of the enemy by our own, and seeing that we were likely to be flanked from the right, I allowed the men to retire slowly, but all the time under a heavy and effective fire from the front and right.

By the time we had reached our former position, where I reformed the men and re-established the line, I had lost in killed and wounded not less than 75 men, among whom were several officers. My lieutenant-colonel and acting adjutant had both had their horses shot under them, and my major severely wounded.

In about an hour after the first advance, my regiment, with the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Tennessee Regiments, was ordered forward in support of General Maney's brigade, on his left, the same being heavily pressed and at the same time threatened by a flank movement. We moved forward about 300 yards, when we encountered the enemy attempting to turn the left of General Maney. We opened fire upon him, which, being kept up briskly for a short time, checked the movement on the flank of General Maney.

In the meantime, Maney's brigade retired; seeing which, the two regiments above named also fell back in good order to our former position in line with the brigade. In this movement we also suffered some loss, though but slight compared to that sustained in the first.

The first day's engagement closed without any other engagement with the enemy or casualty. The second day also closed without our being engaged or meeting with loss, although during the entire two days' engagement we were exposed at times to a terrific shelling.

The casualties to the regiment in the entire battle were as follows: Eight killed, 66 wounded, 20 missing, including 3 that were known also to be wounded, viz, Captain Frazier and Sergeant Thompson. Among the killed was Capt. W. W. Lackey, a gallant officer and brave soldier, a generous and courteous gentleman. It is also feared that Captain Frazier may be dead, as he was known to be seriously wounded through the body. He was left on the field, and fell with others into the hands of the enemy.

Accompanying the foregoing statement is submitted a list* showing the name and rank of the killed, wounded, and missing in the regiment. While we mourn the gallant dead who have fallen and feel for those who suffer from wounds, it is matter of congratulation that yourself and so many others of your command escaped unhurt through the operations of two days upon the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. WALKER,

Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier-General STRAHL.

No. 274.

Report of Col. John A. Wilson, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

September 29, 1863.

[I have the honor to make the following] report of the action of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20:

The regiment engaged the enemy in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th instant under rather disadvantageous circumstances. Being flanked on the right, was forced to fall back in order to prevent the capture of the regiment.

On the 20th instant, the regiment was not engaged, save in the support of Generals Cleburne's and Liddell's divisions, moving from

* Not found.

time to time by the right flank until we reached the extreme right of the army, losing in the two days' engagement 43 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment.

[Capt. J. W. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 275.

Report of Col. Egbert E. Tansil, Thirty-first Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP MISSION RIDGE,
September 28, 1863.

On Saturday, the 19th, we crossed the Chickamauga and moved north several miles to the road leading to Anderson's Bridge; then moved to the left again a short distance, where we engaged the enemy under disadvantageous circumstances and soon fell back, where we remained until the 20th instant, exposed to fire from the enemy's artillery all the time.

In the evening of the 20th, we were moved rapidly to the right, where we remained during the night.

In the evening of the 21st, we moved to the right of General Liddell, where we remained until late in the afternoon, when we took up the march for this place.

Respectfully submitted.

E. E. TANSIL,
Colonel Thirty-first Tennessee Regiment.

[Capt. J. W. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 276.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding corps.

[COLONEL:] I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the operations around Chattanooga, terminating in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, 1863:

I reached Chattanooga on July 19, and was assigned to Hardee's old corps, consisting of Cleburne's and Stewart's divisions. These were encamped on the Chickamauga about Tyner's Station. The Yankees soon made their appearance at Bridgeport, and I made arrangements to guard the crossings of the Tennessee. A regiment was posted at Sivley's Ford, another at Blythe's Ferry, and Wood's brigade at Harrison.

On fast day (August), while religious services were being held in Chattanooga, the Yankees appeared on the opposite side of the river, and commenced shelling the town without giving notice. Our pickets and scouts, if any were out, had given no warning of the

Yankee approach. Some women and children were killed and wounded by this not unusual act of atrocity of our savage foe.

A few nights before, Clayton's brigade had been moved up to Birchwood, 3 miles from the mouth of the Hiwassee, and General Clayton was instructed to send an officer up the river until he met our cavalry pickets and endeavor to effect a connection with them. General C[layton] reported to me that he found no pickets for 40 miles, the great mass of our cavalry being at Kingston. This report was communicated to the commander-in-chief, and the cavalry pickets were moved down, so as to connect with Clayton.

The shelling of Chattanooga revealed the fact that the Yankees were in our immediate front, and I ordered Cleburne's division to Harrison, and had it distributed so that every ford and ferry from the mouth of the Chickamauga to the mouth of the Hiwassee was guarded and covered by rifle-pits and batteries. It had been the design of the Yankees to interpose a column between Knoxville and Chattanooga and thus isolate Buckner, while Burnside should appear on his flank. But the Yankees, after trying all the crossings and finding them guarded by vigilant and determined men, were constrained to abandon their original plan.

Breckinridge's division, having come up from Mississippi, was assigned to my corps, and Stewart's division was soon after sent up toward Knoxville to join Buckner. Stovall's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, was posted at Sivley's Ford, and as the Yankees still threatened a crossing, Hindman's division, of Polk's corps, was sent to our support.

On Sunday, August 31, we learned, almost accidentally, through a citizen that the Yankee corps of Thomas and McCook had crossed at Caperton's Ferry, beginning the movement the Thursday before. This was the natural point of crossing for the Yankees, as it was near their depot at Stevenson and gave them a good road on our flank and rear. Buckner's command was brought down from Knoxville and the commander-in-chief resolved to abandon Chattanooga. The reason given by him for the evacuation was that the Yankees were getting in his rear, and that they might seize the crossings of the Oostenaula and starve his army, as he had no movable pontoon train.

The movement began on the night of September 7, my corps taking the lead on the La Fayette road. The mass of the Yankee army was supposed to be at Trenton, in Will's Valley; but as our cavalry soon lost the almost impregnable position of Lookout Mountain, with but few casualties on either side, the Yankees began to pour down into McLemore's Cove. I was accordingly ordered by the commanding general to picket the gaps in Pigeon Mountain. This duty was intrusted to General Cleburne, while Breckinridge was left at La Fayette in charge of the trains of the army.

About daylight on the morning of September 10, I received the following order from the general commanding:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.

General HILL :

I inclose orders given to General Hindman. General Bragg directs that you send or take, as your judgment dictates, Cleburne's division to reunite with Hindman at Davis' Cross-Roads to-morrow morning. Hindman starts at 12 o'clock to-night, and has 18 miles to make. The commander of the columns thus united will move upon

* See Falconer to Hindman and Hill, p. 28.

the enemy at the foot of Stevens' Gap, said to be 4,000 or 5,000. If unforeseen circumstances should prevent your movement, notify Hindman. A cavalry force should accompany your column. Hindman has none. Open communication with Hindman by your cavalry in advance of the junction. He marches on the road from Dr. Anderson's to Davis' Cross-Roads.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

I immediately replied to this note, notifying the commanding general of the late hour at which it had been received, and stating that General Cleburne had been sick in bed all day; that two of his regiments which had been picketing above Harrison had not yet joined him; that one of his three brigades had to be relieved from picket at the gaps, and that these gaps had been heavily obstructed by our cavalry and some hours would be required to open them up. Inasmuch, too, as Cleburne would have nearly, if not quite, as long a march as Hindman, I believed the intended junction would be impossible, and certainly no surprise could be effected. These reasons appeared satisfactory to the commanding general, as he made no complaint in regard to my not making the movement, and met me next day with his usual cordiality. General Buckner, at Gordon's Mills, was directed to make the movement instead of General Cleburne, and the language of the order to Buckner recognized the impracticability of the order issued to me—"General Hill has found it impossible to carry out the part assigned to Cleburne's division." In fact, General Hindman had made his night march and reached the neighborhood of the Yankees almost by the time I received the order to move to effect a junction. As there could be no direct communication with him, the following note reached me from him in the afternoon:

HDQRS., ETC., AT MORGAN'S, ON COVE ROAD,
Four Miles from Davis' Cross-Roads, September 10, 1863—6 a. m.

GENERAL: I expected you would open communication with me by the time I reached this place, but as yet hear nothing from you. If it be true, as I learn it is, that the road from La Fayette to Davis' Cross-Roads is blockaded at Dug Gap and the Catlett's Gap road also blockaded, I fear it will be impossible to effect the intended junction. Your better information will enable you to decide as to that. There are rumors here that a Federal division is at and near Davis' Cross-Roads and another at Bailey's Cross-Roads. Colonel Russell, commanding a cavalry regiment of Martin's brigade, has gone forward to ascertain the facts. I deem it inexpedient to move beyond this place till I learn that you are in motion and that we can safely unite.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

On the morning of the 11th, Cleburne's division, followed by Walker's, marched to Dug Gap. It was understood that Hindman and Buckner would attack at daylight and these other divisions were to co-operate with them. The attack, however, did not begin at the hour designated, and so imperfect was the communication with Hindman that it was noon before he could be heard from. I was then directed to move with the divisions of Cleburne and Walker and make a front attack upon the Yankees. The sharpshooters of Wood's brigade, under the gallant Major Hawkins, advanced in handsome style, driving in the Yankee pickets and skirmishers, and Cleburne's whole force was advancing on their line of battle, when I was halted by an order from General Bragg. The object was, as supposed, to wait until Hindman got in the Yankees' rear. About

an hour before sundown, I was ordered once more to advance, but the Yankees now rapidly retired. Their rear was gallantly attacked by a company of our cavalry, but made a stand on the other side of Chickamauga Creek under cover of a battery of artillery. Semple's magnificent battery was ordered up, and in a short time silenced the Yankee fire with heavy loss, and the Yankee rout was complete.

I had, in the meantime, communicated with General Buckner in person, and by an aide with General Hindman, and had arranged to connect my line of skirmishers and battle with theirs, so as to sweep everything before us. The prompt flight of the Yankees and the approaching darkness saved them from destruction. This force proved to be the advance of Thomas' corps, the main body being opposite Stevens' Gap, in Lookout Mountain.

This day and the following my signal corps and scouts on Pigeon Mountain reported the march of a heavy column up the cove to our left. These reports were communicated to the commanding general, but were discredited by him.

On the morning of the 13th, all the troops except my two divisions were moved up to Lee and Gordon's Mills to attack Crittenden's corps, isolated at that point. The attack, however, was not made.

At 8 a. m. Lieutenant Baylor, of the cavalry, reported to me with a note from General Wharton vouching for his entire reliability. Lieutenant Baylor stated that McCook, with his corps, had encamped at Alpine the night before, and that his column was moving on to La Fayette. Our cavalry pickets had been driven in on the Alpine road, the evening before, a few miles from town, and I had directed General Breckinridge to supply their place with infantry pickets. Soon after the report of Lieutenant Baylor, a brisk fire opened on the Alpine road about 2 miles from La Fayette. Upon reaching the point I found that two regiments of cavalry had attacked the skirmishers of Adams' brigade, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. General Adams was satisfied, from the manner of the advance, that this force was the vanguard of a heavy column. I therefore brought down a brigade (Polk's) from Cleburne, on Pigeon Mountain, and prepared for battle. The Yankee cavalry had, however, captured the infantry pickets, and upon McCook learning that the men belonged to Breckinridge's division, he became aware that Bragg had been re-enforced, and began a precipitate retreat. The report of Lieutenant Baylor and the advance upon La Fayette did not satisfy the commanding general that McCook had been in our vicinity. He emphatically denied, on the night of the 13th, that a single Yankee foot soldier had crossed Pigeon Mountain. He stated, however, in council next morning, that McCook was at Alpine, Thomas in McLemore's Cove, and Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's Mills. The Yankee right was, therefore, separated from the left by some 60 miles, with a difficult mountain to cross, and the center was more than a day's march from each wing. Our own force was concentrated at La Fayette, and could have been thrown upon either corps without the remotest possibility of being molested by the other two. The attack, however, was delayed for six days.

The withdrawal of McCook from Alpine and the appearance of a heavy force in front of Catlett's Gap on the 16th, induced me to re-enforce Deshler's brigade, at the gap, by the whole of Breckinridge's division.

I was directed, on the 17th, to move my corps at daylight the next morning in rear of General Polk's corps toward Lee and Gordon's

Mills. A demonstration was to be made at that point by General Polk, while the rest of the army should cross lower down on the Chickamauga.

Cleburne's division was drawn up in line of battle at Anderson's house on the 18th, and Breckinridge was sent to guard the crossing at Glass' Mill. Just before sundown our cavalry pickets were driven away from Owens' Ford, some miles above the mill, and the Yankees crossed over a considerable force. I hastened there in person with Adams' brigade, but the Yankees did not advance beyond Childress.

The next morning Adams' brigade was withdrawn to Glass' Mill, and I determined to make a diversion at that point. Helm's brigade was crossed over and opened with ten guns upon the Yankees. An examination of the ground subsequently showed that our fire was unusually accurate and fatal. The ground was still strewn with unburied men, and 11 horses lay near the position of the Yankee battery. Our loss was slight.

In the afternoon I received an order to report in person to the commanding general at Thedford's Ford, and to hurry forward Cleburne's division to the same point. Soon after Breckinridge was ordered to relieve Hindman at Lee and Gordon's Mills. I found, upon reporting to the commanding general, that while our troops had been moving up the Chickamauga, the Yankees had been moving down, and thus outflanked us and had driven back our right wing. Cleburne was ordered to take position on the extreme right and begin an attack. We did not get into position until after sundown, but then advanced in magnificent style, driving the Yankees back some three-fourths of a mile.

We captured 3 pieces of artillery, a number of caissons, 2 stand of colors, and upward of 300 prisoners. His [our] own loss was small, and fell chiefly upon Wood's brigade, which had to cross an open field and encounter log breastworks upon the opposite side of it.

Captain Semple and Lieutenant Key ran their batteries, under cover of darkness, to within 60 yards of the Yankee line and opened with happy effect. The other batteries of the division were placed, by my direction, on the right flank, so as to enfilade the Yankee line. I have never seen troops behave more gallantly than did this noble division, and certainly I never saw so little straggling from the field.

The action closed between 9 and 10 at night. Farther pursuit in the darkness was not thought advisable. After readjusting our line (considerably deranged by the fight), and conferring with General Cleburne, and each of the brigade commanders individually, I left at 11 o'clock to find General Bragg at Thedford's Ford, where the orders for the day stated that his headquarters would be. It was near 5 miles to the ford, but as I had no orders for the next day, I deemed it necessary to find the commanding general. On my way I learned from some soldiers that General Breckinridge had come up from Lee and Gordon's Mills. I dispatched Lieutenant Reid, of my staff, to find him and conduct his division at once to Cleburne's right.

About midnight Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, adjutant-general, reported that my corps had been placed under command of Lieutenant-General Polk as wing commander, and that the general wished to see me that night at Alexander's Bridge, 3 miles distant. I was much exhausted, having been in the saddle from dawn till midnight, and therefore resolved to rest until 3 o'clock. At that hour I went to Alexander's Bridge, but failing to find the courier that General Polk had placed there to conduct me to his tent, I rode forward to

the line of battle, which I reached a little after daylight. General Breckinridge had not yet got into position, as General Polk had permitted him to rest the night before on account of the wearied condition of the men. Repeated and urgent orders had been issued from the corps headquarters in regard to keeping rations for three days constantly on hand, but owing to difficulties, and possibly to want of attention, some of the men had been without food the day before, and a division had its rations for the day unissued, but cooked and on hand. Orders were given for their prompt issue.

At 7.25 a. m. an order was shown me (just received) from Lieutenant-General Polk and addressed to my division commanders, and directing them to advance at once upon the enemy. The reason given for the issue of the order directly to them was that he (General Polk) had not been able to find the corps commander. I immediately replied to the note, saying that Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade, of his corps, was at right angles to my line; that my men were getting their rations, and that they could finish eating while we were adjusting the line of battle. General Polk soon after came on the field and made no objection to this delay. At 8 o'clock General Bragg himself came on the field, and I then learned for the first time that an attack had been ordered at daylight. However, the essential preparations for battle had not been made up to this hour, and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the commander-in-chief. The position of the Yankees had not been reconnoitered. Our own line of battle had not been adjusted, and part of it was at right angles to the rest. There was no cavalry on our flanks, and no orders had fixed the strength or position of the reserves. My own line had been arranged north and south to correspond to the position of the enemy and be parallel to it. Cheatham's division was nearly, if not exactly, at right angles to mine, and was pronounced to be right by the commander-in-chief. This division was subsequently discovered by Lieutenant-General Polk after the battle began to be in rear of General Stewart's division, and was taken out by him. Moreover, Kershaw's brigade, of McLaws' division, was found to be between Stewart and Cheatham.

About 8.30 a. m., a report came from the extreme right that a line of the Yankees was extending across the Reed's Bridge road, and nearly at right angles to our line. General Adams was directed to push back their line of skirmishers. This was handsomely done, and a personal reconnaissance made with Generals Forrest and Adams proved that our line extended beyond that of the Yankees, and that their flank was covered for a great distance by infantry skirmishers, and that no cavalry was visible. During the fight of the night before I had discovered the practicability of outflanking the Yankees, and had placed Breckinridge on the right of Cleburne, so that he might turn the log breastworks which the Yankees could be heard working at from the close of the action until after daylight.

My corps was now the extreme right of our infantry force. General Forrest had brought up his cavalry to guard our flank, and had dismounted a portion of it to act as sharpshooters. A general advance was ordered. As the right was to begin the action, Cleburne was directed to dress by Breckinridge. As soon as the movement began, a staff officer was sent to Lieutenant-General Polk, with a note reminding him that the corps was in single line without reserves, and if broken at one point was broken at all points. Breckinridge advanced at 9.30 a. m., with Adams' brigade on the right, Stovall's in the center,

and Helm's on the left. The Yankee skirmishers were driven rapidly, and within about 700 yards the left portion of the breastworks were encountered by General Helm. Two heroic efforts to take them were repulsed, and that noble officer, "ever ready for action," in the language of his division commander, "endeared to his command by his many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the gallant discharge of his duty."

The brigade was then withdrawn 200 yards in the rear. This unfortunately left a gap in our line, which was the source of much trouble and disaster during the rest of the day, since the Yankees were not slow to pour into the opening and secure a position, from which they had a cross-fire upon our troops attempting to swing round upon their left. Learning that Gist's brigade was in our rear, I sent a staff officer to bring it up in all haste to fill the gap made by Helm's withdrawal. This request was misunderstood, for instead of getting this single brigade from General Walker, his two divisions came up, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Polk. The brigades of Walthall and Gist were then sent in, but there had elapsed something like an hour since the repulse of Helm, and the Yankees were securely posted in the gap, and Walthall and Gist met with a front and flank fire, which threw their brigades into confusion and drove them back precipitately. Upon the repulse of Helm's brigade General Breckinridge had proposed, and I had cordially approved, a change of front of his two right brigades, so as to swing round on the flank and rear of the Yankee position. His account of the operations of these brigades is as follows :

In the meantime, Adams and Stovall advanced steadily, driving back two lines of skirmishers. Stovall halted at the Chattanooga road. Adams, after dispersing a regiment and capturing a battery, crossed at Glenn's farm and halted beyond in an open field. When Helm's brigade was checked and I had given Colonel Lewis orders in reference to his new position, I rode to the command of Adams and Stovall, on the right.

It was now evident, from the comparatively slight resistance they had encountered, and the fact that they were not threatened in front, that our line had extended beyond the enemy's left. I at once ordered these brigades to change front perpendicular to the original line of battle, and, with the left of Adams and the right of Stovall resting on the Chattanooga road, to advance upon the flank of the enemy. Slocomb's battery, which had previously done good service, was posted on favorable ground on the west of the road to support the movement. The brigades advanced in fine order over a field and into the woods beyond. Stovall soon encountered the extreme left of the enemy's works, which, retiring from the general north and south direction of his intrenchments, extended westerly nearly to the Chattanooga road. After a severe and well-contested conflict, he was checked and forced to retire. Adams, on the west of the road, had met two lines of the enemy, who had improved the short time to bring up re-enforcements and to reform nearly at right angles to the troops in his main line of works. The front line was routed, but it was found impossible to break the second, aided as it was by artillery, and after a sanguinary contest, which reflected high honor on the brigade, it was forced back in some confusion. Here General Adams, who is as remarkable for his judgment on the field as for his courage, was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, of the Nineteenth Louisiana, was wounded and the gallant Major Butler, of the same regiment, was killed.

Stovall had gained a point beyond the angle of the enemy's works. Adams had advanced still farther, being actually in rear of his intrenchments. A good supporting line to my division at this moment would probably have produced decisive results. As it was, the engagement on our right had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and compelled him to weaken other parts of his line to hold his vital points. Adams' brigade reformed behind Slocomb's battery, which repulsed the enemy by a rapid and well-directed fire, rendering on this occasion important and distinguished service.

The whole division now fell back to a ridge parallel to and over-

looking the Chattanooga road. The faultiness of our plan of attack was now but too apparent. Perhaps never before in the history of war had an attack been made in a single line without reserves or supporting force. It was still more unfortunate that our attack was directly in front, against breastworks. The important results effected by two brigades on the flank proved that, had our army been moved under cover of the woods a mile farther to the right, the whole Yankee position would have been turned and an almost bloodless victory gained. A simple reconnaissance before the battle would have shown the practicability of the movement and the advantage to be gained by it; but while General Breckinridge had to encounter the difficulty of two lines with a single one, General Cleburne had the still more difficult task of attacking breastworks along his entire front, and of disentangling his troops mixed up with those of the left wing, owing to the want of adjustment (already alluded to) of the line of battle before the action began. After alluding to the check of his advance by the fire from the breastworks, General Cleburne adds:

Passing toward the left at this time, I found that the line of advance of my division, which was the left of the right wing of the army, converged with the line of advance of the left wing of the army. The flanks of the two wings had already come into collision. Part of Wood's brigade had passed over Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, which was the right of the left wing, and Deshler's brigade, which was my left, was thrown out entirely and was in rear of the left wing of the army. I ordered Wood to move forward the remainder of his brigade, opening at the same time in the direction of the enemy's fire with Semple's battery. That part of Wood's brigade to the left of Lowrey's regiment, and to the left of the southern angle of the breastworks, in its advance at this time entered an old field bordering the road (Chattanooga and La Fayette) and attempted to cross it in face of a heavy fire in its front. It had almost reached the road, its left being at Poe's house (known as the burning house), when it was driven back by a heavy oblique fire of small-arms and artillery which was opened upon both its flanks, the fire from the right coming from the south face of the breastworks, which was hid from view by the thick growth of scrub-oak bordering the field.

Five hundred men were killed or wounded by this fire in a few minutes. Upon this repulse (Lowrey's regiment having been forced to retire), I ordered the brigade still farther back to reform. Semple's battery, which had no position, I also ordered back.

I now moved Deshler's brigade by the right flank, with the intention of connecting it with Polk's left, so filling the gap left in my center by the withdrawal of Wood. This connection, however, I could not establish, as Polk's left had in its turn been driven back also. Finding it a useless sacrifice of life for Polk to retain his position, I ordered him to fall back with the rest of his line, and with his and Wood's brigade I took up a strong defensive position some 300 or 400 yards in rear of the point from which they had been repulsed. Deshler's brigade had moved forward toward the right of the enemy's advanced works, but could not go beyond the crest of a low ridge from which Lowrey had been repulsed. I therefore ordered him to cover himself behind the ridge and to hold his position as long as possible. His brigade was now *en échelon* about 400 yards in front of the left of the division, which here rested for some time.

In effecting the last disposition of his command General Deshler fell, a shell passing fair through his chest. It was the first battle in which this gentleman had the honor of commanding as a general officer. He was a brave and efficient one. He brought always to the discharge of his duty a warm zeal and a high conscientiousness.

The whole corps had failed in its attack; Breckinridge had been compelled to fall back a short distance, and Cleburne still farther after a heavy repulse; but the fierceness of their assault had a most important bearing upon the issue of the battle. It appears from the report of the Yankee General Halleck that Rosecrans gave us the credit of having a plan of battle and trying to seize the road

between him and Chattanooga. He believed that our forces were moved on his left, and he detached largely from his right in order to secure his line of retreat. A gap was made by the withdrawal of an entire division, and Longstreet's troops poured through the opening. All the Yankee accounts agree in this view of the battle.

A heavy pressure upon us when first disordered by the repulse might have been serious, but our left wing now came into action and McCook and Crittenden were soon fleeing before the heroes of Manassas and Murfreesborough. After our line had been reformed and the troops somewhat rested, I reported in person to Lieutenant-General Polk, and told him that I wished to renew the attack when the gap between Breckinridge and Cleburne should be filled, and that not less than a brigade could fill it. He promised to have it filled, and I learned that Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade was selected for that purpose. That officer, however, never occupied the gap, taking position opposite it, but far in rear. General Polk had directed me to take charge of all the attacking forces, and Walker's corps was ordered forward, and advanced in beautiful order and gained some important advantages. The Chattanooga road was once more seized and our guns thundering in the Yankee's rear. Unfortunately, the left had been disordered by the oblique fire from the unfilled gap, and the right brigade, instead of being formed across the road, was aligned parallel to it, and thus became exposed to an enfilading fire. The forcing back of the Yankee right had thrown some of the troops with a battery to the Blount House, in rear of the position gained by Walker's right, and his whole force was driven back.

This second repulse from the Chattanooga road, though unfortunate, probably saved the troops occupying it from destruction; for that ever-watchful officer, General Forrest, reported to me soon after that a heavy Yankee column was coming from the direction of Chattanooga. His active scouts soon brought in some prisoners, who gave the information that Granger's corps was passing. Skirmishers were thrown out toward us, and there was every indication of a flank attack. Preparations were made to meet it. Forrest's artillery, aided by a section under Lieutenant Gracey, opened upon the marching column, which, however, passed on. A portion of it went to the left of the corps, and, advancing upon Cleburne, was met with a storm of shot and shell and driven back in confusion.

It was now 3.30 p. m., and Lieutenant-General Polk ordered a general advance. Some delay was occasioned by attempting to get the gap in our left filled by the brigade of General Jackson, staff officer after staff officer having in vain been sent to him. Cheatham's division, which had been taken out of line by General Polk and placed upon reserve, had been sent up to meet the supposed attack from Granger's corps. I directed General Cheatham to make the advance, but learning from him that he came up as a support to General Breckinridge, I turned over the order to advance to the latter officer, who responded with alacrity, and his brave men sprang eagerly forward. Two brigades of Cheatham, under the immediate command of that gallant officer, went to the left of Breckinridge to establish connection with Cleburne. General Forrest agreed to move forward and to seize the Chattanooga road, while Breckinridge swept down it southward and in rear of the breastworks. As the whole line was moving forward a message was received from General Cleburne that Brigadier-General Polk had carried the northwest angle of the Yankee works—the point where Helm, Walthall, and Gist had

been repulsed in the morning. Cleburne's account of this brilliant affair is:

Captain Semple, acting chief of artillery (Major Hotchkiss being disabled by a wound received the day before), selected positions in front of the line and placed his own and Douglas' batteries within 200 yards of the enemy's breastworks, and opened a rapid and most effective fire, silencing immediately a battery which had been playing upon my lines. About the same time Brigadier-General Polk charged and soon carried the northwestern angle of the enemy's works, taking in succession three lines of breastworks. In this brilliant operation he was materially aided by Key's battery, and toward its close by Douglas' battery, which had again been moved by my orders to my extreme right and run into position by hand. A large number of prisoners (regulars) was here taken. The enemy abandoned his breastworks and retired precipitately. Brigadier-General Polk pursued the enemy to the Chattanooga road, where he captured another piece of artillery.

General Breckinridge's second attack was not attended with the insuperable difficulties of the morning assault. The left wing was driving the Yankees everywhere. Brigadier-General Polk had secured the troublesome angle of the breastworks. Forrest was thundering on the right. General Gist, of Walker's command, had worked his way to the enemy's rear, and Colonel Govan, commanding Liddell's brigade, of the same command, had seized the Chattanooga road. General Breckinridge thus describes his successful advance:

A line of troops on my right and covering a portion of my front advanced at the same time. A portion of these troops obliqued to the right and my line passed through the rest, who seemed to be out of ammunition, so that after moving a few hundred yards the enemy alone was in my front. The division advanced with intrepidity under a severe fire and dashed over the left of the intrenchments. In passing over them I saw the right of Major-General Cleburne, whose brave division stormed the center. Several hundred of the enemy ran through our lines to the rear. The rest were pursued several hundred yards and beyond the Chattanooga road. Of these some were killed and a good many were taken prisoners, but most of them escaped in the darkness. It was now night. Pursuit was stopped by order of General Hill, and throwing out pickets I bivouacked near the road.

The whole corps was halted in the Chattanooga road and parallel to it. The darkness might cover a concealed foe in the thick wood in our front, or it might lead to an engagement between the two wings of our army, as Longstreet was known to be pressing northward, though his exact position was not ascertained, while the right was pressing southward. A personal examination soon showed that there were no Yankees in our immediate front, and Hood's division was found halted perpendicularly to the road and but a short distance from our left. Scouts were sent out with orders to proceed a mile in our front. They returned, reporting no Yankees to be found in that distance. Others were directed to go 3 miles, who made a similar report to me before daylight.

Never, perhaps, was there a battle in which the troops were so little mixed up and in which the organization was so little disturbed. The corps was ready to march or fight at dawn in the morning, with thinned ranks, it is true, but with buoyant and exultant spirits. The morning, however, was spent in burying the dead and gathering up arms.

At 4 p. m. the corps moved toward Chickamauga and encamped after midnight near Red House Bridge.

The next day (Tuesday) was spent in idleness.

On Wednesday the corps moved up directly toward Chattanooga, with what object is unknown, and, perhaps, ever will be.

The report has been made tediously long in order to embrace

points which have been since the subjects of controversy. It has been thought best to refer to the action of divisions as described by their own commanders, and much regret is felt that I cannot do the like justice to Major-Generals Cheatham and Walker, temporarily under my command, as their reports have not been submitted to me. No eulogy of mine can, however, add to the reputation of these veteran soldiers or to that of their gallant commands. A like regret is felt in the case of General Forrest, who, though not under my command, most heartily co-operated throughout the day and rendered the most valuable service. I would ask no better fortune, if again placed on a flank, than to have such a vigilant, gallant, and accomplished officer guarding its approaches.

General Breckinridge claims the capture of 9 pieces of artillery, which were removed and saved. He also took a large number of prisoners. He carried into action 3,769 men. Of these he lost 166 killed, 909 wounded, and 165 missing. Among these, we have to mourn Brigadier-General Helm, whose gallantry and loveliness of character had endeared him to every one, and Maj. Rice E. Graves, chief of artillery to the division. "He had won eminence in arms and gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier never lived."

No tribute can do justice to the unknown and unrecorded dead. Most of them exiles from home and family; men who had endured every hardship, trial, and privation for so long a period, but to find at last nameless graves, uncheered by the world's applause and uninfluenced by the hope of distinction, they sacrificed ease, comfort, happiness, life itself, upon the altar of their country.

Brigadier-General Adams was for the third time severely wounded. It was difficult for me to decide which the most to admire, his extraordinary judgment as an officer, his courage on the field, or his unparalleled cheerfulness under suffering.

Those intrepid officers, Colonel Nuckols, Fourth Kentucky; Colonel Caldwell, of the Ninth Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Turner and Major Butler, of the Nineteenth Louisiana, were wounded, the latter mortally.

General Cleburne claims the capture of four pieces of artillery and his prisoners were quite numerous. He carried into action 5,115 officers and men. Of these, in the two days' fight 204 were killed, 1,539 wounded, and 6 are missing.

The entire casualties in the corps, out of 8,884 taken into action, are: Killed, 370; wounded, 2,448; missing, 172. Total, 2,990.

The grateful duty remains of appropriately noticing those whose position as well as gallantry attracted attention. The division commanders behaved most nobly and exhibited all those high qualities so requisite in officers of their grade—coolness, courage, judgment, and personal attention to small as well as great matters. General Breckinridge says of his brigade commanders:

To Brigadier-General Stovall, to Colonel Lewis, who succeeded to the command of Helm's brigade, to Col. R. L. Gibson, who succeeded to the command of Adams' brigade, the country is indebted for the courage and skill with which they discharged their arduous duties.

General Cleburne says:

I have already incidentally called attention to the gallant conduct of Brigadier-General Polk, but it is due to him and to the country, which wishes to appreciate its faithful servants, to say that to the intrepidity and stern determination of purpose of himself and men, I was principally indebted for the success of the charge on

Sunday evening, which drove the enemy from his breastworks and gave us the battle. Colonel Mills is entitled to be remembered also. Leading his regiment through the battle until the fall of his brigadier—the lamented Deshler—he was called by seniority to command the brigade, which he did with gallantry.

The extraordinary merit of Colonel Hill, of the Twentieth [Thirty-fifth] Tennessee, came under my personal observation. This noble officer has been distinguished on many a hard-fought field, and has been content with a subordinate position provided he can serve his country.

Col. M. P. Lowrey has been deservedly promoted, and a worthier object of advancement could not have been selected.

Both division commanders speak in the highest terms of their staff officers. My own staff at all times and under all circumstances rendered zealous, efficient, and intelligent service.

Major Ratchford, Captain West, and Lieutenant Reid, who have been with me from the outbreak of the war, exhibited their usual coolness and judgment on the field. The latter was severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, whose services have been so invaluable to me as an adjutant, was equally efficient on the field. His horse was killed under him by 9 balls.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bondurant, chief of artillery, wounded in McLemore's Cove, was again on the field and ever at the post of duty.

Major Avery, inspector-general; Major Cross, assistant adjutant-general, and Major Duxbury, chief of ordnance, did their whole duty with zeal and fidelity.

Lieutenant Morrison, aide-de-camp, a young and gallant soldier, had his horse killed under him while aiding me in rallying some demoralized troops.

Major Scherck, chief commissary, and Captain Ewing, chief quartermaster, attended faithfully to their respective departments.

Chief Surg. A. R. Erskine, though not well, did not cease to attend to his wounded until the close of the battle. A more feeling and conscientious officer can seldom be found.

The denseness of the woods prevented Captain Bain, signal officer, from rendering any service in the field, but all his previous reports were accurate and reliable.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Cooper, Adjutant-General.
By order of President:

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—These papers were found in the possession of Lieutenant-General Polk after his death and forwarded by his staff.

ADDENDA.

Return showing the amount of small-arms and artillery ammunition expended by the different divisions composing Hill's corps during the last engagements (on September 19 and 20, 1863) on Chickamauga Creek, Ga.

Command.	Rounds rifle ammunition, caliber .577 and .58.	Rounds rifle ammunition, caliber .54.	Rounds musket ammunition, caliber .69.	Rounds 12-pounder Napoleon ammunition.	Rounds 12-pounder howitzer ammunition.	Rounds James rifle ammunition, caliber .350.	Rounds 6-pounder gun ammunition.	Rounds 3-inch rifle ammunition.
Cleburne's	141,363	} 36,564	48,928	273	173	52	328	.....
Breckinridge's	32,238		19,339	586	73	238	.....	.....
Stewart's	10,000		40,272	89	83	.....	.....	77

Recapitulation of small-arms ammunition.

	Rounds.
Rifle ammunition, caliber .577 and .58	183,600
Rifle ammunition, caliber .54	36,564
Musket ammunition, caliber .69	108,529
Total	328,693

Recapitulation of artillery ammunition.

12-pounder Napoleon	948
12-pounder howitzer	281
James rifle	290
6-pounder gun	328
3-inch rifle	77
Total	1,924

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. DUXBURY,
Major, and Chief Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 11, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: With a view to the more efficient organization and command of this army, I beg you will relieve Lieutenant-General Hill from duty with it. Possessing some high qualifications as a commander, he still fails to such an extent in others more essential that he weakens the *morale* and military tone of his command. A want of prompt conformity to orders of great importance is the immediate cause of this application.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 13, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Commanding, &c., near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have received your application of the 11th instant, for the removal of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill from a command in the

Army of Tennessee. Regretting that the expectations which induced the assignment of that gallant officer to this army have not been realized, you are authorized to relieve General D. H. Hill from further duty with your command.

Very respectfully, and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
No. 33. } *Missionary Ridge, October 15, 1863.*

I. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, with the staff brought by him to this army from Virginia, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP MISSIONARY RIDGE, *October 16, 1863.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received an order relieving me from duty with this army, and directing me to report to the Adjutant-General at Richmond. As the removal of an officer just after a battle must be damaging to his reputation and character unless he can meet and rebut the charges against him, I claim that it is due to me to have distinct charges made against me, or to have the reasons given in full for the action of the commanding general. I wish to know whether any complaints are made against me in regard to the discipline, management, and efficiency of my corps, or in regard to my handling of them on the field of battle, or to my own bearing and dispositions on the field. Is it claimed that through my fault the services rendered by the troops under my command were less important than that of other commands? A definite reply to these interrogatories, and a full statement of my alleged delinquencies will greatly oblige,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS, *October 16, 1863.*

Having been relieved from duty with this corps, the undersigned cannot part with the troops which he has had the honor to command in battle without expressing his appreciation of their high soldiery qualities and his honest conviction that the corps has no equal in the service. Your courage in the field, your patience on the march, your subordination in camp, your cheerfulness under privation, hardship, and trial, have challenged the admiration and won the confidence of him who parts with you with so much regret. Soldiers, may your past career be but the earnest of a more glorious future. May your

abhorrence of the Yankees, your faith in the justice of your cause, your determination to be free, grow in strength from day to day until your heroism and your toils are rewarded with an honorable peace.

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., November 13, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate my conduct while connected with the Army of Tennessee. I was relieved from duty with that army immediately after a great battle, and the natural impression given by that action is, that the removal was for some delinquency, mismanagement, or misconduct in the field. My reputation has already suffered, and is likely to suffer still more, in consequence of this implied censure; and this must be especially so, inasmuch as there are no charges against me and every one is at liberty to imagine what he pleases—cowardice, insubordination, &c. It is to be hoped that the War Department will order this court at an early date as a simple act of justice to an officer who has the consciousness of having done his whole duty since the opening of the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

I do not conceive that the Ninety-first and Ninety-second Articles of War contemplate the ordering courts of inquiry in cases like this. If a court should be conceded to Lieutenant-General Hill on this application, every officer relieved from command would have an equal right to demand a court, and such a course would tend to encourage insubordination, to the great injury of the service. A court in the present instance would, it appears to me, be an investigation into the conduct of the general who gave the order, and not into the conduct of the officers who received the order; and in this view it would rest with the general who gave the order to determine whether he will or not ask for the investigation.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., November 17, 1863.

General G. W. C. LEE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask you for a copy of General Bragg's note to the President asking for my removal from the Army of Tennessee.* My address is Charlotte, N. C.

I am, general, with great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

* See p. 148.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

Respectfully referred by the President to the honorable Secretary of War.

The President sees no objection to granting General Hill's request.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, November 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant, requesting that a court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate your conduct while connected with the Army of Tennessee, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. In reply, I am instructed to say that, after a careful consideration of the subject, there does not appear any adequate cause to justify an order for such court. No charges have been preferred by your commanding general or others against you, and no complaint even of your military conduct has been addressed to the Department. You have been simply relieved from duty at the request of the commanding general. Your own military experience will readily satisfy you that the relief of an officer from his command constitutes no ground for a court of inquiry, and to allow it to be such could not fail to be prejudicial to the service. Other considerations than those of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may have well induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department. No injustice, therefore, is done you, as certainly no reflection on your well-earned military reputation is intended by the Department in declining, from general considerations for the interests of the service, to grant a court of inquiry on your application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
November 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

I feel thankful for the kind manner in which my application for court of inquiry has been denied; still I must express the hope that the application will be reconsidered. All sorts of ignorant and foolish imputations will continue to be made till the matter is definitely settled.

The inclosed extract shows that one man believes, or affects to believe, that three hours were consumed in eating cooked rations of beef and corn bread. Whether this matter be reconsidered or not, I will feel grateful to the Department for past kindness.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL.

[Inclosure.]

FROM THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER,
OCTOBER 26.

Rosecrans came into battle with 60,000 men. We resisted with less than 40,000, of whom 7,000, being all that had then arrived, were from Longstreet's Virginia corps.

The morning of Sunday found the two armies occupying relatively the same positions held at the close of the engagement the evening previous. The orders of General Bragg to General Polk (I may not quote the exact language) were, "Initiate the attack at daylight." But here interposed another disappointment. General D. H. Hill had halted to feed his men. Three hours were thus lost in the most valuable portion of the day—hours which, added to its close, would have imparted a strangely different aspect to the present shape of affairs. Instead of 6 o'clock in the evening, the enemy would probably have been defeated in the middle of the day, and who can tell that before the sun went down on that bloody battle we might not so closely pressed the Federal general as to have achieved a full surrender of his demoralized command and been prepared to move triumphantly on through Tennessee.

In the failure of D. H. Hill you have the reason why both General Polk and himself were relieved from duty, the former, however, only being held responsible as his commanding officer. How true it is that a really great general best shows greatness not alone in the organization and administration of an army, but when the endeavors, the tactics, and strategy of months of waiting and preparation culminate in the hours of a battle. Then it is that success or defeat hangs upon his judgment and depends upon his individual energy, foresight, and promptitude. The general who under these circumstances shows his inability to encounter the emergency, and fails to comprehend the grand *coup d'œil* of the contest before him, is his own best enemy in war where the people are the arbiters, and should expect no more to receive their confidence. I hope that General Hill, for his own sake, may succeed in removing the blame which now attaches to him in connection with the late battle.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., November 25, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Charlotte, N. C. :

GENERAL: Upon my arrival here this morning, I found your note of the 17th instant, in reference to obtaining a copy of General Bragg's letter to the President asking for your removal from the Army of Tennessee. The letter in question having recently been sent to the War Department, the President has directed me to refer yours to the Secretary of War, that your request may be complied with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask for a copy of General Bragg's letter to the President asking for my removal from the Army of Tennessee.

I am, general, with great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsements.]

NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the letter of General Bragg, within referred to, which was received at this office after my letter to General Hill, and which last letter General Hill has published in the public journals to exonerate himself from reproach.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Hill addressed his request to the President, who referred his letter to the Secretary of War, with the indorsement mentioned by Colonel Lee. The honorable Secretary inclosed to General Hill a copy of General Bragg's note on November 27.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief of Bureau of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 1, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Charlotte, N. C.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 25th ultimo has been received and noted. I do not think the interest of the service will allow the court of inquiry requested, and that decision will not be shaken, as I trust you will not allow your equanimity to be disturbed by the idle scribbling of a newspaper correspondent. You can interpose the shield of your well-earned reputation to such petty assaults.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

No. 277.

Report of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
HILL'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my division in the battle of Chickamauga, fought on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20.

During the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th ultimo, I moved my

division in a westerly direction across the Chickamauga River at Theford's Ford, and having received orders to report to Lieutenant-General Polk, commanding the right wing of the army, I did so, and was directed by him to form a second line in rear of the right of the line already in position. Accordingly, soon after sunset my division was formed partially *en échelon* about 300 yards in rear of the right of the first line. My right rested in front of a steam saw-mill, known as Jay's Mill, situated on a small stream running between the Chickamauga and the road leading from Chattanooga to La Fayette. My line extended from the saw-mill almost due south for nearly a mile, fronting to the west. Polk's brigade, with Calvert's battery (commanded by Lieut. Thomas J. Key), composed my right wing; Wood's brigade, with Semple's battery, my center, and Deshler's brigade, with Douglas' battery, my left wing.

I now received orders from Lieutenant-General Hill to advance (passing over the line which had been repulsed) and drive back the enemy's left wing. In my front were open woods, with the exception of a clearing (fenced in) in front of my center, the ground sloping upward as we advanced. Ordering the brigades to direct themselves by Wood's (the center) brigade and preserve brigade distance, I moved forward, passing over the first line, and was in a few moments heavily engaged along my right and center. The enemy, posted behind hastily constructed breastworks, opened a heavy fire of both small-arms and artillery. For half an hour the firing was the heaviest I had ever heard. It was dark, however, and accurate shooting was impossible. Each party was aiming at the flashes of the other guns, and few of the shot from either side took effect. Major Hotchkiss, my chief of artillery, placed Polk's and Wood's artillery in position in the cleared field in front of my center. Availing themselves of the noise and the darkness, Captain Semple and Lieutenant Key ran their batteries forward within 60 yards of the enemy's line and opened a rapid fire. Polk pressed forward at the same moment on the right, when the enemy ceased firing and quickly disappeared from my front. There was some confusion at the time, necessarily inseparable, however, from a night attack. This, and the difficulty of moving my artillery through the woods in the dark, rendered a farther advance inexpedient for the night. I consequently halted, and, after readjusting my lines, threw out skirmishers a quarter of a mile in advance and bivouacked.

In this conflict the enemy was driven back about a mile and a half. He left in my hands 2 or 3 pieces of artillery, several caissons, 200 or 300 prisoners, and the colors of the Seventy-seventh Indiana and those of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.

At about 10 o'clock next morning, I received orders from Lieutenant-General Hill to advance and dress on the line of General Breckinridge, who had been placed on my right. Accordingly, directing each brigade to dress upon the right and preserve its distance, I moved forward. Breckinridge was already in motion. The effort to overtake and dress upon him caused hurry and some confusion in my line, which was necessarily a long one. Before the effects of this could be rectified, Polk's brigade and the right of Wood's encountered the heaviest artillery fire I have ever experienced. I was now within short canister range of a line of log breastworks, and a hurricane of shot and shell swept the woods from the unseen enemy in my front. This deadly fire was direct, and came from that part of the enemy's breastworks opposite to my right and right center.

The rest of my line, stretching off to the left, received an oblique fire from the line of breastworks, which, at a point opposite my center, formed a retiring angle running off toward the Chattanooga and La Fayette road behind.

The accompanying map,* showing the shape of the enemy's line of works opposite my line, will explain our relative positions. Upon reference to it, it will be seen that opposite to my right and right center the enemy's works ran about half a mile north and south, and nearly parallel to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, which was about 300 yards behind; that at a point opposite my center, his works formed, as before stated, a retiring angle running in a westerly and somewhat oblique direction to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, and that at a point nearly opposite my right his works formed another retiring angle running back also to the road. My right and right center, consisting of Polk's brigade and Lowrey's regiment, of Wood's brigade, were checked within 175 yards of the advanced part of this portion of the enemy's works, and the rest of the line were halted in compliance with the order previously given to dress upon the right.

Passing toward the left at this time, I found that the line of advance of my division, which was the left of the right wing of the army, converged with the line of advance of the left wing of the army. The flanks of the two wings had already come into collision. Part of Wood's brigade had passed over Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, which was the right of the left wing, and Deshler's brigade, which formed my left, had been thrown out entirely and was in rear of the left wing of the army. I ordered Wood to move forward the remainder of his brigade, opening at the same time in the direction of the enemy's fire with Semple's battery. That part of Wood's brigade to the left of Lowrey's regiment and to the left of the southern angle of the breastworks in its advance at this time entered an old field bordering the road (Chattanooga and La Fayette) and attempted to cross it in the face of a heavy fire from works in its front. It had almost reached the road, its left wing being at Poe's house (known as the burning house), when it was driven back by a heavy oblique fire of small-arms and artillery which was opened upon both its flanks, the fire from the right coming from the south face of the breastworks, which was hid from view by the thick growth of scrub-oak bordering the field.

Five hundred men were killed and wounded by this fire in a few minutes. Upon this repulse (Lowrey's regiment having also in the meantime been forced to retire), I ordered the brigade still farther back to reform. Semple's battery, which had no position, I also ordered back.

I now moved Deshler's brigade by the right flank, with the intention of connecting it with Polk's left, so filling the gap left in my center by the withdrawal of Wood. This connection, however, I could not establish, as Polk's left had in its turn been also driven back. Finding it a useless sacrifice of life for Polk to retain his position, I ordered him to fall back with the rest of his line, and with his and Wood's brigades I took up a strong defensive position some 300 or 400 yards in rear of the point from which they had been repulsed. Deshler's brigade had moved forward toward the right of the enemy's advanced works, but could not go beyond the crest of a

* See p. 157.

low ridge from which Lowrey had been repulsed. I therefore ordered him to cover himself behind the ridge and hold his position as long as possible. His brigade was now *en échelon* about 400 yards in front of the left of the rest of the division, which here rested for some hours.

In effecting this last disposition of his command, General Deshler fell, a shell passing fairly through his chest. It was the first battle in which this gentleman had the honor of commanding as a general officer. He was a brave and efficient one. He brought always to the discharge of his duty a warm zeal and a high conscientiousness. The army and the country will long remember him.

At about 3.30 p. m. I received orders from Lieutenant-General Polk to move forward on a line with my left (Deshler), connecting my right with Jackson's brigade, and when I had formed my line, to remain and hold the position. I accordingly advanced with my center and right wing, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and found his line behind the works from which he had repulsed us in the morning. The left wing of the army had been driving the enemy. The right wing now attacked, Lieutenant-General Polk ordering me to advance my heavy batteries and open on the enemy. Captain Semple, my acting chief of artillery (Major Hotchkiss, my chief of artillery, being disabled by a wound received the day before), selected positions in front of the line and placed his own and Douglas' batteries within 200 yards of the enemy's breastworks and opened a rapid and most effective fire, silencing immediately a battery which had been playing upon my lines. About the same time Brigadier-General Polk charged and soon carried the northwestern angle of the enemy's works, taking in succession three lines of breastworks. In this brilliant operation he was materially aided by Key's battery, and toward its close by Douglas' battery, which had again been moved by my orders to my extreme right, where it was run into position by hand. A large number of prisoners (regulars) were here captured. The enemy abandoned his works and retired precipitately. Brigadier-General Polk pursued to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, where he captured another piece of artillery. I here received directions from Lieutenant-General Hill to halt my command until further orders.

I cannot close this report without an acknowledgment of distinguished services rendered by various officers and men which would otherwise pass unnoticed.

I have already incidentally called attention to the gallant conduct of Brigadier-General Polk, but it is due to him and to the country, which wishes to appreciate its faithful servants, to say that to the intrepidity and stern determination of purpose of himself and men, I was principally indebted for the success of the charge on Sunday evening which drove the enemy from his breastworks and gave us the battle.

Colonel Mills, also, is entitled to be remembered. Leading his men through the battle until the fall of his brigadier (the lamented Deshler), he was then called, by seniority, to command the brigade, which he did with gallantry and intelligence.

To my staff—Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant adjutant-general (who received a contusion on the right shoulder from a grape-shot or fragment of shell); Capt. Irving A. Buck, assistant adjutant-general (whose horse was shot under him); Maj. Joseph K. Dixon, assistant inspector-general; Capt. B. F. Philips, assistant inspector-

general; Lieut. J. W. Jetton, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss, chief of artillery (who received a wound from a Minie ball in the foot on Saturday, which deprived me of his valuable services afterward); Capt. Henry C. Semple, who replaced Major Hotchkiss as chief of artillery when disabled; Capt. C. F. Vanderford, chief of ordnance; Lieut. L. H. Mangum, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. S. P. Hanly, aide-de-camp (who received a contusion from a grape-shot)—I am indebted for the faithful and indefatigable manner in which they performed their vital, though perhaps not showy, duties throughout these operations.

Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss, chief of artillery; Captain Semple, with his battery, and Lieut. Thomas J. Key, commanding Calvert's battery, rendered invaluable service and exhibited the highest gallantry on Saturday night in running their pieces up as they did within 60 yards of the enemy. In this they were ably sustained by Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite, of Semple's battery. Here Major Hotchkiss received his wound.

Captain Semple also displayed skill and judgment as acting chief of artillery, particularly in the selection of a position for his own and Douglas' batteries on Sunday evening, which gave an oblique fire upon the enemy in his works, contributing to the success of the final charge by Polk's brigade.

Capt. O. S. Palmer, assistant adjutant-general of Wood's brigade, was conspicuous for his coolness and attention to duty on the field, and has my thanks.

I am much indebted also to Dr. D. A. Linthicum, chief surgeon of my division. The completeness of his arrangements, his careful supervision of subordinates, both on the field under fire and elsewhere, and in the hospitals, secured our gallant wounded prompt attention, and all the comfort and alleviation of pain attainable in the exigencies of battle.

Surg. A. R. Erskine, then acting (now actual) medical inspector of my division, rendered most efficient service.

Asst. Surg. Alfred B. De Loach particularly distinguished himself by his unselfish devotion, going repeatedly far forward under fire and among the skirmishers to attend the wounded.

James P. Brady and Melvin L. Overstreet, privates in the Buckner Guards (my escort), specially detailed to attend me through the battle, went with me wherever my duty called me. Brady was wounded in the hand; Overstreet had his horse shot.

To Capt. C. F. Vanderford, my chief of ordnance, my thanks are specially due. His trains were always in the best order and in the most accessible position, and to his care in this respect I am indebted for a prompt supply of ammunition in every critical emergency which arose.

I carried into action on Saturday (the 19th) 5,115 officers and men, 4,875 bayonets.

On Sunday (the 20th) I carried in 4,671 officers and men, 4,437 bayonets.

In the two days my casualties were 204 killed, 1,539 wounded, 6 missing; making in all, 1,749.

Respectfully,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hill's Corps.

ADDENDA.

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery battalion, of Cleburne's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.				Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pounder Napoleons.	6-pounder smooth-bored.	6-pounder rifles, bronze.	12-pounder howitzers.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Calvert's .....	.....	2	.....	2	243	.....	.....	6	2	1
Douglas' .....	.....	2	.....	2	180	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Sample's	4	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	1	.....	4	3
Swett's†	2	.....	2	.....	105	2	21	8	6	5
Total	6	4	2	4	668	2	2	23	15	10

* The officer [Lieut. W. P. McDonald] of Swett's battery wounded has since died.

No. 278.

Report of Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WOOD'S BRIGADE,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned submits the following report of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of September 19 and 20, near Chickamauga River:

The brigade consisted of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments, commanded by Col. M. P. Lowrey; the Thirty-third Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams; the Forty-fifth Alabama, Colonel Breedlove, and the Sixteenth Alabama, Major McGaughy; also Maj. A. T. Hawkins' battalion of sharpshooters. Sample's battery is attached to this brigade, but had been, about the time we arrived in the field, directed by orders from the division chief of artillery.

At 12 o'clock on the 19th, the brigade was in line of battle on the La Fayette and Chattanooga road, near where the left of our army was engaged with the enemy. Orders were received to march in rear of Brigadier-General Polk's brigade. After moving in a north-easterly direction for 4 or 5 miles, we approached the field near the right of our army and formed in line of battle after crossing the West Chickamauga Creek at a ford, the men wading. This delayed our march in order to close up, which was further delayed by two batteries taking the road. The brigade was formed in line as follows:

Right. Hawkins. Lowrey. Breedlove. McGaughy. Adams. Left.

Brigadier-General Polk was on my right; Brigadier-General Deshler on my left. At this time Major-General Cleburne ordered

* Original dated October 29, 1863, and signed by Capt. Charles Swett, commanding battalion.

† Swett's battery was attached to Liddell's brigade at Chickamauga.

me to move forward (the guide being upon my brigade), and if I met with any batteries not to delay, but charge and take them. I communicated this order to each of my colonels. Skirmishers were thrown out only 300 yards in advance. Firing of pickets was all this time going on in our front, and I heard it remarked that a line of our troops were in that direction. The order was now given to advance. We soon came to a line of our men lying down, which we passed over. In a few minutes our skirmishers were engaged, and the line pressed rapidly to the front, passing through a wooded and slightly undulating country until we reached a field. The line touched the fence in a slight ravine or hollow, the ground gradually ascending in the field in front. The opening covered nearly the length of my brigade, and was about 200 or 300 yards across in depth.

The enemy were strongly posted in rear of this field, having constructed breastworks of rails and logs. They opened fire as we crossed the fence with great rapidity. The command moved up vigorously against a foe almost wholly protected from our fire, and delivering volley after volley into our ranks. When we had reached the farther side of the field many of the enemy still remained behind their defenses, and shots were delivered in 20 paces of each other. In crossing this field Colonel Lowrey, of the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment, greatly distinguished himself by his continued exertions in urging forward his command.

The enemy were routed from their defenses and driven into the woods. In advancing, the brigade to my right had changed direction to the left, which threw its left in front of my right and prevented Colonel Lowrey's command and Major Hawkins' sharpshooters from firing. I sent my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Palmer, to order them to cease firing, but before he arrived Colonel Lowrey had anticipated the order by giving it himself. The Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, next to the right, was now in advance of Colonel Lowrey, and halted, ceasing to fire at this time, as did also the Sixteenth Alabama, the enemy having fallen back. The Thirty-third Alabama being my left in advancing, was pressed upon by the right of Deshler's brigade, which I strove to prevent; the direction of their line being slightly oblique to mine, and it being dark, some little confusion occurred as to the position of the different commands, which was soon rectified. Skirmishers were ordered out in front of the brigade and then doubled.

We captured over a hundred prisoners besides the wounded left on the field. Most of them were taken at the log defenses, which they said they had been instructed to hold to the last.

In no action has this command ever displayed more eagerness to engage the enemy or been more successful in their attack. The brunt of the action was on the left of Polk's brigade and across mine. We alone advanced through an open field and against the defenses of logs and rails. Other troops had failed to carry this position during the day, as we heard. The confusion which happened to one of the regiments was the result of some unauthorized person giving a command to retreat (see report of Sixteenth Alabama Regiment), and that was soon rectified by Major McGaughy. The whole command lay upon their arms during the night in line of battle.

Sample's battery (attached to my brigade) was not under my control during this action. I, however, saw it placed in position by the division chief of artillery, and its fire was of the greatest service in routing the enemy and silencing his batteries.

On the morning of the 20th, the troops were aroused at early dawn, the line rectified, the skirmishers in front relieved, and everything made ready to engage the enemy. Ammunition had been replenished during the night. Shortly after daylight a day's rations of cooked provisions were brought up and distributed. The morning was cold, and the men were allowed to have small fires and eat their breakfast. At 10 o'clock I was notified the line was about to move on the enemy, and that the movement would commence on my right. I had already heard that it was probable that my brigade overlapped troops to my left not of this division, and that some irregularity existed in the lines as formed.

At a few minutes past 10 the brigade on my right moved forward and I moved with it. Its left soon crowded on my right, when I obliqued to the left to give room. In a few minutes it made a rapid movement obliquely to the right, leaving a gap. The brigade was at once ordered to follow this movement, and every exertion was made to do so; but we were now under fire of artillery, and had advanced but a short distance when my right was within short range of the enemy's rifles. They were hidden behind logs covered with bushes. The whole line to the right was now at a halt and firing. This was followed by the right of my brigade—Hawkins' sharpshooters and Colonel Lowrey's regiment. The major-general passed me at this moment and I informed him that my left had passed over some of our troops lying down and were in front of them. The whole front of the brigade to my left was covered by other troops. He directed me to see to the left of my command, and said that Deshler's brigade would be taken to the right. The Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama Regiments were ordered to lie down on a line with the troops in the front line to my left, who were also lying down. I found Brigadier-General Brown at the right of his line, and told him that the batteries now firing on us would enfilade me if I advanced without a corresponding advance to my left. He said he had no orders to advance, but would send to Major-General Stewart for orders. Major-General Stewart came to that position, and having ordered his division forward, I immediately ordered the Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, supporting my battery, up into line with the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama Regiments and ordered them all forward.

About this time the line to the right had fallen back, and the position occupied by Colonel Lowrey and Major Hawkins was taken by Deshler's brigade. The peculiar character of the enemy's works, represented by a diagram* annexed, will show that while the right of my command was very near them, an angle was formed in its front and the enemy's line was thrown back, so as to give them the cover of woods and compel us to advance through a wide field. My brigade advanced into this field. The Thirty-third Alabama Regiment, under the lead of its gallant colonel, crossed the field and the Chattanooga road. The fire of the enemy at this point was most destructive, and though this movement was supported by Brown's, Clayton's, and Bate's brigades, it was not long before all had to retire, and were again assembled and formed at the position from which they last advanced. My command, being the right of the line advancing against this retired line of the enemy, was subjected to a cross and enfilading fire which was very severe on all, but

* Not found.

especially on the Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, which was forced back earlier than the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama and reformed on Colonel Lowrey's regiment. As soon as the position of these regiments could be ascertained, the Sixteenth and Thirty-third were ordered to take their places in the line, they being 600 or 800 yards in advance on the left. During this movement Semple's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Goldthwaite, followed the brigade and opened effectively on the enemy. In the second advance it was not deemed desirable that the battery should advance with the brigade, the batteries of other brigades on our left being allowed to remain in position.

After reforming our line a division was moved to our right (Cheatham's), and I received an order to move up to the support of Polk's brigade. I formed in line with it and threw out skirmishers. Moved to the right a half mile. Our skirmishers were engaged with the enemy until nearly sundown, when, General Polk having advanced and desiring the support of a regiment, I directed Colonel Lowrey to go to his support; but the enemy had been routed.

In conclusion, it may be stated that no command conducted itself with more spirit or determination. By subsequent examination of the field, it was observed that at no point was the enemy's works so strong as in our front. And the peculiar formation of his lines, which, owing to the heavy timber and undergrowth, could not be ascertained by any effort but an assault, subjected the command to a very destructive cross and enfilading fire on Sunday.

The reports of the colonels and commanders of battery and battalions will show list of casualties. The loss at the time in the brigade was 96 killed on the field and 680 wounded. Many have died since, among them 4 field officers—Major McGaughy, of the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment; Major Karr, of the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment; Major Hawkins, of Hawkins' sharpshooters; Major Gibson, of Gibson's battalion, attached to Thirty-third Alabama Regiment. These officers, of the same rank, were all distinguished by former services on the field of battle. They were all of great merit, and their loss will be long deeply regretted by their commands.

For further particulars, reference is made to reports of commanders of regiments and companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. M. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Captain BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 279.

Report of Capt. Frederick A. Ashford, Sixteenth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

At about 5 o'clock on the evening of September 19, the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, with 32 officers and 382 effective men Maj.

John H. McGaughy commanding, being a part of Wood's brigade, was formed, in line of battle as the left center regiment of that brigade, the Forty-fifth and Thirty-third Alabama Regiments being on the right and left, respectively. As soon as the line of battle was formed, each regiment was ordered to throw forward a company of skirmishers of sufficient strength to cover its front. As soon as our skirmishers had been deployed, we were ordered to advance, with a caution from officers of General Wood's staff that a part of Liddell's division was in our front, and that we would pass them lying in line of battle before we commenced firing. We moved forward with our skirmishers about 100 yards in our front, who soon encountered the skirmishers of the enemy and drove them back. Still expecting to pass a line of our own men, we withheld our fire until we had advanced close on the enemy's line of battle, when, passing our skirmishers, we charged their line, our right wing closing with them, capturing about 40 prisoners and driving them back, and after a severe struggle for a few minutes longer on our left, we drove back in confusion their whole line in our front.

About this time Major McGaughy gave the command to "march in retreat," which was obeyed in bad order, the regiment retreating in confusion to where Jackson's brigade was lying in line of battle, where it rallied, forming first on the right of this brigade and then dressing on the Forty-fifth [Alabama] Regiment. I then asked Major McGaughy why he gave the order to retreat. He replied that the Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment, the battalion of direction, was falling back and that he had been ordered to be guided by the movements of that regiment. As soon as the men had been rallied and formed, Major McGaughy again gave the command to advance, when we moved forward to the position from which we had first driven the enemy, and, re-entering the fight, after an engagement for half an hour, were left in possession of the field.

I will here state that Companies E and G acted badly, except First Lieutenant Guy, Sergeant Jennings, and 2 or 3 privates from Company E, and First Lieutenant Jones and Second Lieutenant Stanley and a few privates from Company G, who remained with the regiment until the close of the fight. Lieutenant Roberts, Corporal Armstrong, and Privates Curry and Jones, of Company E, left the field and did not return until Monday (21st) after the battle. Captain Archer, Company G, while in my presence made no effort to rally his men when ordered to halt, but led them in the retreat. I attribute the confusion in our retreat to a want of the proper command over their men on the part of the officers of Companies E and G; to the darkness of the night; to the failure of the left wing to hear the command "retreat," they believing that the right wing was being driven back, and to the fact that just previous to receiving the order to retreat our line was fired into several times from the rear. After moving forward the second time, our left was subjected to a heavy enfilading fire and suffered heavy loss from the enemy, who was posted behind breastworks of logs to our left.

In the last attack both officers and men discharged their duties gallantly, never for a moment faltering until the enemy had been driven from the field. This being accomplished, we advanced a short distance and were ordered to send out a company of skirmishers as a picket guard and encamp as we were for the night.

It is due the officers and men who failed to return and participate in the second engagement to say that they were formed, looking for

the command, before the firing ceased, but owing to the darkness of the night failed to come up in time. It is also due Lieutenant Cox, Company E, to state that he was on detailed duty on September 19.

In the morning of September 20, the regiment, with an effective strength of 28 officers and 257 men, Major McGaughy still commanding, was, as had been ordered, under arms at 4 o'clock, and so remained until about 10 o'clock, when we were ordered forward and advanced nearly a mile and within a short distance of the enemy, who held a very strong position and were protected by breastworks built of logs. Here we were ordered to lie down, and remained an hour under a heavy fire of shell, grape, and canister shot. When moved from this position we advanced about 200 yards through open woods, and then about 125 yards through an old field covered with a small undergrowth, to the edge of an open field in front of and about 150 yards distant from the enemy's works. Here we commenced firing, and continued to fire for at least an hour before I discovered that we had no regiment on our right and could see none on our left, and that, so far as I could ascertain, ours was the only regiment that had advanced as far as the open field.

About this time the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment came up from the rear to our assistance, when we again commenced advancing; but this regiment, firing one volley, retired from the field, leaving its flag behind, the color bearer having been killed. Private J. J. Alexander, Company H, of this regiment, went out under a heavy fire, recovered, and brought off the flag, and, when this regiment fell back, returned it to them. After the Fifteenth Tennessee left us we remained about half an hour, when, finding that we were supported neither in flank nor rear, and that over two-thirds of my men had already fallen, and seeing that the enemy was preparing to advance upon me, I withdrew (Major McGaughy having fallen) what remained of the regiment and fell back to the line from which we advanced in the morning, where I found the rest of Wood's brigade and formed with it. The brigade being formed, we again advanced to the support of Polk's brigade, which was then engaging the enemy, but were not again in the fight.

I am proud to say that in the engagement on Sunday (20th) there was no confusion in the regiment, and that both officers and men (with the exceptions hereafter reported), though subjected to a most galling fire from both artillery and small-arms, behaved in the most gallant manner, several receiving as many as four and five wounds before leaving the field; others, after having fired their last round of ammunition, remained in line until ordered to retreat. Captain Archer, Company G, and Sergeant Scruggs, Company I, failed to go into the engagement on Sunday, and were absent from their companies until after the close of the battle.

I would be pleased to mention several officers and men who behaved with distinguished gallantry, but cannot do so without possibly neglecting some, and will close by saying that the regiment, both officers and men (with above-mentioned exceptions), gave the most perfect satisfaction, and, under the circumstances, did all that men could do.

In our loss of 25 killed and 218 wounded is embraced the loss of several of our most gallant and chivalrous officers and the best soldiers of the regiment.

In this connection, I may be permitted to allude particularly to the noble bearing and fearlessness in discharge of duty of First Lieut.

Isaac C. Madding, Company B; Second Lieut. Robert H. Cherry, Company I; First Lieut. G. W. W. Jones, Company G; Second Lieut. John D. Oglesby, Company F, and our gallant commander, Maj. J. H. McGaughy, all of whom (except the last mentioned, who lies dangerously wounded) fill patriots' graves on the banks of the Chickamauga.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

F. A. ASHFORD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 280.

*Report of Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama Infantry,
commanding Thirty-third Alabama and Gibson's Battalion.*

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part that my command acted in the battle of the Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20:

Mine was the left regiment of Wood's brigade. On my right was the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment; on my left was Deshler's brigade. Between sundown and dark on the evening of the 19th, I deployed, in accordance with an order from Brigadier-General Wood, a company of skirmishers (Captain Hammett's company) about 150 yards distant, covering my front and connecting with a similar line in front of Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. Very shortly after this line was formed I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood, delivered by Captain Palmer, assistant adjutant-general on his staff, to move my regiment forward and keep in line with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. Captain Palmer also stated to me that it was Major-General Cleburne's order that if a battery of the enemy should appear in my front I should immediately charge and take it. Jackson's brigade was in line of battle in front of and about 100 yards from my line of skirmishers.

After my skirmishers had passed Jackson's brigade about 75 yards, they engaged the skirmishers of the enemy and immediately drove them back. After my regiment had passed this point about 75 yards it engaged the enemy's main line. At this point the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment halted. I also halted my regiment. After remaining in this position for a very short time—not more, I think, than ten minutes—I moved my regiment forward and the enemy fell back before it. After moving forward 175 or 200 yards I halted my regiment. At this point Deshler's brigade lapped my regiment by about two companies. I had lost my connection with the regiment on my right. A part of Jackson's brigade had followed closely in my rear and was firing. It was now so dark that his object could be distinguished but a very short distance. My reason for halting was to rectify my line and to avoid being fired into by the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment on my right and Jackson's brigade in my rear. Shortly after halting I perceived from the flash of the arms that

there was a fire in my front directed toward the enemy. This, I afterward learned from some prisoners taken at this point, was one of the enemy's lines firing into another. While I was investigating this matter some of my center companies fell back about 100 yards. This was caused, as I learned from the officers commanding the companies, by some person giving the command to "fall back," and stating that it was my order. I immediately brought these companies again forward and moved my regiment forward about 75 yards. Here I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood, by Captain Palmer, to move my regiment to the right and connect with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. After doing this I received an order from same officer to deploy a company as pickets, about 300 yards distant from my line, so as to cover my front and connect with a similar line in front of the regiment on my right. This line I afterward doubled, and rested for the night.

My loss had been 3 killed and 33 wounded. I took 33 prisoners.

On the morning of 20th, my position in the brigade was not changed. Deshler's brigade was on my left. About 10 a. m. I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood to move my regiment forward and keep it in line with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. After advancing about a half mile obliquely, most of the time to the right in to the left, the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, under a heavy fire of grape and canister and shell, halted. Ten or 15 paces in advance of this position was a ravine, to which position I moved my regiment before halting it. During most of the time that I remained in this position my regiment was under a very heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell. I had here 7 men wounded.

After I had remained here an hour or an hour and a half, I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood to move forward and keep in line with Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. Previous to this time Deshler's brigade had moved to the right. Brown's brigade was near me on the left. After moving forward about 200 yards I received a general volley of small-arms from the enemy's line. At this point the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment halted. On a line with it halted my regiment. Here my company of skirmishers that had covered my front in the whole advance came in, having driven the enemy's line of skirmishers back to the main line. Near my line in front was a fence covering my whole regiment except the right company. The enemy's line of battle was distant about 275 yards behind barricades. In this position I was subjected to a very severe enfilading fire from the right. In front a low hill protected me. Shortly after I halted, Brown's brigade came up on my left, and supporting it and very near in its rear was Clayton's brigade, the right regiment of which lapped my whole regiment. I moved forward my regiment with these two brigades about 100 yards to the crest of the hill in my front. At this point most of both brigades fell back, carrying with them many of my men. I continued to advance until I reached a house on the western side of the Chattanooga road, about 75 yards from the enemy's line. This house caught fire about the close of the engagement and burned down. At this point I found myself with but 60 or 70 of my own men, and but very few, if any, of the other two brigades. With this squad of men and my colors I fell back to the ravine where I had previously halted. After I had remained here half an hour engaged in collecting my stragglers, I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood to rejoin the brigade, which was 700 or 800 yards farther in the rear.

In this engagement I lost 16 killed and 133 [wounded].

About an hour before sundown I was ordered by Brigadier-General Wood to support Semple's battery. In this position I remained until dark, and during this time I was not under fire.

In both of these engagements both my men and officers, with a few exceptions, acted well. Some, both of officers and men, acted very gallantly.

I desire to mention the names of Captain Dodson, Company C, and Captain Hammett, Company D, among those who were most distinguished for coolness and bravery.

The adjutant of my regiment (A. M. Moore) was killed on the 19th, and Maj. J. H. Gibson, Gibson's battalion, was mortally wounded on 20th, and has since died. Both of these were brave and efficient officers, and in their death the country has sustained much loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. ADAMS,

Colonel, Comdg. 33d Alabama Regt. and Gibson's Batt.

[Capt.] O. S. PALMER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 281.

Report of Col. E. B. Breedlove, Forty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLS.,

Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagements of September 19 and 20:

On the morning of the 19th, this regiment moved, with the brigade, from its bivouac of the night before, and after marching about 10 miles was halted and drawn up in line in rear of Walthall's brigade. It remained halted until about sundown, when I was ordered to advance and to be governed by the movements of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments, immediately upon my right. I had advanced about one-quarter of a mile when my skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back through an open field between their line and mine, their line being just across the fence, protected by temporary defenses thrown up along the line of the fence. I had advanced about half way through the open field when their line and battery opened a fire upon my advancing line. I continued to advance until the left of my line reached and crossed the fence behind which the enemy were posted. I had instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Lampley to remain on the extreme right of the regiment, and give whatever commands were necessary to preserve the alignment with the regiment on my right. Colonel Lampley, discovering that our line was about 75 yards in advance of the regiment on the right, and that that regiment, mistaking us for the enemy, fired into the right of my regiment (it being too dark to distinguish between friend and foe), ordered a halt. The left of the regiment, not hearing the command to halt, continued to advance until it discovered that the right of the regiment had halted, when it fell back on a line with the

right. About this time Calvert's battery took position in my line and opened fire on the enemy. My line remained in its position until the firing of the battery had ceased, when, the line being ordered forward, I advanced in line with the regiment on my right about one-quarter of a mile beyond the fence, where the brigade halted in line of battle for the balance of the night.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the brigade was again ordered to advance, and I was ordered to be governed by the movements of the regiment on my right (Colonel Lowrey's). We had advanced about three-quarters of a mile, when we encountered the enemy in a position naturally strong and strengthened by fortifications. Having ascended the hill in front of and about 400 yards from the enemy, the right of the brigade was checked by a heavy fire from artillery and infantry. I ordered my regiment to lie down in line with Colonel Lowrey's regiment, on the right. Semple's battery came up in a few minutes in line with my regiment and opened fire on the enemy. The enemy's line changed perpendicularly to the rear nearly opposite to Colonel Lowrey's left, so that he could not be seen from my position, though I was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and long-range guns. My men had been strictly charged not to fire without orders, and then only when they could see the foe. They were not ordered to fire and did not.

After the expiration of half an hour, more or less, observing a line on my left falling back, I went to my right and told Colonel Lampley to tell Colonel Lowrey that the left was falling back. He told one of Colonel Lowrey's officers to deliver this message, and returned to his position. The battery having ceased to fire, and supposing the right and left of the brigade to have retired, I ordered the regiment to retreat; but discovering at once that the battery was not leaving, I halted my command, and returned to my former position, determined to support the battery to the last. Lieutenant-Colonel Lampley, with a part of the two right companies, not being able to hear my command to halt, and unable to see that the balance of the command had stopped, fell back on a line with Colonel Lowrey.

About this time the line on my left was seen returning, and proved to be General Deshler's brigade, which I had supposed was the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama regiments. General D[eshler] came up and took position immediately in my rear, then retired 30 or 40 paces, until ordered forward by Major-General Cleburne. He advanced his line about the same distance in front of me and on my right. About this time one of General Wood's staff officers came and informed me that the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama Regiments were in advance, about 100 yards, and that I must move up on a line with them. I told the officer to inform the general of General D[eshler]'s position and orders. He sent me word to wait until General D[eshler] advanced, and then to move forward to join the Sixteenth and Thirty-third. He (General W[ood]) afterward sent another officer to order me forward at once. I immediately moved the regiment forward, but when about 30 paces from a line with the Sixteenth Alabama it moved forward, and I continued to advance for 300 or 400 yards without overtaking it, when we were received with a murderous fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. As far as I could see, the line on my left halted. Though not up with it, I ordered my command to lie down, where it remained until I saw numbers on my left retreating, and I became satisfied that the

only course to save even a part of the regiment was to retire. I gave the order to retreat, and fell back to the first cover, without regard to the preservation of the line. For the length of time exposed at this point the casualties were much greater than in any other engagement I had ever been in. Here again we could not see the enemy, and did not return his fire. The regiment was not again engaged during the day.

My loss in killed was 22, wounded 95.

The officers and men, with very few exceptions, behaved gallantly.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

E. B. BREEDLOVE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wood's Brigade.

No. 282.

Report of Col. M. P. Lowrey, Thirty-second Mississippi Infantry, commanding Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. 32D AND 45TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my regiment took in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th instant:

Mine was the right regiment of Wood's brigade. Hawkins' battalion of sharpshooters was immediately on my right and on the left of Polk's brigade, and the Forty-fifth Alabama immediately on my left. The line was thus formed, and so continued throughout the whole engagement.

Late in the evening of the 19th, I received orders to advance a line of skirmishers 300 yards to the front, and inform them that we had a line of battle and a line of skirmishers in their front. I immediately deployed Captain Williams' company, of the Forty-fifth Mississippi, which was my left company, and went myself and gave them their position, about 300 yards in front of my main line. About sunset I received notice from Brigadier-General Wood that the whole division would advance, and that the sharpshooters would dress on Polk's brigade, and I would dress on them, and that if I encountered a battery of the enemy, I must charge and take it. The advance was accordingly made, and I soon passed a line of our troops lying down. As I approached an open field in my front my skirmishers soon engaged the skirmishers of the enemy. I pushed my line of skirmishers forward as rapidly as possible, but their advance was slow, as the ground was hotly contested. My main line gained rapidly on the skirmishers, so that by the time the main line reached the first fence the skirmishers had not advanced more than 50 yards into the field, so hotly was their advance opposed. Just as my main line crossed the first fence they received a volley from the enemy's main line, which was behind the next fence, about 200 yards distant. My main line then commenced firing as the skirmishers in their front retired to their rear, and the whole line was soon engaged. I pushed my regiment forward as rapidly as possi-

ble, but their advance was slow, as they were compelled to pass through an open field against a line of battle of the enemy strongly posted behind a fence. The advance, however, was steady, and the enemy's line began to give way as we advanced within 40 or 50 yards of the fence. Up to this time the enemy had fired rapidly, but as it was already getting dark they overshot us, only killing 5 of my men and wounding about 20, which was a small number considering their great advantage. After they had left the fence many of them continued to fire from behind trees, but my line continued to advance and fire until they had gained the fence.

About this time Captain Semple came up with his battery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton reported to me, from the left of the regiment, that our left was overlapping the right of the Forty-fifth Alabama, and at the same time Major Hawkins, of the sharpshooters, reported to me that the left of Polk's brigade was pressing into his battalion, both insisting upon an order to cease firing; that we would do more harm to our friends than to our enemies. I immediately commanded to cease firing, and Captain Semple opened his battery into the woods in our front. I discovered that our whole line, so far as I could see, was so deranged that it ought to have been regulated before we advanced farther. About this time Lieutenant-General Hill rode up and directed me to await further orders from General Cleburne.

At this fence my regiment captured about 30 prisoners, mostly of the Fifth Kentucky (Federal) Infantry, who said they had been ordered by their colonel to hold that fence at all hazards, and that he made a desperate effort to rally them when they broke. By orders from Major-General Cleburne the line was then moved forward about 300 yards into the woods and established for the night. I deployed Captain Reynolds' company (the right company of my regiment), and posted them about 300 yards in front, to stand for the night. By permission from Brigadier-General Wood, I doubled the line with a company from Hawkins' battalion of sharpshooters.

The next morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the whole division moved forward in the same order of the evening before, one company of Hawkins' sharpshooters being deployed in my front as skirmishers, the balance of the battalion between my right and Brigadier-General Polk's left. I was again ordered to dress on Polk's brigade.

When the march commenced, I found my right crowded by Polk's left, and by direction from Brigadier-General Wood I gave way to the left. I soon discovered that the arrangement and advance of the line was irregular, and that Polk's brigade was moving with great rapidity and gaining on me to the right. I then began to incline to the right as rapidly as I could to keep a good line, but before I could join on to the left of Polk's brigade, as I desired to do, my skirmishers were hotly engaged with the enemy. I could not then unite with Polk's left without falling back and moving to the right and leaving my own brigade. My attention then being entirely called to the front, I lost sight of Polk's brigade, and pressed my skirmishers on as far as possible. When they reached the top of a ridge 230 yards from the enemy's breastworks, they took position behind trees and kept up a regular fire until the whole line had moved up to their position. The firing was heavy from the enemy's breastworks, and my whole line was soon engaged. A battery could be seen from my right wing, and the smoke from the enemy's guns

was all else that could be seen at which to direct our fire, as the enemy's works were constructed over the crest of the next hill. Being disengaged a considerable distance from the left of Polk's brigade, so that a line of infantry much longer than my own poured a direct and cross-fire into my ranks, and a battery only 230 yards in my front all the time pouring grape-shot upon us, made the fire by far the most severe I have ever witnessed.

In a very short time I lost over one-fourth of my command in killed and wounded. Nineteen of my men now sleep in one grave near where the colors stood, all of whom were killed near that spot. I would have caused my men to fall back over the crest of the hill and cease firing, but having had orders to go forward and engage the enemy and none to fall back, I supposed it was my duty to keep up the fire, and that a movement was going on on the enemy's right flank that would soon remove them from their stronghold. When some of my men had expended their 40 rounds of ammunition and others nearly the whole number, the Forty-fifth Alabama, on my left, began to fall back. My men on the left seeing it, began to fall back also. When I saw this, I went in haste to stop the disorderly movement, and while engaged with those who were going to the rear from the left, my whole line fell back in some disorder. I soon rallied them, however, replenished ammunition, and reformed on the left of Polk's brigade, which had also fallen back.

I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the enemy's breast-works made a right angle opposite the left of my regiment, and went several hundred yards in the opposite direction from my line, and that during the whole time my command was engaged at that point, the enemy in my front, and for a considerable distance on my right, received no other fire than from my regiment and Major Hawkins' battalion of sharpshooters.

After my line was reformed, as above stated, my command remained quiet and rested until late in the evening. After the severe conflict in the afternoon on our left, when Polk's brigade moved to the right and with Breckinridge's division engaged the enemy, I was again directed to form on Polk's left, which I did. There being no enemy in my immediate front, I was not ordered forward until Polk's brigade had pursued the enemy a considerable distance. Then, by General Polk's request and General Wood's consent, I went forward to the support of Polk's brigade, but before I arrived at the place the firing had ceased.

My regiment, with the exception of a few men, acted with coolness and great gallantry during the whole engagement. The officers did their whole duty.

My loss was 25 killed and 141 wounded. Among the mortally wounded, who have since died, was Maj. F. C. Karr, of the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment. He was shot with a Minie ball through his left breast on the morning of the 20th, while faithfully discharging his duty. He was a faithful and gallant officer, and had evinced his cool bravery on more than one battle-field. Many of my best men fell. Many who were slightly wounded have since returned to duty, as my report of casualties will show.

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. LOWREY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of Capt. Daniel Coleman, Fifteenth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. HAWKINS' SHARPSHOOTERS, WOOD'S BRIG.,
In Front of Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Hawkins' sharpshooters in the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20:

On Saturday, September 19, we were ordered from where we had encamped the night before, and began the march for the battle-field about 11 a. m. We marched leisurely, and did not reach the field until 5 p. m. About half an hour was consumed in arranging the lines, when we were ordered forward. The battalion moved forward in line with the brigade. Its position was on the right of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments, and we were ordered to conform our line to that of Brigadier-General Polk's brigade, on our right. We did not move far before we met the enemy's line of battle, sheltered behind a fence. They engaged us hotly for some time, but finally gave way before the impetuosity of our troops. They fell back across the field and formed again in the edge of the woods on the other side. By this time night had come on, and the position of the enemy could only be told by the blaze of their guns. The last position was hotly contested by the enemy, but they again gave way, and this time they seemed to be in much confusion. We continued to advance, and had gone about a mile, when, on account of the darkness, we were ordered to halt and throw out skirmishers in front of the line. Company B, commanded by myself, was ordered to be deployed 400 yards in advance of the line, and to unite with the skirmishers from Colonel Lowrey's regiment (Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi), so as to double the line. This company was deployed and remained in this position during the whole night. We were within hearing of the enemy, they being not more than 400 or 500 yards from us. They seemed busily occupied in felling trees and chopping. The enemy did not advance, and there was no firing during the night.

Early the next morning this company was relieved by the other company of the battalion, viz, Company A, commanded by Capt. T. M. Steger, and my company returned to its position on the right of Colonel Lowrey's regiment. We remained thus all the fore part of Sunday morning, receiving our rations and eating breakfast quietly. About 10.30 o'clock we were again ordered forward, and moved in quick time, and part of the time at double-quick time, until we ascended a ridge and came in contact with the enemy's line concealed behind their log breastworks. There was so little protection here, the trees being very scattering, that our men were ordered to lie down. The engagement soon became furious. The enemy's shot and shell plowed through our ranks with telling effect, and owing to their protected position I do not think we injured them much in return. We remained here about an hour and a half. The brigade on our right had been repulsed and had given way some time before. We soon heard that the left of our brigade had also given way, and the left of the Thirty-second Mississippi, owing to this fact I suppose, soon began to give back, but, by the gallantry of the colonel, the regiment was soon steadied in its position, notwith-

standing its ranks and those of our own little command were being fearfully thinned by the enemy's deadly fire. It was soon discovered that it was useless to remain where we were, and upon hearing Colonel Lowrey give the command to his regiment to rise up and about face, I repeated the same command to my company, and ordered it to conform to the movements of his regiment. Owing to the gallantry and coolness of Colonel Lowrey, his regiment fell back in fine order, and this inspired my own company (which was all of the battalion now, the other company being deployed as skirmishers) so that it fell back also in good order. The good order preserved under so hot a fire was remarkable.

While we were upon the ridge many brave and gallant men were killed and wounded, and it gives me pain to state that it was here I lost a brave and gallant young brother, Second Lieut. R. V. Coleman, of Company A, who fell pierced with four mortal wounds while nobly discharging his duty. I have the consolation to hope that his pure young spirit is happy with the God he delighted to serve while on earth. He is the second brother who has fallen with this command.

The men, with but few exceptions, behaved well and stood to their posts.

I would not make any invidious distinctions, but I would mention Third Sergt. R. L. Finley and Corporal Wallis, of Company B, as acting with peculiar bravery; also Sergeant Cunningham, of Company A, who fell discharging faithfully his duty as a soldier. The former, Sergeant Finley, is in every way worthy of promotion.

I regret to state that while we were falling back from our position the gallant commander of the battalion, Maj. A. T. Hawkins, while reluctantly moving back with my company and exhorting the men to keep good order, had his leg shot off with a cannon-ball. The service will lose for a time, if not permanently, a cool, brave, and useful officer.

After we fell back the command was not under fire any more until late in the evening, when Captain Steger's company was sent out in front of our lines and skirmished about an hour with the enemy. He lost no men, and night coming on, and the enemy having given way on all sides, the engagement ceased.

Respectfully,

DANIEL COLEMAN,
Captain, Commanding Sharpshooters.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 284.

Report of Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite, Semple's (Alabama) battery.

SEMPLÉ'S BATTERY,
October 8, 1863.

[CAPTAIN:] On the afternoon of Saturday, September 19, Semple's battery was halted in the woods near the edge of a field to the left and rear of the division, where Calvert's battery was also halted by Maj. T. R. Hotchkiss, chief of artillery of the division. The divis-

ion was afterward moved forward through a skirt of woods, in which Walker's and Liddell's commands were lying, to attack the enemy posted in the edge of the woods beyond a field some 300 yards wide, and commanded by a fence which had been converted into a barricade or breastwork. Major Hotchkiss ordered the batteries to follow in rear of Wood's brigade, it being the center of the division, and we formed line as we advanced through the woods into the field. Here we encountered a hot fire of musketry and artillery as we advanced across the open field, but, covered by the darkness and the ascent, most of the shot passed over us. We were ordered by Major Hotchkiss to forward into battery as we approached the woods, and passed through the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi, coming into battery at the edge of the woods in front of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi, when we opened fire to the front on the line of the enemy, only a short distance from us, guided entirely by the flash of their guns in the darkness. Polk's brigade advanced so rapidly, his right swinging toward the left as it advanced, that it was difficult to distinguish his line from that of the enemy. We were obliged to train our guns farther and farther to the left after each round, and after about 20 rounds the enemy were driven from the field, which was held by the division until we were moved forward in the morning of the next day.

Shortly after we opened fire Major Hotchkiss was wounded in the battery and left the field. Captain Semple assumed the command of the artillery of the division, thus devolving the command of the battery upon myself.

In this action we had 4 men wounded and several horses killed and wounded.

On Sunday morning I was ordered by Captain Semple, acting chief of artillery, to report to General Wood and to follow the brigade at a distance of about 150 to 200 yards. He informed me that General Wood would send me notice of the advance of the brigade, and also give me notice if it was intended to retire it. The woods and undergrowth were so thick that I had to follow the brigade at about 100 yards to keep it in sight. I followed the brigade, not able to see it at intervals where the woods were very thick, until I arrived at a ridge, under cover of which the Forty-fifth Alabama was lying. Not seeing any other portion of the brigade, I hesitated to advance farther. Just then the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon that part of the ridge, and decided my doubt as to the propriety of advancing or of opening fire from that point. They fired canister, and noticing that fact, I knew that their line was not far distant. I could see but one regiment of our own infantry, and thought it imprudent to advance with so feeble a support against a force with the strength of whose line and position I was not acquainted. My pieces had been firing for some time, when, still seeing but one regiment near, and seeing or hearing none in front or in rear, I became uneasy as to the safety of the battery, and having ceased firing, rode forward to find out if any of our troops were in front. In the hollow formed by the ridge upon which my pieces were in position and a smaller one in front, I found the remainder of the brigade, and seeking General Wood desired him to send me word when he intended to advance and when he would retire. This he promised to do, but the brigade moved forward and no notice of its advance was given to me. When it made the attack, I do not know, but upon returning to the battery I saw a column moving toward the rear. Fearing lest it was

the brigade, I rode up and discovered it to be Deshler's brigade, which had been upon the left of Wood's, but had failed to get into position. Having ascertained that it was not the brigade to which I was attached, I again opened fire. Deshler's brigade in the meanwhile formed line and moved forward through the battery. Soon after Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, also moved forward through the battery.

All this time we were keeping up a constant, although slow and deliberate, fire, and maintained the position until Bate's brigade had fallen back, and until the other batteries which had been firing from the same ridge had ceased their fire and withdrawn. Finding that my ammunition would soon be exhausted, I dispatched for more, and just as a fresh supply had been brought up discovered troops behind me moving to the rear. I immediately rode back, and upon inquiry found them to be a portion of Wood's brigade, and, fortunately, seeing the chief of artillery, was ordered by him to limber up my guns and to fall back with the brigade.

Here 10 or 15 of my men were struck, but 6 only reported to the assistant surgeon. The horses were under shelter and only 2 were killed.

I followed in rear of the brigade to the ridge upon which it rested until about 4.30 in the afternoon. The brigade was then again moved forward to the front and the battery followed in rear. The brigade had not formed line of battle when I was ordered by the chief of artillery to take position upon a place previously selected by him. The Thirty-third Alabama, Colonel Adams commanding, was ordered to support us. The position selected for the battery by Captain Semple afforded an enfilading fire upon the enemy's lines and breastworks. Douglas' battery, of Deshler's brigade, was ordered into position immediately upon our left. Training our pieces to the right, we opened a fire so vigorous that the artillery of the enemy, having their position commanded by our own and unable to change front to return our fire, were compelled to abandon their works. Their infantry was left alone to maintain their position, but were finally driven back as our troops steadily fought their way forward inch by inch. Knowing that our troops were gaining ground, our fire was turned gradually farther and farther toward the left, raking the ground over which they must retreat if defeated, and over which their re-enforcements, if sent to their assistance, must move. Our fire was continued until ordered by Major-General Cleburne, we ceased firing.

It gives me pleasure in this report to make mention of the gallantry and skill and energy displayed by Sergt. W. W. Ball and Corpl. Francis Monihan, and also of Privates John Thomas, a regularly enlisted member of the battery, and William G. Beaver, a detailed man from the Forty-fifth Mississippi. Both of these, by the energy and spirit displayed by them, greatly inspirited the rest of the command.

Very respectfully,

R. W. GOLDTHWAITE,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Semple's Battery.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Wood's Brigade, Cleburne's Division.

No. 285.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Lucius E. Polk, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.***HEADQUARTERS POLK'S BRIGADE,
Before Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.**

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade (composed of the following regiments from left to right: Third and Fifth Confederate, commanded by Col. J. A. Smith; First Arkansas, commanded by Col. J. W. Colquitt; Second Tennessee, commanded by Col. W. D. Robison; Forty-eighth Tennessee, commanded by Col. G. H. Nixon, and Thirty-fifth Tennessee, commanded by Col. B. J. Hill, and Calvert's battery, commanded by Lieut. T. J. Key) in the battle of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga Creek:

Saturday morning (September 19), my brigade rested in line of battle on the right of Cleburne's division, which formed the extreme left of the Army of Tennessee.

About 1 p. m. I received orders to move in the direction of the right of the army. The necessary orders were immediately given and my brigade commenced moving down Chickamauga Creek, wading the creek at Thedford's, and moving on was placed in position some 300 yards in rear of Liddell's division, on the extreme right of the army. The other brigades of Cleburne's division following were placed in position on the prolongation of my left. In this move, some 8 miles from the left to the right of the army, although expeditiously performed, some hours were taken.

About 5.30 p. m. I received orders from General Cleburne to move my brigade forward, to pass over Liddell's division, in our front, and engage and drive the enemy before us. My brigade was immediately moved forward, and having passed Liddell's division some 200 yards, encountered the enemy strongly posted on the side of a hill with temporary breastworks, who immediately opened a destructive fire of grape, canister, and small-arms upon the left of my line, which for a moment caused a delay in my advance. The right of the brigade overlapping their line, and finding little resistance in their front, wheeled to the left and took the enemy in the flank. At the same time two batteries of artillery (Semple's and Key's), having been ordered up by General Cleburne between Wood's and my brigades, opened at short range upon the enemy. Their lines gave way and they fell back in great confusion. We continued to press them till nearly 9 o'clock, when, there being some danger of firing into our own men, we were ordered to halt and rectify our lines. This ended the contest for the night, most of the fighting having been done since dark.

In this engagement we drove the enemy some mile and a quarter, captured over 50 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery and same number of caissons.

The loss of the brigade, considering the heavy musketry, was light, not being over 60 men killed and wounded.

We rested in line of battle the remainder of the night, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown some 400 yards in front.

Sunday morning (the 20th), our provision wagons were brought up and the men permitted to eat their breakfast, having been without anything to eat for twenty-four hours. My brigade was again

ordered forward, commencing to move about 9 o'clock, General Breckinridge having placed his line upon the prolongation of my right, with two batteries of artillery between the right of my brigade and left of his division. Owing to some mistake, I did not receive the order to advance until a few moments after General Breckinridge's division had been put in motion. Immediately upon the order being received, I moved my brigade forward, obliquing slightly to the right, so as to keep my right connected with General Breckinridge's left. The enemy's fortifications running off at right angles to the rear of their lines opposite the right of my brigade, I was not able to recover my immediate connection with his left before I encountered the enemy strongly posted in a strong line of fortifications on the crest of a hill. My line from right to left soon became furiously engaged, the enemy pouring a most destructive fire of canister and musketry into my advancing line—so terrible, indeed, that my line could not advance in the face of it, but lying down, partially protected by the crest of a hill, we continued the fight some hour and a half. Wood's brigade not promptly supporting me upon the left, it was impossible to charge their breastworks. My ammunition becoming exhausted, by orders, I fell back some 400 yards, leaving a line of skirmishers in my front to oppose the advance of the enemy until my ammunition could be replenished. The enemy were too much hurt to advance; were well satisfied to hold their works. I remained in this position some hours.

In this engagement my loss was very great, amounting to some 350 killed and wounded, among the number Capt. W. J. Morris, of Third and Fifth Confederate Regiment, a brave and worthy officer. Captain McKnight, of the Second Tennessee Regiment, also fell in this engagement in the faithful discharge of his duties. Major Driver, of the Second Tennessee, received a most painful and serious wound in the head. Adjutant Greenwood, of First Arkansas, one of the best and most gallant officers in the army, fell mortally wounded. Here also my inspector-general (Capt. Hugh S. Otey), a brave and faithful officer, was mortally wounded by a cannon ball, from effects of which he died a few days after.

My brigade remained here until about 4 p. m., when I was ordered by General Cleburne to advance and take up my position on the left of Brigadier-General Jackson. Arriving in this position, I found General Jackson's line advancing. Partially wheeling my brigade to the left, I immediately advanced with Jackson's brigade, and again encountered the enemy behind their breastworks, some 500 yards to the right of where I engaged them in the morning. Again I was met by a terrible volley of grape, canister, and small-arms, which caused a temporary halt. Ordering Lieutenant Key to bring up his battery beneath the crest of the ridge where my line of battle was fighting, he replied his horses could not live a moment under such a fire. I then ordered him to bring the pieces by hand, and, assisted by some volunteers from the brigade, succeeded in doing so, and opened upon their breastworks with double charges of canister a distance of less than 200 yards. Observing at this time that the enemy's line wavered, I immediately ordered a charge, and at 4.30 o'clock succeeded in getting possession of their first line of works, taking more than 200 prisoners—all of them regulars. The enemy fell back in some confusion to his second line and again made a stand.

About this time some batteries of artillery, which General Cleburne

had massed on a hill upon my left, poured so destructive a fire upon the columns coming up to support the troops in the breastworks that, finding that their supports had been driven back, they gave way and retired in great confusion from their second line of breastworks, and did not stop a moment in their third line. I moved my brigade rapidly forward and pursued them across the Chattanooga road, reaching the road a little before dark. At this time the firing had stopped everywhere, and the army of Rosecrans was in rapid and disorderly retreat toward Chattanooga.

In this engagement my loss, though not as heavy as in the morning, was heavy, losing nearly 200 men. It was here that Captain Beard, of Third and Fifth Confederate Regiments, and Capt. George Moore, of same regiment, both gallant officers, met their death. Here also Capt. Alfred C. Hockersmith and Lieut. A. J. Pitner, of the First Arkansas Regiment, were seriously wounded. Many other true and brave men also fell here.

During the entire fight the men and officers of my brigade acted well.

Among the officers who most distinguished themselves at the battle of Chickamauga, I must mention the name of Col. B. J. Hill, Thirty-fifth Tennessee Regiment. Upon every field in the west, from Shiloh to Chickamauga, this officer has acted with conspicuous courage and coolness. I earnestly recommend his name for promotion.

Colonel Smith, of Third and Fifth Confederate Regiments, acted with his usual courage and skill. He has since been promoted. Promotion could not have fallen upon one more worthy.

Colonel Robison, Colonel Colquitt, Colonel Nixon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, and Major Person, all deserve well of their country. I respectfully refer you to reports of regimental commanders for other names distinguished for gallantry.

I here return my thanks to Capt. W. A. King, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Schell for efficient service rendered upon the field.

A full list of the casualties in my brigade has already been sent forward.

Respectfully,

L. E. POLK,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cleburne's Division.

No. 286.

Report of Col. John W. Colquitt, First Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT. ARK. VOL. INFTRY.,
Before Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

About 10 o'clock Friday, September 18, my regiment formed in line of battle on the left wing of the army, and remained there until

about 11 o'clock Saturday, 19th, when we moved to the extreme right wing, where there had been heavy skirmishing and some hard fighting since 9 o'clock in the morning. Liddell's and Cheatham's divisions had during the whole day been contending for the ground, but without success. Our division (Cleburne's) formed in line and moved forward about dark, passing over Liddell's division. Our skirmishers, who were a short distance in advance, soon began a rapid fire, and in a few moments we found the enemy immediately confronting us. We poured into his ranks a spirited fire, before which he quailed and soon began to retire. We continued to move forward until ordered to halt, when we found ourselves some half mile in advance of where our line was first formed. We here established our lines, threw out pickets, and bivouacked for the night. We had thus far captured 1 piece of artillery and many prisoners, who were so eager to surrender and escape our galling fire that they ran through our lines and passed on to the rear, the men taking little notice of them.

We rose early on the next morning (Sunday, 20th), expecting to advance immediately, but received no orders to do so until about 9 o'clock, when we moved forward and soon engaged the enemy, who were posted behind the breastworks which they had been preparing the preceding night in the hearing of our pickets. We poured a continued and terrific fire upon them, once or twice causing their fire to become very weak, and had we been supported upon the left, could have carried their works by a charge. Our ammunition was at last expended, and we were ordered to go to the rear and get a new supply while a brigade of fresh troops occupied our position. We were engaged somewhat more than two hours.

We then rested until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when we moved forward again and encountered the enemy about 400 yards to the right of our former position. We immediately began a rapid fire, which was kept up about half an hour, when, the enemy appearing to waver, we rushed with a shout to the charge and drove him from his fortified position. He fell back to another line of breastworks hastily constructed of rails and made an attempt to check our advance, but it was of no avail. After giving him a destructive fire of a few moments, we again moved forward and drove the enemy in the utmost confusion from this second stronghold. Many of them came running toward us in order to surrender before our galling fire should cut them down. We then moved forward to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road and bivouacked for the night, the enemy having totally disappeared.

During the entire engagement the officers and men acted with unsurpassed coolness and courage. Adjutant Greenwood, who fell mortally wounded, was conspicuous for his deeds of daring and officer-like deportment.

Acts of gallantry less striking than were here displayed have brightened the page of history and given undying renown to those who performed them.

My regiment captured 95 prisoners and lost 13 killed, 180 wounded, and 1 missing. Entered engagement with 430 officers and men.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. COLQUITT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. KING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Polk's Brigade.

No. 287.

Report of Col. J. A. Smith, Fifth Confederate Infantry, commanding Third and Fifth Confederate Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD AND FIFTH CONFEDERATE REGTS.,
Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga Creek:

The regiment entered the action first on the 19th with the brigade about sundown, passing over the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments, of Liddell's brigade, which were lying down. We had proceeded but a short distance to the front when the enemy opened fire on our sharpshooters. They were immediately withdrawn. The enemy's artillery opened a destructive fire on our advancing lines, which, together with fire from infantry behind temporary works, stopped us for a short time. The right of the brigade, however, meeting with less resistance, pushed on, and getting on his flank he soon retired in confusion, leaving a 12-pounder James gun and a caisson, having set another on fire. I was here directed by Lieutenant-General Hill to halt my regiment, as it had, by directing itself on Wood's brigade, become somewhat detached from the remainder of the brigade. This ended the contest for the night, most of the fighting having been done since dark.

My loss in this affair was about 25 men, most of them [receiving] slight wounds.

We remained in line during the night of the 19th, replenished our supply of ammunition, and were ready to move again at daylight. We were not, however, engaged until about 10 o'clock on the 20th, having received our rations from the rear in the meantime.

When the attack was renewed we met the enemy at his works, which were located on the crest of a rise that commanded the space in front of it. The strife at this point was fearful. Such showers of grape, canister, and small-arms I have never before witnessed. We remained here until our supply of ammunition was exhausted without losing or gaining ground. Through the misapprehension of an order, or from some other cause unknown to me, the right of my regiment gave way, and it was with some difficulty that order was restored and the line re-established. Failing as we did to drive the enemy from his position, and our ammunition being exhausted, we were ordered by Brigadier-General Polk to fall back.

Our loss in this engagement was very heavy. Among the fallen was Capt. W. J. Morris, a brave and worthy officer. He died of his wounds a few days after.

We next attacked our stubborn foe about 4 o'clock in the evening, and some 400 or 500 yards to the right of our position in the morning. His resistance here was, for long, as obstinate as in the morning; but we finally proved too much for him, and he took refuge behind his second line of works, about 200 yards to the rear of his first. He made but a short stand here and then fled in confusion across the open field in rear, leaving many prisoners in our hands.

In this last engagement the loss of the regiment was heavier than in either of those that preceded it. It was here that Capt. George Moore, of Company H, was instantly killed by a cannon ball. Capt. James [H.] Beard, the best and bravest soldier I ever saw, was mortally wounded. Many other true and gallant men likewise fell here.

Among the survivors conspicuous for their gallantry and good conduct I would mention Maj. R. J. Person, Capt. M. H. Dixon, Adjut. M. M. Smith, and Lieut. O. H. Smith.

A list of the killed, wounded, and missing has already been furnished.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SMITH,

Colonel, Comdg. Third and Fifth Confederate Regts.

Capt. W. A. KING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Brigade.

No. 288.

Report of Col. William D. Robison, Second Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT TENN. VOLS.,

Missionary Ridge, October 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to circular dated headquarters Army of Tennessee, October —, 1863, the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the battle of Chickamauga, September 18, 19, and 20, is respectfully submitted:

The regiment formed line of battle with the brigade on Friday, the 18th, on the extreme left, where we remained until about 11 o'clock Saturday, the 19th, when we were ordered to the right. Formed line of battle Saturday evening about sundown on the extreme right and advanced on the enemy. Drove him from his position and bivouacked for the night on the ground formerly occupied by him.

In the engagement that night the regiment captured 1 piece of artillery and 19 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 adjutant, and 1 lieutenant.

Lost 5 men and 1 lieutenant wounded.

Sunday (20th), formed line of battle early in the morning and commenced the advance on the enemy's fortification. After some very hard fighting, we were compelled to fall back for want of ammunition, which having been supplied we again advanced farther on the right, where, after severe fighting, we succeeded in gaining the enemy's works, capturing a great many prisoners.

The casualties of the regiment in the three days' engagement are as follows: Killed, 13; wounded, 145; missing, 1. Total, 159. Entered the engagement with 264 officers and men.

WM. D. ROBISON,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. A. KING.

No. 289.

Report of Col. Benjamin J. Hill, Thirty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH AND FORTY-EIGHTH TENN. REGTS.,

Georgetown Mills, October 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by my command (the Thirty-fifth Tennessee Regiment) in the engagements of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga River:

On Saturday morning, September 19, my command moved up to within about 2 miles of Lee and Gordon's Mills, from the direction of La Fayette, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, in connection with the remainder of the brigade and the division, to support

Major-General Breckinridge, who had position on the left of our line of battle. At about 11 or 12 m. the command was ordered around to the extreme right, and wading the Chickamauga, took position near Underwood's steam saw-mill a little before sunset. Shortly after this the command was ordered forward, and after having advanced about 400 yards, passing the line formed by General Liddell's command and other troops, we encountered the enemy in strong position, one for which the opposing forces had been contending throughout almost the entire day. I ordered Captain Newby, of Company A, to throw forward his company as skirmishers, thus leaving Captain Mitchell on the right and Captain Alley on the left. Here the left and center of our brigade became engaged, the firing from both artillery and small-arms becoming general and heavy. The engagement was fierce, lasting for about one hour. My command being on the right of the brigade did not fire but a few shots for the first half hour.

About this time General Hill and staff came riding by, and complimented my command for the uniform and steady advance they were making, and their cool and manly conduct, he remarking at the same time that a battery would soon open upon the enemy from our rear with shell, grape, and canister; that he had ordered it for its moral effect. General Hill had not passed on more than 200 yards to our right when the battery did open, but instead of reaching the enemy they threw their missiles into my command, which was very annoying. I immediately galloped back and soon had the firing stopped. A cavalry force here also fired upon us through mistake, but fortunately, however, doing us little damage. This error, too, I speedily corrected, and moving on forward met and routed the Sixth Indiana Regiment, taking some few prisoners, one of them being an orderly to Major Campbell, commanding Sixth Indiana, and also 2 horses belonging to the major. The engagement lasted about one hour, resulting in the dislodgment of the enemy, who fell back in confusion about three-quarters of a mile to the position in which we attacked them on Sunday morning. We bivouacked upon the ground for which the contest had been so hotly waged during the day, the men suffering considerably during the night from cold, their clothing being yet wet from wading Chickamauga Creek, and no fires being allowed, owing to the close proximity of the enemy.

My loss was slight, having but 2 men slightly wounded.

I cannot close my report of this engagement without remarking that, from what I myself saw and from reports from others of the brigade, General Polk and staff acted with great coolness, discretion, and gallantry.

On the next morning (20th), the command was awakened very early, I anticipating that the battle would be renewed by daylight. We, however, waited in suspense until about 9.30 or 10 a. m., when we were called to attention and ordered forward. We very soon found the enemy in a position strong by nature, and rendered doubly so by breastworks of logs, rocks, and rails, erected during the night. In fact, the position was almost impregnable. While here Brigadier-General Polk rode up to me through a shower of shot and shell, and ordered me to hold this position and the day was ours, and right gallantly did my little command, already reduced nearly one-half, comply with the orders given, subjected as they were to a terrific fire from the front and a fire entailing us from the fortifications on our right. We held the position as directed for about 2½ hours, when

we were ordered back by Captain King, of General Polk's staff, the other regiments of the brigade having retired a few minutes previously. Many of my regiment had already exhausted their ammunition. I retired in good order, the front and rear ranks while retiring fighting alternately with the enemy. I succeeded in bringing off all my wounded, but left those who were killed on the field. We fell back a distance of about half a mile, when we rested and replenished our ammunition.

Captain Mitchell's company, being on the right and in a more exposed position, suffered more severely than the remainder of the regiment, and I must here add that, notwithstanding it was the first engagement in which his command had participated, both he and his company displayed much courage and gallantry.

Our loss here, as well as that of the whole brigade, was very severe, fighting the enemy, as we did, not more than 70 yards from his breast-works.

Between 3 and 4 p. m. the command was again called to attention, and moved by the right flank in order to connect with General Jackson's left. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out in advance and a forward movement commenced. Their skirmishers were soon driven in, when we again became generally and fiercely engaged, they still holding the strong position in which we had engaged them in the morning. They at this point poured into us a most destructive fire from artillery and small-arms, which broke our lines, driving our men back about 100 yards, and a complete rout for a time seemed inevitable. I, however, with the aid of General Polk, Captain King, and the officers of my regiment, succeeded in rallying the men, and having reformed our line moved forward to renew the attack. After advancing to the brow of the hill, which was immediately in front of us, I discovered that the regiment composing the left of General Jackson's command was considerably in our rear. I also discovered that Calvert's battery, in our rear, was not engaged, since, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for our artillery to render any efficient service from any position in rear of our line of battle. The enemy's artillery was playing most destructively upon our ranks, whereupon I suggested to Lieutenant Key, commanding our battery, to plant one section upon the crest of the hill, to which position I ordered it rolled by men from my command as well as from the other regiments composing the brigade.

This artillery did noble service in helping dislodge the enemy from his first line of fortifications, dealing out destruction at every discharge. They did noble service until they exhausted their ammunition. During the progress of this artillery duel, my negro boy having failed to bring up my sword, I took a pole or club and with this drove up officers and men of my own command who were shielding themselves behind trees, as well as those on the left of the left regiment of Jackson's brigade. As soon as Lieutenant Key had exhausted all his ammunition, we moved forward some 150 yards. Here General Polk informed me that Colonel Colquitt, commanding the First Arkansas, had taken possession of the enemy's first line of fortifications and was out of ammunition, and for me to furnish him as far as possible, stating that he wished me to hold the position I then occupied, and also Colonel Colquitt to hold his until we were relieved by General Maney's brigade. General Polk then rode back to request General Maney to relieve us with fresh troops, when I discovered the enemy wavering in the second line of fortifications and deemed this

a favorable moment to advance, which I did in connection with the remainder of the brigade. Before this, however, I had sent Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of the First Arkansas, to the officer in command of the regiment on Jackson's left, who was still lagging, with instructions to move his command forward. He (the officer just referred to) not responding, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, of my regiment, to deliver the same instructions. He now moved forward a short distance, but again halted. I then went to him myself, representing myself as General Hill, and told him to advance; that victory was in our grasp. He replied that he was awaiting orders from his brigade commander. I told him that he could retreat without orders, and that he could advance without, and that I took the responsibility of ordering him to do so. His men at this rose up and moved forward gallantly about 300 yards, when they again came to a halt. I again approached him, demanding the cause. He replied that their ammunition was exhausted. Seeing a willingness to advance on the part of the officers and men, I told him that he needed no ammunition, but to fix bayonets and charge, which they cheerfully did.

In the meantime, I had ordered my major to take charge of the prisoners as they arrived, and not allow the men to be running to the rear on the pretext of carrying back prisoners. He (the major) collected and sent to the rear about 75. Just at this juncture Captain Douglas, commanding a Texas battery, came to me, asking if he could be of any service with his battery. I had it placed in position and ordered him to throw three shells into the ranks of the routed enemy, intending thereby to add to their confusion and demoralization. They had the intended effect. Just at this time General Breckinridge rode up and requested me not to enfilade his men. I replied that I would not. He immediately passed on to the right. I, taking charge of Colonel Colquitt's horse, rode forward with the brigade to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, where you will recollect, general, you rode up amid shouts and rejoicing. This closed the day's labor, and we here rested for the night.

My loss in the series of engagements was 7 killed on the field and 54 wounded, out of 215 men.

I have already made this report too long, but cannot, nevertheless, close without speaking a few words in praise and commendation of some of my officers and men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts and Major Deakins did their whole duty in commanding the skirmishers, both day and night, and displayed great coolness and courage throughout the entire engagement, or series of engagements.

Captains Newby, Kell, Mitchell, Blair, Alley, Cummings, and Lieutenants Barnes and Cunningham, commanding companies, with Lieutenants Summer, Boydston, Lewis, Mitchell, Masey, Taylor, Richards, Hatfield, Bonner, Haston, Hamrick, Rawlings, and Dyer, all acted well, performing their whole duty, as they had done on many former occasions. In fact, all my officers, with but two exceptions, did themselves great credit, while but few exceptions can be made in the conduct and bearing of my men. They are certainly entitled to a high degree of praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. J. HILL,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-fifth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. W. A. KING, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Polk's Brigade.*

No. 290.

Report of Col. George H. Nixon, Forty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT TENN. VOLS.

SIR: I submit the following report, through you, to Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk, commanding Polk's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, stating the part taken in the battle of Chickamauga by the Forty-eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, under my command, on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, 1863:

The brigade was drawn up in line of battle about 4 p. m. Saturday near Underwood's steam saw-mill, one-half mile west of Reed's Bridge, over the Chickamauga, the Thirty-fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, under Col. B. J. Hill, on my right, and the remainder of the brigade on my left.

At about 6 p. m. an order was given to advance upon the enemy, who were in position about 600 yards in our front and upon the top of a ridge. After advancing about 300 yards, the enemy opened with one piece of artillery directly in front of my regiment with grape and canister. At the same time he opened with several guns about 400 yards to my left in front of the Third and Fifth Confederate Regiments, commanded by Colonel Smith. After passing over a line of Confederate troops, the enemy opened fire with small-arms, their left resting opposite the right of my regiment. A well-directed fire from the regiments on my left, as well as my regiment, broke the enemy's line. They were driven about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when the firing ceased.

About 9 p. m., the enemy being completely routed from their strong position at the first fire from my regiment, the enemy made an effort to remove the piece of artillery I have mentioned as being in my front, but being so closely pressed were forced to abandon the piece, leaving the gun in our possession.

During the engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, of my regiment, received a painful wound on the hip. Lieutenant Bradley, commanding Company I, was mortally wounded, and died early next morning. I also had 3 privates badly wounded during the engagement.

The enemy being driven back $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the command was halted at 9 p. m., and rested on the ground during the remainder of the night. The soldiers suffered considerable from cold, their clothes being wet from wading Chickamauga in the evening.

On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, the brigade advanced upon the enemy's lines, and very soon were warmly engaged with the center and main line of the enemy, posted behind breastworks erected of logs and rail picketing, covered with green brush. Their position was naturally strong, and, with these works, almost impregnable. The enemy opened with artillery and small-arms from behind these works one of the most destructive fires ever witnessed by any troops during the war. Perfect lanes were made through the timber by the enemy's artillery; yet my regiment held the ground assigned them in the brigade (within 125 yards of the enemy's works) for more than three hours, not giving a single inch of ground until they had exhausted all their ammunition, and inflicting such a blow upon the enemy that he was unable to advance his lines beyond the ground he occupied.

In this engagement I lost (killed and wounded) many of the bravest and best officers and men of my regiment.

After procuring ammunition and allowing the troops to rest, the brigade was again put in motion, and moved obliquely to the right until the center of the brigade rested in front of the center and main works of the enemy, my regiment occupying the same position in line as above mentioned—on the right of the center. Here the conflict was again renewed—a terrible conflict, with artillery and small-arms; a hand-to-hand fight, lasting for more than one and a half hours, the streams of smoke and fire from the enemy's guns reaching our lines, throwing the missiles of death in every direction; and just at the going down of the sun their works were forced, and the enemy fled in wild confusion in every direction, giving a complete victory to our arms.

I entered the contest Sunday morning with 150 men in my regiment, and had 73 killed and wounded during the day. Aggregate killed and wounded during two days' engagement, 78. A list* is herewith furnished.

The daring and impetuosity of all the officers and men of my regiment are entitled to the highest praise.

I cannot close this report without bringing to your favorable notice the daring conduct of Lieut. Col. T. R. Hughs, Capt. Lewis Miller (acting major), Captains Carrell, Benham, Lindsey, and Cooper; also Lieut. Tracy, of Company K, commanding Company I. I am sorry to inform you that Captains Lindsey, Miller, and Benham are seriously wounded.

Too much praise cannot be given to the privates of my regiment. They deserve the highest consideration. They fought like veterans.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. NIXON,

Colonel, Comdg. Forty-eighth Tennessee Volunteers.

[Capt.] W. A. KING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 291.

Report of Lieut. Thomas J. Key, Calvert's (Arkansas) battery.

LINE OF BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 6, 1863.

GENERAL: This battery participated in the battle of Chickamauga on both days of that memorable contest. It first went into action about sunset Saturday, the 19th, when General Cleburne's division assailed the enemy's fortifications. General Wood's brigade had fallen back under the heavy fire from the enemy's guns, when I moved up at a trot and let fly the dogs of war into the Yankee ranks, and in a brief period the enemy fled in confusion. Night closed the bloody scene, and we slumbered on the victorious field.

In the charge of the same division, Sunday morning I again engaged the enemy, and in the midst of the battle-storm had one howitzer disabled, when the battery was withdrawn, securing the disabled piece. About 5 o'clock the same day General Polk's brigade assailed

* Not found.

the enemy in his breastworks, under showers of musket balls and terrific roar of artillery, and amid exploding shells, and when this gallant brigade was being cut down, wavering, hesitating, and faltering, I caused my guns to be run by hand upon a small elevation to within 170 yards of the enemy's fortifications, and I poured double charges of canister into them so hotly and briskly that a brief space had elapsed before their battery was silenced and their infantry so demoralized that they fled in haste from their covering to the rear.

To form a correct estimate of execution done by this battery I will mention that a lieutenant (a prisoner) of the Sixteenth U. S. Regulars states that two shots of canister from my guns killed and wounded 38 of his company, killing his captain.

General Polk's brigade at this auspicious moment rushed forward and scaled the enemy's fortifications, putting the Federal forces at that point in utter route and confusion.

During the several engagements I had 1 mortally and 5 men slightly wounded, 3 of whom have returned to duty. Three horses in the battery were killed, but the harness was secured.

On Sunday, jointly with the brigade, I captured and carried off 2 rifled pieces of artillery and 1 caisson full of ammunition.*

With due regard,

THOMAS J. KEY,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Calvert's Battery.

[Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.]

No. 292.

*Report of Col. Roger Q. Mills, Tenth Texas Infantry, commanding
Deshler's brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS DESHLER'S BRIGADE,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from general headquarters, I herewith submit my report of the action of this brigade in the battle of the 19th and 20th ultimo:

This brigade, composed of Colonel Wilkes' Texas regiment, Colonel Mills' Texas regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison's Arkansas regiment, and Captain Douglas' Texas battery, under command of Brig. Gen. James Deshler, moved about 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 19th ultimo, from a point near the junction of the La Fayette and McLemore's Valley roads, toward our extreme right and in rear and parallel with our line of battle.

About 4.30 p. m. we crossed a branch of the Chickamauga and moved directly and hastily forward to the extreme right, where the battle seemed raging with great fierceness. After passing for some time through swarms of stragglers, wounded, and prisoners, we arrived on the line and were formed, facing our right flank, and moved forward to the attack, and proceeded some 200 yards, when the brigade was halted and ordered to lie down. In a few minutes we rose up and advanced to the front, and occupied some time in getting our position. It was now getting dark, but the firing was still heavy and constant between the enemy and some brigade oppo-

* Nominal list of casualties reports 6 men wounded.

site our extreme right and perpendicular to our line. We were not more than a hundred yards from his right flank, where he had a battery of artillery firing at the troops on our right. We remained here some minutes. Brigadier-General Deshler did not know but that the battery was our own, and declined to advance on it in the dark, it being then impossible to distinguish friend from foe. The contest in front of our right was soon decided in favor of the Confederates. The enemy was beaten back, and there was a temporary lull on the field. The skirmishers from Colonel Wilkes' regiment, in moving forward in the dark, came suddenly and unexpectedly on the enemy's line and were captured. He, in attempting to retreat from the brigade in his front, as unexpectedly came upon Colonel Wilkes' regiment, on his flank, where he was greeted with a volley that killed and wounded several and caused them to propose a surrender, when about 100 prisoners (including several officers) were taken, together with 2 stand of colors, from the Seventy-seventh Illinois and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, by Colonel Wilkes' regiment, against which the main force came. Some dozen or more were taken each by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison.

In this affair Colonel Wilkes also recaptured his skirmishers. This, with the exception of occasional firing by our skirmishers, terminated the fighting for the night. We moved back several hundred yards and formed line of battle, and lay down to rest till morning. In the night our line was again reformed, throwing forward our left wing.

About 9.30 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, we moved off a short distance by the left flank and then advanced to the front, passing through a portion of Major-General Cheatham's division. Having gained an open ground several hundred yards in our front, the enemy began, from one or two long-range guns, to shell our line, and as we approached nearer gave us several shots of canister, killing and wounding some 15 or 20 men.

We finally arrived, about 10 a. m., on the ground we were ordered to occupy. We found it being hastily abandoned by the troops who were occupying it before we came. We advanced to the crest of the hill, some 200 yards in front of the enemy's barricades and breastworks, when he opened a destructive fire upon us. We were ordered to lie down and commence firing. We now began the engagement in earnest, but at great disadvantage. The enemy was behind his defenses and we without cover. He had two batteries of artillery; we had none, our own battery not being able to get a position to give us aid. Captain Semple's splendid battery was on the hill with us and on the extreme left of the brigade when we moved up and occupied the hill. It fired a few shots, and was moved to some other portion of the field. The enemy poured on our heads from 10 a. m. to 1.30 or 2 p. m. a constant and terrible fire of artillery and musketry, which we returned with our rifles with the same constancy and stubbornness.

About 12 m. our supply of ammunition began to give out, and I sent a courier to Brigadier-General Deshler to inform him of the fact, and to ask where we could get more. A few minutes after I saw him coming toward my right, some 40 paces from me, when he was struck by a shell in the chest and his heart literally torn from his bosom.

I may pause here and pay a passing tribute to the memory of our

fallen chief. He was brave, generous, and kind even to a fault. Ever watchful and careful for the safety of any member of his command, he was ever ready to peril his own. Refusing to permit a staff officer to endanger his life in going to examine the cartridge boxes to see what amount of ammunition his men had, he cheerfully started himself to brave the tempest of death that raged on the crest of the hill. He had gone but little way when he fell—fell as he would wish to fall—in the very center of his brigade, in the midst of the line, between the ranks, and surrounded by the bodies of his fallen comrades. He poured out his own blood upon the spot watered by the best blood of his brigade. Among the host of brave hearts that were offered on the altar of sacrifice for their country on that beautiful Sabbath, there perished not one nobler, braver, or better than his. He lived beloved, and fell lamented and mourned, by every officer and man of his command. He sleeps on the spot where he fell, on the field of his country's victory and glory, surrounded by the bodies of those who stood around him in life and lie around him in death.

A messenger from Colonel Wilkes' regiment informed me of the fact soon after General Deshler fell; also that Colonel Wilkes was wounded and not with the regiment. Just at this critical juncture our ammunition was exhausted, and no one knew where to get more. I assumed command, and supposing that the enemy would advance as soon as the firing ceased, I ordered bayonets fixed and the cartridge boxes of the wounded and dead to be gathered, and one round from them to be given to each man to load his gun with, and hold his fire in reserve to repel an assault. While this order was being executed Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who was on the left of my regiment, sent Lieutenant Graham to inform me that the four left companies had not been firing. Being at too great a distance from the enemy, he had the good sense to prevent them from wasting their ammunition unnecessarily. I immediately ordered those four companies to the front on the hill, where the fire was hottest, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to take command of them, and hold the hill at every hazard till I could get ammunition and have it distributed. I soon procured the ammunition and refilled my cartridge boxes.

At this time one of the major-general's staff came to me and informed me that I was ordered to hold the hill on which the brigade was formed; that I was not permitted to advance, and must not retire if it were possible to hold my position. I therefore moved my command at once some 20 or 30 paces to the rear of the crest and on the side of the hill, for cover, leaving a body of sharpshooters behind trees on the top of the hill to keep up a fire with the enemy. The enemy's fire soon slackened down to a contest between the skirmishers. At the same time he advanced a line of skirmishers toward the open space between my command and Brigadier-General Polk, on my right. I soon received information from Lieutenant-Colonel Coit, then commanding Wilkes' regiment, that the enemy was moving around my right flank in force. I ordered him to throw out a company of flankers and engage them. In less than twenty minutes I was informed that our skirmishers were retiring before the enemy. I immediately ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison to re-enforce the skirmishers with one company from his regiment, which was promptly done. Still hearing of this flank movement, I ordered Captain Kennard, of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's regiment, to re-enforce the other two companies with his, take command himself of those com-

panies, put his men under good cover, and hold the enemy in check at all hazards. He very promptly moved with his company to the ground, assumed command of the three companies, repulsed the enemy's skirmishers, and held his position without a serious struggle. A straggling fire was kept up between the enemy and my sharpshooters till late in the evening, when the advance of our left wing caused him to abandon his works and take to his heels.

The troops of my command, both officers and men, behaved with the greatest bravery, coolness, and self-possession during the whole engagement. They advanced with a steady step, under heavy fire of shell, canister, and musketry, to their position, and held it with firmness and unwavering fortitude throughout the fight. Texans vied with each other to prove themselves worthy of the fame won by their brothers on other fields, and the little handful of Arkansas troops showed themselves worthy to have their names enrolled among the noblest, bravest, and best of their State. It is scarcely possible for them to exhibit higher evidences of courage, patriotism, and pride on any other field. They were not permitted to advance and would not retire, but as brave men and good soldiers they obeyed the orders of their general and held the hill.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison, and Major Taylor remained constantly in the line, handled their commands with ability, and conducted themselves gallantly through the entire action.

I most respectfully refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders for particular acts of gallantry, lists of casualties, &c. I feel it my duty, however, to record here the names of Lieut. Matthew Graham, of Company C, Tenth Texas Regiment, and Private William C. McCann, of Company A, Fifteenth Texas Regiment, as worthy of honorable mention for conduct more than ordinarily gallant on the field. Lieutenant Graham several times volunteered and insisted on being permitted to carry orders and messages up and down the line, where he was constantly exposed to the thickest fire. His services were highly beneficial to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who speaks of him in terms of highest praise. Private McCann was under my own eye. He stood upright, cheerful, and self-possessed in the very hail of deadly missiles; cheered up his comrades around him, and after he had expended all his ammunition, gathered up the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded and distributed them to his comrades. He bore himself like a hero through the entire contest, and fell mortally wounded by the last volleys of the enemy. I promised him during the engagement that I would mention his good conduct, and as he was borne dying from the field he turned his boyish face upon me and, with a light and pleasant smile, reminded me of my promise.

The First Texas Battery, commanded by Capt. James P. Douglas, belonging to Deshler's brigade, was not engaged on the 19th.

On the 20th, it followed the brigade as far as the open field covered thickly with felled timber, when, finding it impossible to follow us farther, Captain Douglas moved toward our left flank, and came into another field, where he was exposed to the enemy's fire. He immediately opened fire on Douglas from two of his batteries, killing 1 of his horses and knocking down one of his wheels. He extricated himself from this position, and, by order of Major-General Cleburne, took position on the hill with the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Wood and Polk, in rear of my line. He afterward moved down on

the right to where Brigadier-General Polk was warmly engaging the enemy; disengaged his horses, and carried his pieces by hand in the very face of the foe. He fired a few rounds at 60 or 80 yards distance from the enemy, advancing his pieces by hand with the line of Brigadier-General Polk's brigade. The enemy were soon routed and fled the field.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Douglas and the officers and men of his battery for their gallant conduct. They were not engaged for any considerable length of time, but the very short quarters at which Captain Douglas threw down the gauntlet soon decided the enemy to yield the field to a battery that could charge a brigade of infantry behind their rifle-pits.

Cpts. J. T. Hearne and B. F. Blackburn, and Lieut. G. B. Jewell, of the brigade staff, are entitled to my thanks for promptly reporting to me when Brigadier-General Deshler fell, and for their valuable services rendered to me during the engagement.

The aggregate strength of the brigade, including the battery, on the morning of the 19th, was 1,783. I lost in the fight 52 killed and 366 wounded.

I have the honor, &c.,

R. Q. MILLS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cleburne's Division.

No. 293.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Infantry.

HHQRS. NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH ARKANSAS,
October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Infantry at the battle of Chickamauga:

On the evening of the 17th [19th], I received orders from General Deshler to form my regiment in line of battle immediately on the left of Colonel Wilkes, and to conform the movements of my regiment in every respect to that of the regiment on my right. The brigade being formed in order of battle, my regiment occupying the center, the command to move forward was given. After advancing some 500 or 600 yards the regiment on my right opened fire, commencing on the right, which was continued by my regiment, however, without order. There being no indications of an enemy in my immediate front, the firing was stopped as speedily as possible.

During the march 3 Federals were captured by my skirmishers and sent to the rear.

The enemy were soon driven from the field, and we were ordered to fall back some 200 or 300 yards and form line of battle, where we remained until about 8 o'clock on Sunday (20th), when we were again ordered to the front. After advancing about three-quarters of a mile, the enemy opened a destructive fire upon our lines from several batteries in our front. We, however, moved forward without halt-

ing until we reached the crest of a hill, about 200 yards in front of the enemy's works. The order was now given to halt, lie down, and commence firing. Here I remained and kept up a continuous fire something over three hours. At length, our ammunition being very nearly exhausted, we were ordered to fall back a short distance under cover of the hill, leaving at the same time a heavy line of skirmishers on the crest of the hill. Up to this time the enemy had poured into my line a continuous and most disastrous fire of musketry, grape, and canister, which frightfully thinned our ranks. Still, there was no disposition shown on the part of either officers or men to shrink from duty. It was here the regiment suffered so severely. It numbered in the aggregate 226. Of this number 8 were killed on the field, including 1 commissioned officer, Lieut. L. F. Lattimer, of Company B. He was a gallant and efficient officer. There were 97 wounded, 1 missing; making in all, killed, wounded, and missing, 106.* The names of those very slightly wounded and who have since returned to duty are not given in the list of casualties which you will find inclosed.

The regiment, after falling back from the crest of the hill, was not again engaged, and remained during the night on the field.

Respectfully submitted.

A. S. HUTCHISON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 19th and 24th Arkansas.

[Capt. J. T. HEARNE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Deshler's Brigade.]

No. 294.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Anderson, Sixth Texas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Tenth Texas Infantry and Fifteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).

HDQRS. 6TH, 10TH, AND 15TH TEXAS INFANTRY.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Regiments Texas Infantry during the engagements of September 19 and 20, at Chickamauga:

I did not assume command of the regiment till near 12 m. on the 20th, at which time the death of Brigadier-General Deshler was made known, and Colonel Mills took command of the brigade; but I had been with the regiment as the second officer in command from the beginning of the fight, and I feel that I will not be going outside of the proper bounds of my report to say that during the whole of the two days' engagement the officers and men of this regiment proved themselves equal to every emergency, and exhibited qualities of cool self-possession and daring courage that would make any commander proud to be called their leader. They moved steadily and without confusion to every post assigned them, and changed direction and position frequently under fire without disorder.

We did not, however, engage the enemy fully till about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, when the brigade arrived in open ground on the crest of a hill about 200 yards in front of the enemy's line of defenses. We held this position till the close of the battle, being from 10 a. m. till 1.30 p. m., under a severe and disastrous fire of shell,

* Nominal list of casualties reports 1 officer (Lieut. L. F. Lattimer) and 7 men killed, and 6 officers and 72 men wounded; none missing.

grape, and musketry. We had no orders to advance, and would not and did not retire.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Brigadier-General Deshler was killed, when Colonel Mills assumed command of the brigade, and the regiment fell to my command.

At about 1.30 the enemy's fire began to slacken, and heavy firing was not afterward resumed by either side. It was in the fight on this hill that nearly all our losses occurred.

The effective total of this regiment on the morning of the 19th was 667; on the morning of the 21st it was 524. Our whole loss was 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing.

Maj. V. P. Sanders was distinguished for coolness and courage during the whole of the engagement.

First Lieut. John A. Willingham, adjutant of the regiment, was conspicuous for conduct well becoming a true soldier. He was prompt and active in the performance of all duties and at all times.

I wish also to mention Lieut. Matthew Graham, Company C, Tenth Texas Infantry. He was active and daring to such an extent as to attract the attention of all his superior officers and companions. He deserves promotion.

The company commanders, without a single exception, behaved with marked and admirable gallantry. Their names are: Capt. J. R. Kennard, Company A; First Lieut. W. B. Burrus, Company B; Capt. W. R. Shannon, Company C; Capt. James Selkirk, Company D; Capt. J. L. Leonard, Company E; First Lieut. S. H. Atkins, Company F; Capt. Rhoads Fisher, Company G; First Lieut. R. B. Harvey (who was killed), Company H; Capt. J. A. Formwalt, Company I; Capt. M. M. Houston, Company K, and Capt. L. M. Nutt, of Nutt's company.

Lieutenant Harvey fell at the beginning of the fight while in the very act of forming his men for the first fire. His words of command were coupled with words of encouragement to the men, and such were the last that escaped his lips on that bloody field. The regiment will sincerely mourn his death. He was a true and noble soldier.

Capt. Rhoads Fisher, Company G, commanded our skirmishers in the front on Saturday night and to the left of our front on Sunday. He handled and moved them all the time promptly and without a blunder.

The following names of privates who were conspicuous for gallantry have already been forwarded to corps headquarters: Private Charles Hample, Company A, Sixth Texas; Private Robert Smith, Company H, Tenth Texas; Private Harvey Cox, Company H, Sixth Texas; Private John R. Dunnegan, Company E, Sixth Texas, and Private E. L. Wright, Company I, Fifteenth Texas. Many others,—non-commissioned officers and privates—exhibited noted courage and intrepidity, and I regret that every one of their names cannot be written upon the roll of their country's imperishable heroes.

I herewith submit a complete list* of casualties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. SCOTT ANDERSON,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 6th, 10th, and 15th Texas Infantry.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Deshler's Brigade.

*Not found.

Report of Col. F. C. Wilkes, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, commanding Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).

HDQRS. 17TH, 18TH, 24TH, AND 25TH TEXAS CAVALRY,
October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Saturday, September 19, about 4.30, my regiment, numbering 735 rank and file and 29 officers of the line, together with 3 field officers, crossed the Chickamauga Creek, and after moving forward about 2 miles formed in line of battle about sundown. The regiment occupied the position on the right of General Deshler's brigade, the right of which brigade rested on the left of General Wood's brigade. We immediately moved forward, passing over the brigade of General Preston Smith, and at a distance of about 600 yards we met the enemy. My company of skirmishers, which had been instructed to keep well to the front, being misled by the darkness of the night, had come unexpectedly upon the enemy's line of battle and had been captured. After a short engagement with the enemy, especially upon the right of my command, he was routed with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 100 prisoners, principally from the Seventy-seventh Illinois and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, together with the colors of each of these regiments and most of their field officers; also about 150 stand of small-arms, during which time the company of skirmishers made their escape.

In the engagement I lost 4 killed and 7 or 8 wounded.

The honor of capturing the colors belongs to Private L. Montgomery, of Company B, and Sergt. C. Martin and Private Pippin of Company K.

Sergt. J. H. Griffin, of Company I, distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness in taking command of his company when the only commissioned officer in it was absent and could not be found. I recommend that he be promoted to lieutenant.

During this engagement I received a slight wound which partially disabled me, in consequence of which the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Coit and Major Taylor.

Having driven the enemy from the field, the action closed about 8 o'clock, and we bivouacked on the battle-field.

On Sunday morning, an hour before daylight, we reformed our line of battle and threw up temporary breastworks. Between 9 and 10 o'clock we were again ordered to the front. After advancing about 600 yards through the timber, we came upon an open field completely commanded by the enemy's batteries, and we made our way at a double-quick step across this field under a most terrific fire of shot and shell, grape and canister. During this movement we lost 8 or 10 men in killed and wounded.

Having advanced near the enemy's lines, and finding a brigade already in front of us engaging the enemy, the command was ordered to halt, lie down, and await further orders. Just at this juncture, I received a contused wound upon the right leg which completely disabled me, and in consequence of which I was separated from the command until the close of the action.

The officers and men of the command up to this time, with a few

dishonorable exceptions already reported, displayed remarkable gallantry. Major Taylor, now in command of the regiment, and who was with it during the entire action of the 19th and 20th, will add to this a supplemental report.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully, &c.,

F. C. WILKES,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 296.

Report of Maj. William A. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, commanding Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).

[OCTOBER 6, 1863.]

SIR: Being upon the right of the regiment at the time Colonel Wilkes was wounded, I was ordered by General Deshler to move the regiment by the right flank. After proceeding about 300 yards, I was ordered by General Cleburne to front and advance, which I did immediately. The regiment met a regiment of General Wood's brigade retreating from before the enemy (opening our lines to give it egress), and then closing up again, advancing steadily to the crest of the hill immediately in front of the enemy's breastworks, the enemy hastily retiring from before them. Upon arriving at the crest of the hill, we were ordered to halt. It was here the regiment suffered terribly, losing about 200 in killed and wounded, and remained undaunted for three or four hours under a galling and continuous fire of grape, canister, and small-arms until it was ordered to fall back a short distance under the hill, which was done in good order, still keeping a line of sharpshooters near the crest of the hill. Soon after the regiment assumed its new position, it was discovered that the enemy's skirmishers were flanking us on the right. Immediately upon discovering this movement of the enemy I ordered a company out as skirmishers to drive them back, which was done effectually. In a short time the enemy was routed, and the regiment was ordered to bivouac upon the field from which the enemy had been driven.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. TAYLOR,

Major, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regts. Texas Cav.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Capt. James P. Douglas, Texas battery.

HEADQUARTERS DOUGLAS' BATTERY,

October 6, 1863.

SIR: It is made my duty to submit the following report of the part performed by my battery in the battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19 and 20:

The brigade (Deshler's) having arrived on the field and in posi-

tion, constituting the left of Cleburne's division, near sundown on the 19th, General Deshler informed me that the division was going to advance on the enemy, and, owing to the lateness of the hour and the roughness of the country, he did not think my battery could be made effective with safety, but that, in the absence of other orders, I should follow in rear of the brigade, and if he desired the battery he would send for it. After the infantry commenced advancing to the attack I was informed that Major Hotchkiss desired the batteries of the division on the right of Wood's brigade. I moved in that direction, but before I arrived at that point the infantry were engaged in my front, when I thought, owing to the musketry fire on my flank, that I had best order my battery "left into line" to present my front to the fire, and also to be in an offensive and defensive position in the event that our infantry were forced to retire. I remained in this position for several minutes, during which time a large number of infantrymen (200 or 300)—apparently a disorganized, routed, or panic-stricken regiment of Wood's brigade—ran through my battery. Attempting to rally these men and failing, I moved my battery 200 yards to the left in a good position, somewhat in rear of where I supposed Deshler's brigade to be, and, unlimbering the guns, I then turned the battery over to Lieutenant Bingham and rode to where Captain Semple's battery was firing to see Major Hotchkiss, but failed to find him. It being quite dark, I returned and carried my battery to the right and reported to Captain Semple. Learning that Major Hotchkiss had been wounded and removed from the field, I remained during the night in this position.

On the morning of the 20th, I received orders to report back to General Deshler, which I accordingly did, and at 9 or 10 o'clock was again informed by him that we would move to attack the enemy, and that I should follow the brigade when practicable, and to use my judgment about positions, &c. When the brigade moved it marched by the front some distance, crossing quite a quantity of felled timber, which was impassable for a battery. I rode up to the right of the brigade and then to the left, and found the passage best some distance to the left.

In the meantime the brigade moved by the right flank, as I supposed to gain ground to the right, and marched again by the front. As my battery was passing this defile a battery of the enemy opened a dangerous fire on my flank, and finding myself immersing into an open field several hundred yards in width, commanded by two heavy batteries of the enemy, I halted under the cover of a hillock to examine the ground. Finding my brigade had taken position farther to the right than I had supposed it would, and being under a considerable fire (having had 1 horse killed and 1 wheel shot down), I moved back at a gallop through the fallen timber and under the cover of a hill to the right in the direction of my brigade, which I was informed was in reserve.

In extricating my battery from this position I had 1 horse killed by the enemy's batteries. As I advanced to take position with my brigade, I met General Cleburne, who ordered me to remain in position at the crest of a hill, where Wood's and Polk's brigades subsequently joined me. Here I remained until about 4 p. m., when, together with Polk's and Wood's brigades and Semple's battery, I advanced to a position 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks and opened on them with shell. After firing fifteen or twenty minutes

the enemy began to yield. General Cleburne ordered me to cease firing, and carried my battery to the right and front, where Polk's brigade was closely engaged with the enemy and about to gain the works. Under the directions of Brigadier-General Polk, I unlimbered a section of my battery within 80 yards of the breastworks and fired a few rounds, when I advanced one piece to the top of the hill along with the infantry and opened. The enemy soon fled in disorder or surrendered. I pushed forward with one piece as far as the Chattanooga road, when I was ordered to halt. I brought up the other pieces of my battery and bivouacked for the night.

My loss in the engagement was slight, having but 1 man disabled so as to require his leaving the field. Others were slightly hurt. Two horses killed and one gun carriage disabled.

My officers and men acted with their usual coolness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Deshler's Brigade.

No. 298.

Report of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, HILL'S CORPS,
October —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my division in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20 last.

It was composed of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky, and Forty-first Alabama Regiments, with Cobb's battery, under the command of Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm; the Thirteenth, Twentieth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Nineteenth Louisiana, Thirty-second Alabama, and Austin's battalion of sharpshooters, with Slocomb's battery (Fifth [Company] Washington Artillery), under the command of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams; the First, Third, and Fourth Florida, Forty-seventh Georgia, and Sixtieth North Carolina Regiments, with Mebane's battery, under the command of Brig. Gen. M. A. Stovall.

My effective strength was, of enlisted men, 3,395; total, 3,769.

At daylight of the 18th, my command moved from Catlett's Gap and that neighborhood in the Pigeon Mountain, and the same afternoon took position on the east bank of the Chickamauga, near Glass' Mill, and composed the extreme left of the infantry of the army. I immediately threw the Second Kentucky across the ford to skirmish with the enemy and reveal his position, the Sixth Kentucky being placed in close supporting distance at the mill. Adams' brigade was sent, by order of Lieutenant-General Hill, to a ford a mile and a half above, where the enemy, as the cavalry reported, threatened to cross. It was so late when these dispositions were made that nothing satisfactory was developed that night.

On the morning of the 19th, Slocomb, with four guns, Cobb with two, and the remainder of Helm's brigade were moved across Glass' Ford, to ascertain the position of the enemy, while the two rifled pieces of Slocomb's battery, under Lieutenant Vaught, took position on a bluff upon the east side of the stream. An artillery engagement ensued, much to our advantage, until the enemy, who occupied the

better position, brought forward a number of heavy guns and showed the greater weight of metal. While the engagement was progressing, I received an order from Lieutenant-General Hill to withdraw my command, if it could be done without too great peril, and take position about 3 miles south of Lee and Gordon's Mills on the road leading from Chattanooga to La Fayette, and so as to cover the approach to that road from Glass' Mill and the ford above, leaving a regiment and section of artillery to observe those crossings. The movement was made in good order, Colonel Dilworth, with the First and Third (consolidated) Florida and a section of Cobb's battery, being left in observation.

Our casualties, which fell upon Slocomb, Cobb, and Helm, were 22 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy in killed alone, as shown by an examination of the ground after the 20th, was nearly equal to the sum of our casualties.

Although the enemy was in considerable strength at the fords above referred to, the result showed that it was a covering force to columns passing down the valley to unite with the center and left of his army. Soon after taking up the new position I was ordered to relieve Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson's division, which was facing the enemy opposite Lee and Gordon's Mills. The troops marched rapidly, yet it was late in the afternoon before this movement was completed. The division was hardly in position when I received an order from the general commanding the army to move to the right, cross the Chickamauga at a point farther down, and occupy a position to be indicated. The division crossed at Alexander's Bridge, and arriving between 10 and 11 o'clock at night at a field about a mile and a half in rear of the right of our line of battle, bivouacked there by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. Remaining some time at Lieutenant-General Polk's camp fire, I left there two hours before daylight the 20th, to place my command in position.

During the night, General Polk informed me that I was to prolong the line of battle upon the right of Major-General Cleburne. Conducted by Major [Calhoun Benham?], of his staff, and Lieutenant Reid, aide-de-camp to General Hill, my division reached Cleburne's right a little after daybreak. Upon the readjustment of his line, I formed on his right and became the extreme right of the general line of battle. Helm was on the left of my line, Stovall in the center, and Adams on the right, the last extending across a country road leading from Reed's Bridge and striking the Chattanooga road at a place called Glenn's farm. The country was wooded with small openings, and the ground unknown to me. Our skirmishers, a few hundred yards in advance, confronted those of the enemy. Our line was supposed to be parallel to the Chattanooga road.

Soon after sunrise I received a note from Lieutenant-General Polk directing me to advance, and about the same time Major-General Cleburne, who happened to be with me, received one of the same tenor. Lieutenant-General Hill having arrived, the notes were placed in his hands. By his order the movement was delayed for the troops to get their rations, and on other accounts.

Dilworth, who had been relieved by a cavalry force late the preceding evening, and who had marched all night, now arrived and took his place in line. At 9.30 a. m., by order of Lieutenant-General Hill, I moved my division forward in search of the enemy. At

the distance of 700 yards we came upon him in force, and the battle was opened by Helm's brigade with great fury. The Second and Ninth Kentucky, with three companies of the Forty-first Alabama, encountered the left of a line of breastworks before reaching the Chattanooga road and, though assailing them with great courage, were compelled to pause. From some cause the line on my left had not advanced simultaneously with my division, and in consequence, from the form of the enemy's works, these brave troops were, in addition to the fire in front, subjected to a severe enfilading fire from the left. Twice they renewed the assault with the utmost resolution, but were too weak to storm the position. The rest of Helm's brigade, in whose front there were no works, after a short but sharp engagement, routed a line of the enemy, pursued it across the Chattanooga road, and captured a section of artillery posted in the center of the road. This portion of the brigade was now brought under a heavy front and enfilading fire, and being separated from its left and without support, I ordered Col. Joseph H. Lewis, of the Sixth Kentucky, who succeeded to the command upon the fall of General Helm, to withdraw the troops some 200 yards to the rear, reunite the brigade, and change his front slightly to meet the new order of things by throwing forward his right and retiring his left. The movement was made without panic or confusion.

This was one of the bloodiest encounters of the day. Here General Helm, ever ready for action, and endeared to his command by his many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the heroic discharge of his duty. Colonel Hewitt, of the Second Kentucky, was killed, acting gallantly at the head of his regiment. Captain Madeira, Captain Rodgers, and Captain Dedman, of the Second; Captain Daniel, of the Ninth Kentucky, and many other officers and men, met their death before the enemy's works, while Colonel Nuckols, of the Fourth Kentucky; Colonel Caldwell, of the Ninth, and many more officers and men were wounded.

In the meantime, Adams and Stovall advanced steadily, driving back two lines of skirmishers. Stovall halted at the Chattanooga road. Adams, after dispersing a regiment and capturing a battery, crossed the road at Glenn's farm and halted a short distance beyond in an open field.

When Helm's brigade was checked, and I had given Colonel Lewis orders in reference to his new position, I rode to the commands of Adams and Stovall, on the right. It was now evident, from the comparatively slight resistance they had encountered and the fact that they were not threatened in front, that our line had extended beyond the enemy's left. I at once ordered these brigades to change front perpendicular to the original line of battle, and with the left of Adams and the right of Stovall resting on the Chattanooga road to advance upon the flank of the enemy. Slocumb's battery, which had previously done good service, was posted on favorable ground on the west of the road to support the movement. The brigades advanced in fine order over a field and entered the woods beyond. Stovall soon encountered the extreme left of the enemy's works, which, retiring from the general north and south direction of his intrenchments, extended westwardly nearly to the Chattanooga road. After a severe and well-contested conflict, he was checked and forced to retire. Adams, on the west of the road, met two lines of the enemy, who had improved the short time to bring up re-enforcements and reform nearly at a right angle to the troops in his main line of

works. The first line was routed, but it was found impossible to break the second, aided as it was by artillery, and after a sanguinary contest which reflected high honor on the brigade, it was forced back in some confusion. Here General Adams, who is as remarkable for his judgment on the field as for his courage, was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Among the casualties, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, of the Nineteenth Louisiana, was wounded, and the gallant Major Butler, of the same regiment, was killed.

Stovall had gained a point beyond the angle of the enemy's main line of works. Adams had advanced still farther, being actually in rear of his intrenchments. A good supporting line to my division at this moment would probably have produced decisive results. As it was, the engagement on our right had inflicted on the enemy heavy losses and compelled him to weaken other parts of his line to hold his vital point. Adams' brigade reformed behind Slocomb's battery, which repulsed the enemy by a rapid and well-directed fire, rendering on this occasion important and distinguished service. By order of Lieutenant-General Hill, my division was withdrawn a short distance to recruit, while the troops of Major-General Walker engaged the enemy. My new line was about 600 yards in advance of the position on which I first formed in the morning, with a slight change of direction, which brought my right relatively nearer to the Chattanooga road.

Soon after taking this position an attack was reported on our right flank. It proved to be Granger's corps coming up from Ross-ville and threatening our right with a part of his force. At the request of Brigadier-General Forrest, I sent him a section of Cobb's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Gracey, who assisted handsomely in repelling the enemy. At the request of the brigade commanders, the artillery of the division had been ordered to report to the brigades with which they were accustomed to serve. Cobb's battery, from the nature of the ground, could not participate to its accustomed extent, yet as opportunity offered it displayed its accustomed gallantry. The excellent battery of Captain Mebane, for the same reason, was able to take little part in the action.

The afternoon was waning, and the enemy still obstinately confronted us in his intrenchments. I received permission from Lieutenant-General Hill to make another charge. A line of troops on my right and covering a part of my front advanced at the same time. A portion of these troops obliques to the right, and my line passed through the rest, who seemed to be out of ammunition, so that after moving a few hundred yards the enemy alone was in my front. The division advanced with intrepidity under a severe fire and dashed over the left of the intrenchments. In passing them I saw on my left the right of Major-General Cleburne, whose brave division stormed the center. Several hundred of the enemy ran through our lines to the rear. The rest were pursued several hundred yards and beyond the Chattanooga road. Of these some were killed and a good many taken prisoners, but most of them escaped in the darkness. It was now night. Pursuit was stopped by order of General Hill, and throwing out pickets, I bivouacked in line near the road.

The prisoners taken by my command during the day, of whom there was a considerable number, were allowed to go to the rear, since details could not be spared for them, and it was known they would be gathered up there. The division captured 9 pieces of artillery. I am aware that it is usually the whole army (not a part of it) that

takes guns from the enemy, and that often the troops who obtain possession of them owe their good fortune quite as much to fire from the right and left as to their own efforts; yet I think it due to my command to say that in regard to 6 at least of these guns such considerations do not apply, and that they were taken without assistance from any other troops.

My total casualties, as shown by official reports, amounted to 1,240, of which number 166 were killed, 909 wounded, and 165 missing.

To Brigadier-General Stovall, to Colonel Lewis, who succeeded to the command of Helm's brigade, and to Col. R. L. Gibson, who succeeded to the command of Adams' brigade, the country is indebted for the courage and skill with which they discharged their arduous duties.

The officers and men of the division, with exceptions so rare as to place in striking contrast to them the general good conduct, sustained their former reputation and were alike worthy of each other.

To the gentlemen of my staff, I feel sincere gratitude for the prompt, fearless, and cheerful manner in which they discharged their duties. Major Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel von Zinken, assistant inspector-general, who had 2 horses shot under him; Captain Mastin, assistant inspector-general, who received a contusion from a grape-shot; Lieutenant Breckinridge, aide-de-camp, whose horse was shot; Captain Semple, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Bertus, Twentieth Louisiana, acting assistant inspector-general; Dr. Heustis, chief surgeon; Dr. Kratz, on duty in the field, and Messrs. McGehee, Coleman, Mitchell, and Clay, volunteers on my staff, performed their duties in a manner to command my confidence and regard.

One member of my staff I cannot thank. Maj. R. E. Graves, chief of artillery, received a mortal wound in the action of Sunday, the 20th. Although a very young man, he had won eminence in arms, and he gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier never lived.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, Army Confederate States.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery of Breckinridge's division at the battle of Chickamauga.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.				Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pounder Napoleons.	James rifles.	12-pounder howitzers.		Officer killed.	Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Cobb's	4			144		3	2	5	2	3
McBane's			4	76				1	2	3
Steele's	4	2		632	1	10		13	14	6
Total	8	2	4	902	1	13	2	29	18	15

* Original signed by Capt. Robert Cobb, acting chief of artillery.

Report of the effective strength of Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps, carried into the battles of Chickamauga on each day of the battle, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Command.	September 19.			September 20.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Helm's brigade <i>a</i>	153	1,360	1,413	152	1,252	1,404
Adams' brigade <i>b</i>	120			120	1,082	1,202
Stovall's brigade <i>b</i>	79			79	818	897
Total infantry	153	1,360	1,413	351	3,152	3,503
Cobb's battery	4	80	84	3	78	81
Slocumb's battery	6	120	126	5	107	112
Mebane's battery				5	68	73
Total artillery	10	200	210	13	253	266
Grand total	163	1,460	1,623	364	3,405	3,769

a On the 19th, this brigade lost 1 officer and 8 men.

b The infantry of this brigade not engaged on 19th.

No. 299.

Report of Capt. Charles Semple, Ordnance Officer.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Camp before Chattanooga, October 11, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with circular order from the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, October 6, I have the honor to report that the ammunition made at the several arsenals of the Confederate States for the Enfield rifle, caliber .57, could, in my humble opinion, be much improved by having the ball made sufficiently small to allow the lubrication on the outside of the cartridge, after the manner of the English cartridge. This would greatly facilitate the men in loading, and would prevent the leading of the arm, which now on all occasions of action happens. In this division there were nineteen instances of this particular arm becoming choked and unfit for use, from the cause above mentioned, which came immediately under my notice, but there were several other cases of the same kind reported to me after the battle of the 20th ultimo. In all cases where I had issued the English cartridge (some of which I have got on hand) no such consequences were reported to me, nor have I ever heard of a single instance during my experience as ordnance officer, nearly eighteen months.

I have also to report the complaint of the battery commanders of this division of the friction primers made at our arsenals, which they report as perfectly worthless and unreliable.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SEMPLE.

Captain, and Ordnance Officer, Breckinridge's Division.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,

Chief of Staff.

No. 300.

Reports of Col. Joseph H. Lewis, Sixth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Helm's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HELM'S BRIGADE,
Before Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

SIR: The death of Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm makes it my duty, as senior colonel commanding, to report the part performed by this brigade in the actions of the 19th and 20th instant:

On the afternoon of the 18th, the brigade took position on the right bank of West Chickamauga, near Glass' Mill, except the Second Kentucky Regiment, deployed on the opposite side as skirmishers.

On the morning of the 19th, the command, with Cobb's battery, crossed the stream. About 9 a. m. a shot from the battery into a house about 500 yards off, where the enemy's skirmishers were concealed, elicited an immediate response from the enemy farther to the right, followed soon after by a spirited artillery duel, in which Slocumb's battery (that had in the meantime crossed over) participated, resulting in silencing the enemy. Soon, however, another battery of the enemy opened fire from a position still farther to the right.

In a short time, orders having been previously issued by Major-General Breckinridge to that effect, the whole command recrossed the stream and moved to the Chattanooga road. Fourteen men of this brigade were killed and wounded on this occasion. From thence we moved toward Chattanooga to the position held by and relieving Deas' brigade.

About two hours after nightfall we reached a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Alexander's Bridge, where we bivouacked till 3 a. m. 20th instant, when we were ordered to our position in line of battle 1 mile or more beyond and on the left of the division. We got into position and were ready to advance by about 5.30 a. m. Soon after getting into position one company from each regiment was (under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky) deployed 250 yards in advance as skirmishers. Becoming hotly engaged with the enemy, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Nuckols commanding, was ordered to their support. The skirmishers of the enemy, having the advantage in position, showed determination and kept up a rapid fire, wounding several officers and men before the advance of the brigade. Among others severely wounded was Colonel Nuckols, by which his command was thereafter deprived of the services of this gallant and meritorious officer.

Between 9 and 10 a. m. the brigade advanced in the following order, viz, the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Lewis, and the Second Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt commanding, on the extreme right and left, respectively; the Fourth Kentucky, Major Thompson, and Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Caldwell commanding, on the right and left center, respectively, and the Forty-first Alabama, Colonel Stansel commanding, in the center.

The enemy's fortifications did not extend the entire length of the brigade front; but the Sixth, Fourth, and seven companies of the Forty-first in advancing passed to the right and clear of them, consequently fighting the foe on something like equal terms. This por-

tion of the command, with but a momentary halt and no hesitation, steadily drove the enemy back to within 100 yards of the Chattanooga road, where I discovered a battery of two Napoleon guns 50 yards beyond the road. Here I also discovered for the first time what the thicker growth of timber had prevented me from before observing, that the left of the brigade was considerably in rear. Neither a halt nor retreat at this juncture was, in my judgment, proper or allowable; so the command was given to take the battery, and it was done.

Soon after crossing the road, Captain McCawley, of Brigadier-General Helm's staff, informed me that the general had been mortally wounded near the position occupied by the left of the brigade.

The right not then being under fire, I left it in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, and started on Captain McCawley's horse to where the other portion of the brigade was. I encountered considerable difficulty in reuniting the brigade on account of the distance apart and the want of staff aid, having no one with me but Captain Hewitt, and not him immediately, on account of the loss of his horse.

Although not personally cognizant of the behavior of the left of the brigade previous to assuming command, yet I am warranted by information of an entirely satisfactory kind in speaking of it. Justice to the living and affectionate memory to the dead make it a duty and a pleasure to allude to their conduct in terms of praise.

After advancing about 400 yards, they encountered a heavy musketry and artillery fire in front, and also an enflading fire from the left, which the failure of the command on their left to advance simultaneously with Breckinridge's division enabled the enemy to pour into their ranks. Besides, I am satisfied they were subjected to a fire on their right from the two pieces subsequently captured by the right of the brigade; yet three several times this devoted little band charged the enemy, securely fortified and in a favorable position. Though necessarily repulsed, their frightful loss shows their constancy and bravery.

Here the kind, pure, brave Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm was mortally wounded, heroically doing his duty. Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt, in advance of his regiment and showing a devotion and daring entitled to the highest commendation, was killed. Colonel Caldwell was severely wounded, as usual in his place nobly doing his duty. Robert C. Anderson, color-sergeant, Second Kentucky, was killed upon the enemy's works after having planted his colors thereon. Here, also, fell many another officer and soldier, life images of Kentucky's old renown, valiant soldiers, true men. The blood of her sons also attest Alabama's chivalry and manhood.

As soon as I ascertained the exact position of the left, I caused it to be moved by the right flank to the right and in advance of where it then was till the right of the brigade (under Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer) was met, he having recrossed the road, when I formed the brigade in line of battle nearly perpendicular to the road and to the enemy's works. About this time I received orders from Lieutenant-General Hill, through one of his staff, not to advance, but to await the arrival of fresh troops.

In a short time Gist's brigade attacked the enemy, passing through my lines for that purpose, but was driven back. Ector's brigade then advanced, but being unable to drive the enemy from his works, finally fell back, leaving this brigade again to confront the enemy. My men, though at this time nearly exhausted by several hours'

fighting, and suffering greatly for water, remained firm, no one leaving his place. After the repulse of the other two brigades, I was ordered to retire several hundred yards to the rear for the purpose of resting the men, which was done in good order and without confusion.

Late in the afternoon Walker's division advanced against the enemy, a portion of it attacking the same point the left of his brigade did in the morning. Being with my command about 400 yards in rear at that time, and out of sight of the combatants, I could not see with what result the attack was made, though a short time thereafter Cheatham's division moved to the attack over the same ground, Wright's brigade, of that division, passing through the lines of this brigade. After some time had elapsed, and it appearing from the firing that no appreciable advantage had been gained, this brigade was moved forward, being on the left of the division.

In advancing it was discovered that the center brigade of the division lapped on mine, making it necessary for me to oblique to the left at least 200 yards. It was also necessary to advance the left more rapidly than the right wing, in order to get on a line parallel with the enemy. Both these difficult movements were executed while marching through the woods without any material derangement of the line, the command moving steadily and unflinching forward.

Upon arriving in sight of the enemy's fortifications, the brigade rapidly charged upon them, driving them from their stronghold in confusion toward the Chattanooga road. The pursuit was continued across an open field till the road was reached, when, it being dark, I judged it prudent to halt, which met the approval of Lieutenant-General Hill, who, close after us, immediately came up.

In passing through the fortifications a considerable number of prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. We also captured 2 pieces of artillery in the road, which our rapid pursuit of the enemy prevented them carrying off—1 Napoleon and 1 James rifle. The nature of the ground (woodland) prevented Cobb's battery performing the important part in this action he and his gallant company have so often done and know so well how to do, though in the afternoon one section, under the gallant and faithful Gracey, was placed in position under General Forrest. I refer you to Captain Cobb's report for an account of their behavior on that occasion.

I am not enabled to state the exact number engaged in the actions of the 19th and 20th, but 1,300 is the approximate number of officers and men, including Cobb's battery. The whole number of casualties were 63 killed and 408 wounded.

It would afford me pleasure to designate by name the officers and men who so gallantly fought on these two occasions—for, with very few exceptions, all did their duty—but to do so would swell this report to an inordinate size. However, I feel it to be my duty, and take pleasure in the performance of it, to call attention to the conduct of the field officers of the different regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, in command of the Sixth after I took command of the brigade; Major Clarke, of the same regiment; Major Thompson, in command of the Fourth after Colonel Nuckols was wounded; Captain Millett, senior captain, acting field officer of same regiment, and Major Nash, in command of the seven companies of the Forty-first Alabama, all came under my observation. In each I remarked constancy, gallantry, and coolness. In the afternoon Colonel Stansel, of the Forty-

first; Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, in command of the Ninth after Colonel Caldwell was wounded, and Captain Gillum, acting field officer of the same regiment, and Major Moss, commanding Second after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt, and Captain McDowell, acting field officer of the same regiment, attracted my notice, and but confirmed the good account I had of them in the morning. Captain Lee, of the Second Kentucky, though too unwell to endure the fatigue throughout the whole day, acted as field officer with his accustomed bravery in the charges made by the left in the morning. It is the highest praise I can properly bestow on the officers of the brigade to say they proved themselves in nearly every case worthy of their commands.

Of the staff of Brigadier-General Helm, I take pleasure in bearing testimony in behalf, and making special mention of, Capt. Fayette Hewitt, assistant adjutant-general. As soon as he was enabled to do so he reported to me, and throughout the entire action, after the death of General Helm (as well as previous thereto, as I learn), he displayed gallantry, coolness, and judgment. Capt. G. W. McCawley, assistant inspector-general, promptly reported to me the wounding of General Helm, as before stated, at which time I got from him his horse, not having my own with me, when he returned to where General Helm was wounded and remained with him. I am reliably informed that previous thereto he was in his place on the left and acted bravely and efficiently. Captain Helm, acting commissary of subsistence, though not compelled to do so, went on the field and did his duty. Lieut. W. W. Herr, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. John Pirtle, acting aide-de-camp, reported to me as soon as the necessary attention to their wounded general allowed, and thereafter acted gallantly and faithfully.

I inclose the several reports of regimental and battery commanders, together with a list* of killed and wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. H. LEWIS,

Colonel, Commanding Helm's Brigade.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of the effective strength of Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps, previous to the engagement of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, 1863.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
General and staff, Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm	5		5
2d Kentucky Regiment, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt	28	254	282
4th Kentucky Regiment, Col. Joseph P. Nuckols	32	248	275
6th Kentucky Regiment, Col. Joseph H. Lewis	30	190	220
9th Kentucky Regiment, Col. John W. Caldwell	23	207	230
41st Alabama Regiment, Col. M. L. Stansel	35	366	401
Total	153	1,260	1,413

* Not found.

On the 19th, the loss of the regiments was 1 officer and 8 men, leaving the actual number carried into action on the 20th, as follows :

Officers.....	158
Enlisted men.....	1,352
Aggregate.....	1,404

Respectfully submitted, in the absence of Brigadier-General Lewis.
FAYETTE HEWITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1863.

No. 301.

Report of Col. Martin L. Stansel, Forty-first Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGT. ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by this regiment in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant, near Chickamauga Creek, Ga. :

On the morning of the 19th, our brigade was drawn up in line of battle on the west bank of the creek, on the extreme left of the army, in support of Cobb's battery and a section of the Washington Artillery, where the enemy were massed in strong force, and, after a most spirited artillery duel between ours and the batteries of the enemy of about an hour's duration, in which this regiment lost 2 men severely wounded, we were ordered up to the extreme right of the army, as were also the other brigades of General Breckinridge's division.

We moved up to the right during the evening and night, and early on Sunday morning (the 20th), we were drawn up in line of battle about 400 yards in front of the enemy's line. Soon after, our line moved forward and drove the enemy from their position, and a short distance beyond the three left companies of my regiment and the company of Captain Ogden, which had been deployed as skirmishers in the early morning, and which had rallied on the left, came upon the enemy's breastworks, concealed in a thick undergrowth, and, owing to the galling fire from the front and the heavy enfilading fire to which they were exposed, they seemed to waver. Here General Helm ordered me from the center to the left to move these four companies forward, and the other companies moved forward under command of Major Nash. Upon going to the left, I discovered that these four companies were desperately fighting the enemy in their fortifications, both to the front and on their left, and that many of them had already been killed and wounded, and in order to extricate them from their perilous position I moved them out by the right flank, and rejoined the balance of the regiment as soon as possible, which I found halted about 100 yards from where I left them.

At about 5 p. m. we were with our brigade, constituting the center battalion in the final charge upon the fortifications above alluded to occupied by the enemy, when they were completely routed from their works and driven back for miles, resulting in a great victory to our arms.

In this battle many of the officers and men of this regiment deemed themselves with marked gallantry, a fact which is amply corroborated by our large list* of killed and wounded herewith forwarded, marked Exhibit A, and to many of them the highest commendation is due.

The names of Major Nash, Captain Eddins, and Adjutant Leland, and the officers in command of companies, deserve especial mention.

First Lieut. A. Hawkins, of Company D, fell bravely leading his men on the works of the enemy, and Sergt. Maj. Ira G. Tarrant fell nobly discharging the duties of his position.

The cool and fearless conduct of Color Sergt. Clark Richey deserves honorable mention for the manner in which he bore the regimental colors through the shock of battle.

Maj. J. G. Nash acted as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. B. F. Eddins, of Company F, as major, Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier being absent sick.

This regiment went into battle with 325 men, and our casualties were: Killed, 27; wounded, 120; missing, 11. Total, 158.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. STANSEL,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. FAYETTE HEWITT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

No. 302.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Moss, Second Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part the Second Kentucky Regiment took in the two days' fight of the 19th and 20th of the present month:

On Friday, of the 18th instant, General Helm ordered the regiment to the left and front to feel the enemy's position. In a very short time our skirmishers were engaged with those of the enemy and kept up a continual fire until dark. I was then ordered to throw out a strong picket guard of four companies to hold the ground we had already gained, holding the other six companies as a reserve.

On the morning of the 19th, our skirmishers were again pushed forward and fought the enemy until 2 or 3 p. m., when they were drawn off by order of General Helm. We then joined the brigade and had an hour's rest, when we were again ordered into line and marched some 8 miles and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, we were ordered out at daylight and marched 1 mile, where we formed a line of battle with the rest of the brigade. We remained in line of battle about one and a half hours, at the end of which time we were ordered forward and met with no resistance until we had marched one-half mile, when we came upon the enemy in a strong position and fortified with three lines of entrenchments. We charged their works, but, receiving a very heavy enfilading fire from both artillery and musketry on the

* Not found.

left and a severe fire from the front, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt and a great many officers and men having been killed and wounded, I assumed command of the regiment and ordered them to fall back, which they did in good order. I fell back 75 yards and then joined the Ninth Kentucky, which was on my right. We reformed and made a second charge and got within 40 yards of the enemy's works; drove them out of their first line of entrenchments, but the enflading fire from the left becoming so heavy, we were again forced back.

At this time I held a consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky. While we were consulting Colonel von Zinken, of General Breckinridge's staff, came up and ordered us to push forward, that the division was engaged on the right. We then made the third charge and were again repulsed. At this time, Captain Hewitt, of General Helm's staff, came up and stated that General Helm had been killed and the whole brigade had fallen back. Colonel Lewis had assumed command and ordered the Second and Ninth to the right to join the rest of the brigade. Here Colonel Lewis formed a line of battle with the whole of the brigade to hold the enemy in check until re-enforcements could arrive. While there we were under a very heavy fire.

The re-enforcements came up and engaged the enemy, we acting as a reserve. The re-enforcements being repulsed, another brigade of re-enforcements was ordered up, but was also repulsed. We were then ordered back and formed in line of battle. The troops were then massed, we making the third line of battle. The first two lines being engaged some time, the third line were ordered to charge. We then charged over the same ground that we had been fighting over all morning, passing through the first two lines of battle and over the enemy's works. At the works we captured about 250 or 300 prisoners. Driving the enemy toward the Chattanooga road, we pushed them one-half mile beyond, and returned back to the road and encamped for the night.

I went in the fight with 30 officers and 272 men, and came out with 10 officers and 146 men. Both officers and men behaved gallantly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. MOSS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Col. J. H. LEWIS,
Commanding Brigade.]

No. 303.

Report of Maj. Thomas W. Thompson, Fourth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,

Bivouac near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment during the actions of September 19 and 20:

Being in command of the line of skirmishers of the brigade on the 19th, I know nothing personally of the movements of the regiment except on information. Adj. R. H. Williams informs me that about 11 a. m. the command was ordered to advance at double-quick to a skirt of timber in advance of and to the left of Cobb's battery,

on the west side of the creek. After remaining in this position a very short period, orders were received to move back, and the command was placed immediately to the rear of the battery, where it became subject to a most terrific shelling for about thirty minutes. Under this fire our loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded. Subsequently the command was ordered to fall back on the Chattanooga road. After remaining there some time, we were ordered to move toward the right, and, crossing Chickamauga about dark, bivouacked near the battle-field.

At daylight on the 20th, we were ordered forward to take our position in the line. About 7 a. m. the regiment was ordered forward to support the line of skirmishers, and after being deployed moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers from a hill, which we then occupied. Col. Joseph P. Nuckols having been severely wounded soon after the deployment was made, the command here devolved upon me. The loss here was about 15 killed and wounded.

About 8 a. m. I received orders to assemble my regiment and take my position in line as the brigade moved forward. Having taken my position, the whole command moved across an open field about 100 yards wide into a skirt of woods, where we engaged the enemy in force. The command having then been given, "Charge bayonets, double-quick," we charged the enemy with alacrity, completely routing him and capturing 2 pieces of artillery (one 12-pounder Napoleon, one 12-pounder Parrott), 1 caisson, and 2 horses. Being about half a mile in front of the point where we first engaged the enemy, and under fire from the front and both flanks, fearing the enemy would attempt to recapture the guns, I ordered a lieutenant and 4 men to take them to the rear. This he succeeded in doing with the assistance of 1 horse, and placed them in the possession of Brigadier-General Forrest. The command was then moved back across the Chattanooga road; changed front perpendicularly forward to engage the enemy, who were on our left; moved up in front of their works, and were ordered to halt and await further orders. Our loss here was 1 officer killed and several enlisted men killed and wounded.

We were then ordered back about 300 yards, and about 3 p. m. were moved about half a mile to the left, taking position in rear of Walker's division, which was formed to charge the enemy's works.

About 4.30 p. m., having been ordered forward to support Cheatham's division, which had passed us, when about 100 yards from the enemy's works, we received orders to charge, which we did, driving them from their works at the point of the bayonet to the Chattanooga road, where we were ordered to halt and reform, and remained at that point until the evening of the 21st.

Our loss in this charge was 1 officer and several privates killed and several wounded.

The total casualties during the two days amounted to 7 killed and 51 wounded, of whom 4 have since died.

I cannot close without expressing my satisfaction at the uniform courage displayed by both officers and men under my command, and where all have done their duty I can make no discrimination among them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. THOMPSON,

Major, Commanding Fourth Kentucky Regiment.

Capt. FAYETTE HEWITT,

Assistant Adjutant-General,

No. 304.

Report of Lieut. Col. Martin H. Cofer, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant:

Helm's brigade, excepting the Second Kentucky, rested on Friday night on an eminence east of the west branch of Chickamauga River. That regiment was thrown across the creek in the evening and deployed, except a reserve, as skirmishers.

Just at nightfall on Friday evening, Company B, of this regiment, was deployed along the front of the regiment on the east bank of the creek, covering a small space which the Second was unable to reach on the west side, owing to the fact that the cleared land ran to the bank of the creek and left no cover on that side for skirmishers.

About one hour after sunrise on Saturday morning, this regiment was ordered to cross to the west side of the creek to support the Second Kentucky, which was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy known to be in front of its skirmishers. Here we occupied a position parallel to and about 100 yards from an open field. A section of artillery was soon brought over and placed in position, when it opened fire on the enemy and a brisk artillery duel ensued. Two other sections were subsequently brought over, together with the residue of the brigade, when a furious artillery fight was had, lasting some thirty or forty minutes, this regiment having moved up very near to one of the sections, but, fortunately, suffered no loss.

About 10 o'clock we were ordered to recross the creek; take position on the Chattanooga road about 1 mile east of the position then occupied. This was done in good order, though not without some delay occasioned by the blocking of the road by the artillery, the movements of which were impeded by the loss of horses. Having withdrawn to the Chattanooga road, we moved along that road toward Chattanooga for about 1 mile, when, turning to the right, we relieved General Deas' brigade, of General Hindman's division. Near sunset we left this position, pursuing the Ringgold road a short distance, when, turning an acute angle to the left, we crossed Chickamauga River at [Alexander's] Bridge, and bivouacked for the night near General Polk's headquarters.

At 4 in the morning of the 20th, we marched out, and a little after sunrise formed line of battle, prolonging the line of General Cleburne's division, this regiment occupying the right of General Helm's brigade, which was on the left of Breckinridge's division. Here skirmishers were thrown out who soon became hotly engaged with the enemy's. Here a number of men were wounded, and, though hotly pressed and subject to an enfilading fire, Company B, Capt. G. W. Maxson commanding, stubbornly held its ground.

In this skirmish, of not more than twenty minutes' duration, this company lost 4 out of 25 men.

Soon the brigade was ordered forward. After advancing about 200 yards, we became engaged with the enemy, who was concealed from view by a dense undergrowth, but who readily yielded and fled before a vigorous charge.

In this charge our loss was trifling. Continuing to press the enemy back, we came in sight of the Chattanooga road, about 100 yards distant, on the west side of which the enemy had a section of artillery. Here we had, owing to the open character of the ground over which this regiment passed, gotten very slightly in advance of the regiment on our left and considerably in advance of the left of Stovall's brigade on our right, when Colonel Lewis, then in command of the regiment, ordered it to charge the battery, which was immediately in our front, and himself led the charge. The battery was abandoned by the enemy and the colors passed between the two pieces, when the line was promptly formed in rear to resist an attempt (should one be made) by the enemy to recapture it. At this point of time notice that the command of the brigade had devolved on Colonel Lewis by the wounding of the gallant Helm reached us, and from this forward the command of the regiment devolved on me.

The captured guns being removed to the rear, and discovering the enemy in line to my left and rear, I withdrew about 50 yards to the Chattanooga road, but while rectifying the alignment, being opened upon by a battery in the road south of me and immediately on my flank, I withdrew out of the road under cover of intervening timber, when I received from Colonel Lewis, through Captain Millett, of the Fourth Kentucky, an order to retire still farther to the rear, in doing which I became separated in the dense undergrowth from the residue of the brigade, but regained my place before it became engaged with the enemy again. Line was then formed nearly perpendicular to the road, the right about 150 yards from it, where a slight random fire was kept up for a short time, when we were ordered back to a ridge a little in front and to the right of our first line of battle. We remained in this position until between 3 and 4 p. m., when we moved out to the south and west to support a column of attack on the enemy's stronghold in front of Cleburne's right. Moving up to support this column we were in the midst of a raging contest, in which for the greater part of the time we could take no part because of lines in our front. Ultimately, however, as in the headlong charge these lines became exhausted, broken, or out of ammunition, we came nearer and nearer the front, until, at the conclusion of the charge, we had distanced all competitors and gained the very front. The enemy having been driven over a mile, and completely routed from his stronghold, we were halted at the Chattanooga road, and rested for the night.

Throughout the long and arduous day's struggle both officers and men behaved with the steadiest and most unflinching gallantry. Though often exposed to the most galling fire, marching and countermarching over rough ground and through dense underbrush, not a single man straggled from the command.

To Maj. W. L. Clarke I am indebted for most constant, active, and efficient assistance throughout the entire day. Also to Adj. Samuel H. Buchanan, who, though receiving a severe contusion from a fragment of a shell early in the morning, from which he suffered severely, continued at his post throughout the day. Sergeant-Major McKay is also entitled to special commendation for his good conduct.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Vertrees, in charge of the hospital department, was efficient and attentive, and deserves mention.

I desire also to mention especially the efficiency of Quartermaster Sergeant Kennady, in charge of ambulances, in removing the

wounded, and Commissary Sergt. Charles Dawson, in furnishing rations cooked on the field for the troops.

The infirmary corps, under charge of Corporal Bird, Company C, was very efficient in removing the wounded from the field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. H. COFER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Kentucky Vol. Regt.

Capt. FAYETTE HEWITT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 305.

Report of Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. NINTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,

September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 19th and 20th instant:

On September 18, this regiment moved from near Catlett's Gap to Crawfish Spring, a distance of some 8 miles nearer Chattanooga, where we were placed in line of battle. Shortly afterward the lines were advanced and this regiment, with the brigade, was ordered across Pea Vine Creek, where a battery had been established. The enemy opened fire upon our lines with artillery, which was returned by our battery. By this fire we had 7 men wounded. This was about the middle of day during the 19th. We were then ordered back to our original position, from which a few hours afterward we were marched toward the right of our lines.

Before daylight on Sunday, the 20th, we took up our line of march and reached the new position assigned us about 7 a. m. Skirmishers were at once thrown forward, and soon developed the lines of the enemy strongly posted and with works composed of fallen timber and rocks. We were soon advanced, and this regiment met with a murderous fire from the enemy behind their works. Colonel Caldwell, commanding this regiment, was wounded severely by this fire in the right arm. The command of the regiment by this unfortunate accident devolved upon me. Perceiving my men were suffering beyond endurance, and still unable to carry out the order to force the enemy's works, and believing from what I saw and heard that the brigade had fallen back, I ordered the regiment to fall back beyond the range of the terrible cross-fire from which they had been suffering so severely, which was done. We reformed, and being unable from the thickness of the undergrowth to see the right regiments of the brigade, a second charge was made by this regiment, and the Second Kentucky, under command of Major Moss. The regiment advanced in good style, but was forced a second time by the terrible enfilading fire upon our left to retire. They again rallied to the colors at the command. By this time neither Major Moss (commanding the Second Kentucky) nor myself could hear anything of the three right regiments. At this time Colonel von Zinken, of General Breckinridge's staff, came up and informed me that the balance of the brigade was again going in. I again ordered forward the regiment, and the third time they advanced to the charge, and

again encountered the terrible fire from which we had suffered so severely in the two former charges. Seeing the useless waste of life, I was compelled to order the regiment to fall back. Shortly after this Colonel Lewis, in command of the brigade, ordered me off by the right flank, and by this movement we closed upon the brigade.

We were not again under fire until late in the day, when the brigade was formed and advanced against the enemy's works at a point a little farther to the right than that at which we had before assailed them. Here we engaged the enemy, and a brigade being ordered up to our relief, the command lay down to enable them to pass over us. While lying here the brigade which relieved us was in turn relieved by another, and we were then ordered back and reformed. The order to advance was again given, and this regiment, in conjunction with the balance of the brigade, advanced to storm the works. No halt was made, and we marched under the fire of the enemy right up to and over their works, they breaking and fleeing in great disorder. We pursued them to the Chattanooga road, some half a mile, when we were ordered to halt by Colonel Lewis, commanding the brigade, from the fact that darkness rendered farther pursuit impossible.

We went into action 230 strong, and lost 102 killed, wounded, and missing, which will be more fully shown by exhibit marked A.

I cannot speak in terms of too much praise of the conduct of the officers and men of this regiment in the action of the 19th and 20th instant.

Among the dead, we have to mourn the loss of Capt. P. V. Daniel, a brave and gallant officer, an accomplished gentleman, and a pleasant companion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. WICKLIFFE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninth Kentucky Regiment.

Captain HEWITT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Exhibit A.]

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Ninth Kentucky Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, 1863.*

Officers and men.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers		1	4	.....	5
Non-commissioned officers		3	16	.....	19
Privates		7	69	2	78
Total		11	89	2	102

No. 306.

Report of Capt. Robert Cobb, Kentucky battery.

COBB'S BATTERY,

In the Field, September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On Friday evening, the 18th instant, my battery arrived at Glass' Mill, on Chickamauga Creek, and encamped with the brigade, having been previously ordered to report to Brigadier-General Helm.

* Nominal list omitted.

On Saturday, the 19th, at 9 a. m., I was ordered by General Helm to send one 12-pounder Napoleon gun and one 12-pounder howitzer across the ford at Glass' Mill to the line of skirmishers in front of the Second and Sixth Kentucky Regiments. Arrived there, I was ordered by General Helm to open fire upon a house in an open field, distant 500 yards, for the purpose of dislodging a party of the enemy's skirmishers.

The first fire was promptly responded to by a battery of the enemy posted to the right and rear of the house, and distant about 900 yards. After firing 5 rounds, my pieces were withdrawn to cover, when the fire of the enemy also ceased. I was then ordered to bring up the remaining three Napoleon guns and to co-operate with Capt. C. H. Slocomb, also ordered up with his battery, in an effort to drive the enemy's battery from its position. The two batteries (mine upon the right) were posted in an open field near the position occupied by my first piece and fire at once opened upon the enemy's position. Our fire was promptly and briskly and with accuracy returned. A few rounds, however, from the two batteries sufficed to silence the enemy's guns. The firing upon our part was also ordered to cease, and preparations were being made to advance our line when the enemy reopened his fire, having brought up another battery of rifled guns. The fire was briskly returned upon our part and continued for some time, when the two batteries were withdrawn by order of General Breckinridge.

The casualties upon my part amounted to 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

Information received from the enemy's prisoners subsequently captured leads to the belief that the first battery of the enemy engaged was seriously damaged, and that the last was saved from a like fate by breastworks, which were not occupied by the first.

During Saturday night, I moved with the brigade toward Alexander's Bridge, and, crossing the Chickamauga, bivouacked for the remainder of the night near that bridge.

On Sunday, the 20th, we moved toward position assigned for our division in front of the enemy's left wing. Our line of battle being formed about daylight, I was ordered by General Helm to take position on the left of the brigade.

At about 10 a. m., the line being ordered to advance, I was ordered by General Helm to follow with my battery a short distance in the rear of the Second Kentucky Regiment, forming his left. After advancing about half a mile, the left of the brigade encountered the enemy's line of battle and at once engaged. The enemy at the same time opened upon our line with artillery from the front. I moved the battery to the left and endeavored to establish it in position to engage the enemy's battery. Upon reaching a slight eminence to the left of our line, I formed in battery and prepared to move my pieces by hand to the front to the top of the eminence, it being impossible to move with my limbers on account of the density of the timber. The enemy poured into my front a most galling fire, his line being entirely concealed by the thickness of the small growth of timber. Before the desired position could be reached, a most terrible artillery fire with shrapnel was opened upon my left, Major-General Cleburne's right having failed to keep pace with our left, causing a gap of nearly 300 yards perpendicular to the line of battle. Being thus subjected to a front and flanking fire at a very short range, without being able, on account of the density of the timber, to respond with

any degree of certainty, and seeing our line give way on the left, I was forced to retire my battery, which was done in good order, and halted at about 500 yards in rear of our line under the first cover. I remained here, being unable to obtain position favorable for operations, until 1 p. m., when I was ordered by General Breckinridge to send one section of my battery to report to Brigadier-General Forrest. The section was sent forward under Lieut. F. P. Gracey, and posted, by order of General Forrest, on the ridge running parallel with the Chattanooga road, and fire opened upon a battery of the enemy posted in a lane about 1,000 yards to our front. A few rounds sufficed to drive the enemy from his position. General Forrest afterward having ordered his brigade to move forward for the purpose of charging the enemy in position, Lieutenant Gracey was ordered to move his section forward in support. The brigade being repulsed, Lieutenant Gracey withdrew his section to the ridge first occupied, and opened fire on the enemy's line, in close pursuit, and repulsed them. Firing was kept up until near sundown upon the enemy's retreating line.

My loss in killed and wounded during the two days' engagement amounts to 12.

My men behaved with their usual gallantry during the engagement.

Very respectfully,

R. COBB,

Captain, Comdg. Battery, Breckinridge's Division.

Capt. FAYETTE HEWITT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 307.

Report of Col. Randall L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Adams' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,

September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade—composed of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Leon von Zinken; Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, Col. D. Gober; Nineteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. W. Turner; Thirty-second Alabama Volunteers, Maj. J. C. Kimbell, and Austin's battalion Louisiana sharpshooters, with Slocomb's battery, Washington Artillery—in the battle of the Chickamauga, from the moment that I assumed command:

I was engaged in reforming my regiment when informed that, Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams having been disabled by a wound, the command of the brigade devolved upon me. I at once ascertained that there was no support on the left of the brigade, and ordered the command to form on the rear slope of the hill upon which Capt. C. H. Slocomb's battery, Washington Artillery, was posted. This having been accomplished, I left the line in charge of Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, and hastened to the left, where I observed several regiments falling back. One of these I at once moved to the support of the line on the left, and

directed Captain Labouisse, assistant inspector-general, to bring up another retreating through the woods to the same position. With Captain Slocomb's assistance, he succeeded in placing two regiments in position. They were believed to belong to the brigade on our left. The Thirty-second Alabama Volunteers and Austin's battalion, which had not participated in the charge, but had been ordered to oppose the advance of a column of the enemy's infantry reported on our right and rear, were called in and directed to join the brigade on the right of the battery. It was deemed best to occupy ourselves with the enemy in sight, leaving the cavalry reports for after-consideration. These dispositions had just been made when Major-General Breckinridge reached us and approved them.

Captain Slocomb, whose battery had made a noble stand, here informed me that he was considerably cut up, and that he thought it best to retire for a short time. He was ordered to retire. In less than two hours he again reported ready for action, having equipped himself in nearly everything needed from the battery taken by the brigade on approaching for the first time the main Chattanooga road.

I do not think it worth while to speak of the different lines of battle taken before again engaging the enemy.

About 4 o'clock, by order of Major-General Breckinridge, the brigade was posted about 300 yards in rear of Major-General Walker's command, General Liddell's division. The line was here subjected to some shelling, and it soon became apparent that our forces in front were unsuccessful in their attacks.

About sundown General Breckinridge turned to me and directed that I should advance and at the same time execute a change of direction to the left. I had advanced but a short distance when I saw from what was occurring in front of us that our lines in advance were giving way under an enfilading fire from the left, and I therefore gained as much ground to the left as time and circumstances would permit. The movement forward was made slowly, carefully, and with all possible precision. We passed over several lines of troops as we advanced, who cheered us heartily. The extreme right regiment was detained for a few moments by one of these lines, as will be seen by referring to Colonel Gober's report. I determined, if possible, not to fire a gun, and it is due to the officers and men of the brigade that I should state that we passed through a line engaging the enemy without halting and without firing, and continued to advance, moving in perfect order, until within a few paces of the enemy, when the charge was ordered, and the whole command, with a terrific yell, sprang upon him. A volley was received without effect; a second from the barricades of trees and stones checked us for an instant, but the officers rushed forward again, the men followed, and the enemy, panic-stricken, fled in the wildest disorder. Not a moment was to be lost. The brigade was urged forward, its center resting near the fence separating the corn-field from the woods, the left extending into the field. We thus continued to drive the enemy from every position for three-quarters of a mile, until we had entered the woods about 70 yards west of the Chattanooga road, where we halted.

Darkness was now rapidly approaching. I had sent Lieutenant Ware, of the staff, to the left, and he reported to me that there were no troops on that flank, confirming the statement of Colonel von Zinken, commanding the left regiment. I had gone myself to the right. I deemed it proper, therefore, to halt and to rectify the align-

ment, which had become broken in the pursuit, before advancing farther. This had just been finished when Lieutenant-General Hill rode up, and observing that we had done well, directed that I should throw forward skirmishers for the distance of a mile. A few moments afterward I was ordered by Major-General Breckinridge to bivouac near the main Chattanooga road, and I accordingly moved back to this position.

Many prisoners remained within our lines during the charge, but no attention was paid to them. They numbered, probably, 300 or 400.

The position stormed was held by a brigade of United States regulars under Brigadier-General King. The enemy's dead and wounded marked the track of the brigade. Many hundreds of small-arms were found upon the field next morning. A battery was taken by the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana, but the gallant manner in which the remainder of the brigade behaved entitles them to share in the credit of the capture.

During the night our skirmishers, under Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Company B, Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana, sent in 30 prisoners, among them several officers, and Maj. J. E. Austin's battalion brought in 50 more the next day.

The brigade halted victorious at night on the very ground whence it had recoiled at midday.

I would respectfully refer the major-general commanding to the reports of subordinate commanders for the parts their commands bore in the battle.

Among the officers Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana, and Col. Leon von Zinken, Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana, were conspicuous for courage and skill. All the officers and men behaved with commendable gallantry. Maj. C. H. Moore, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana; Maj. J. C. Kimbell, Thirty-second Alabama; Capt. H. A. Kennedy, Nineteenth Louisiana, who commanded in the evening charge, and Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana, showed themselves officers well fitted to handle troops on the field.

The report of Capt. C. H. Slocomb, Washington Artillery, shows how large a share his command bore in the engagement. I cannot speak in terms too high of the bearing of the officers and men of this battery. The skill of the former is only equaled by the bravery of the latter.

Our valor-inspiring chief of artillery, Major Graves, of Major-General Breckinridge's staff, fell mortally wounded in the arms of Capt. C. H. Slocomb. He fell where his heroic soul desired—on the battle-field, among those who loved him, and in the arms of a brave comrade.

But our success was not without heavy loss. Our chivalrous commander, Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, was wounded in the charge of the morning, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Col. R. W. Turner, Nineteenth Louisiana, was wounded, and the brave Maj. Loudon Butler, of the same regiment, breathed his last at the head of his regiment.

Of General Adams' staff, I am indebted for valuable services to Capt. John W. Labouisse, assistant inspector-general, who was ever prompt and efficient, and to Lieuts. E. M. Scott and G. S. Yerger likewise for zeal and bravery. Nor should I omit to pay a special tribute to the soldierly bearing of Lieut. T. L. Ware. He

is entitled to much credit for his conspicuous gallantry. The gallant adjutant-general, Capt. E. P. Guillet, was already wounded. Maj. M. Hanly, assistant quartermaster, and Maj. W. V. Crouch, acting commissary of subsistence, throughout the campaign have discharged their duties with fidelity and promptness.

The brigade entered the action with 120 officers, and lost in killed and wounded 33; with 1,200 enlisted men, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing 396. It drove the enemy from two batteries, which fell within our lines, only six guns of which, however, upon investigation beyond all doubt, were positively taken by officers of the command. About 600 prisoners were likewise captured during the battle. It only ceased the pursuit of the enemy at night and under orders. One hour more of daylight had added largely to our captures.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,
RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Breckinridge's Division.

[Inclosure.]

Report of the effective strength of the several regiments composing Adams' brigade carried into the battles of Chickamauga on each day of the battle.

Command.	October [September] 19.			October [September] 20.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
12th and 30th Louisiana Regiments.....				34	255	289
16th and 25th Louisiana Regiments.....				36	298	319
19th Louisiana Regiment.....				33	317	350
Austin's battalion [sharpshooters].....				9	90	99
22d Alabama Regiment.....				18	127	145
Slocumb's battery.....	6	120	126	5	107	112
Total.....	6	120	126	125	1,189	1,314

The infantry of this brigade was not engaged in the battle of October [September] 19.
 Respectfully submitted.

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 308.

Report of Maj. John C. Kimbell, Thirty-second Alabama Infantry.

THIRTY-SECOND ALABAMA REGIMENT,
In the Field, September 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN : In obedience to circular orders of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement :

On the morning of the 20th (Sunday), the regiment moved, with the brigade, toward the enemy, and, after advancing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, halted and formed line of battle. The regiment was then ordered by Brigadier-General Adams to take position on the right flank of the brigade, and to protect that flank in case of the approach of the

enemy. The regiment was immediately placed in position, and one company (G, Lieutenant Wing commanding) was deployed as skirmishers, the right of their line resting some 200 yards in rear of the line occupied by the brigade, and the main line of skirmishers some 200 yards in advance of the right flank of the brigade. After remaining in this position about one and a half hours, I received orders to move to a position 200 yards in advance of the brigade and support Austin's battalion of sharpshooters, then some 300 yards in advance, my regiment acting as a reserve.

Shortly after reaching this new position, the whole command was ordered to advance, and I was ordered to resume my former position on the right flank. I moved my regiment by the right flank down a road leading directly to the main Chattanooga road. Upon reaching the road, I was ordered by Captain Labouisse, assistant inspector-general, to halt and report any advance of the enemy on the Chattanooga road. I remained here, moving to the front or rear, across the road, as the brigade moved. During this time the regiment was exposed only to the shells of the enemy and no casualties had occurred. After remaining on the Chattanooga road about an hour, I was ordered by Captain Labouisse to fall back and rejoin the brigade, which I did, and found it formed in line of battle across the Chattanooga road. I took position on the right of the Thirtieth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, and Austin's battalion sharpshooters formed on my right. The brigade was then ordered to retire by the left flank. When the command had moved about three-quarters of a mile to the rear, line of battle was again formed, and I took position in the line, with the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments on my right and the Nineteenth Louisiana on my left. Shortly afterward the brigade moved by the left flank across a ravine, and formed line again and stacked arms. After resting in this position about one and a half hours the brigade was ordered to move by the left flank to the front, and after advancing some 250 yards came to a halt and formed line immediately in rear of a line of works made of logs, fence rails, rocks, &c. We remained in line in this last position until 5.30 p. m., when we were ordered to advance in line and to change direction to the left. After moving forward in the direction indicated, the order was given to charge the enemy, which was done, my regiment moving forward at double-quick in excellent style, driving the enemy before [them], taking their line of works and driving them out, and did not halt until we had advanced some 50 or 60 yards beyond the Chattanooga road. It was now quite dark, and the regiment stacked arms and rested for the night in line of battle, and in the same position in the line as we were when the charge was ordered.

The loss of the regiment throughout the whole day was very small, only 4 men being wounded (2 severely and 2 slightly) and none killed.

During the engagement both officers and men acted with much coolness and courage, and as all did their duty so well no particular mention can be made of any one.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. C. KIMBELL,

Major, Commanding Thirty-second Alabama Regiment.

Capt. H. H. BEIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 309.

*Report of Col. Randall L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry,
commanding Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Infantry.*

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH AND TWENTIETH LA. REGTS.,
In Field, 2½ Miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirteenth and Twentieth (consolidated) Regiments Louisiana Volunteers in the battle of Chickamauga until Brigadier-General Adams was wounded, when I assumed command of the brigade:

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, I was ordered by General Adams to advance. Owing to the thickly wooded character of the ground, I found it difficult to preserve my alignment with the regiment on the left. After proceeding for half an hour we were greeted, on approaching a dense thicket, by cheers and volleys from the enemy. I at once ordered a charge, and pushing forward the regiment with energy drove the enemy at once from his position. We fell upon him with such impetuosity that he broke in confusion, the men throwing away their arms and equipments, and about 80 were so closely pressed that they, together with 1 captain and several lieutenants, surrendered and were sent to the rear. It appeared that there was a regiment with a battery on picket. We were just emerging from the thicket in farther pursuit when Captain Labouisse, assistant inspector-general of the staff, rode up and directed me to halt, stating that I was far in advance of the brigade, and that the brigade commander desired to renew the alignment before crossing the main Chattanooga road, from which we were then distant about 75 yards. I at once halted and the fugitives escaped under cover of the farm-houses, leaving behind their battery. Only one of the pieces, together with all the caissons, fell into my hands. The balance, however, were taken possession of by the troops of our brigade. Having advanced beyond the skirmishers and driven the enemy, I halted for the main line to come up, as I have remarked, for alignment, and our skirmishers being again thrown forward, two of these pieces thus fell into their hands, Major Austin commanding.

My loss in this fight was quite large, having lost 5 killed and 25 wounded—several men dangerously. The conduct of the officers and men was soldierly in every respect. The onset was admirable and the rout complete.

After crossing the Chattanooga road, to which we were moving parallel, I received an order to change front on the left regiment. This threw our line of battle at right angles to the road, the left near to it, and the right (my regiment) into the open field. We advanced then about 800 yards, through cleared fields for the most part and dense thickets, subjected to a constant artillery fire until we reached within about 100 yards of the enemy, when we delivered a volley and charged with a shout; but the men scattered very much in the thick wood, and after dispersing the first line in gallant style, while thus disordered received a terrific and unbroken volley from a second line that suddenly came up, flanking us on the right and sustained by a battery run out for its support. The whole line was checked. Some began to seek cover, and in a few minutes the command gave way in spite of every exertion. Before it had fallen

back, however, 100 yards, seizing the colors, I was enabled to reform my regiment and start again toward the enemy. Colonel Gober, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, on my left, had likewise reformed his line, and riding up informed me that Brigadier-General Adams was wounded, and had either been borne from the field or fallen into the hands of the enemy. I had observed General Adams in rear of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers on foot and looking at his arm as we were advancing, but I presumed he was slightly wounded and remained with my regiment.

Ascertaining that the regiments on the left of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Gober commanding, had not reformed, and that the troops on the left of the brigade had been driven back, I ordered the new line to be formed on the retreating slope of the hill upon which the Washington Artillery (Captain Slocumb) was posted, and here relinquished the command of the regiment to Capt. E. M. Dubroca and assumed command of the brigade.

Conspicuous for their endeavors to press forward the command, and to rally their men when falling back and to bring them again into line, were Capt. E. M. Dubroca, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. A. L. Stuart, Company K.

I carried into the battle 275 muskets, and lost during the two fights in the morning 16 enlisted men killed, 50 wounded, and 35 missing.

Among the dead we have to deplore the loss of Capt. Theodore Schneider, who had won my highest regard by his excellent qualities as a soldier. Just before him fell the gallant Theodore Weistanner, of the same company. Lieutenants Eicholz, Company D; P. T. Minor, Company C; Charles D. Saunders, Company H; John Schaedel, Company F, and Robert Cade, Company I, were wounded. The brave color bearer, Sergt. J. C. McDavitt, fell mortally wounded, with the colors in his hands, struck in both legs with canister.

The part taken by the regiment in the battle of the afternoon will be reported by Col. Leon von Zinken, who was assigned to command it.

Yours, very respectfully,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Breckinridge's Division.

No. 310.

Report of Col. Leon von Zinken, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH AND TWENTIETH LA. REGTS.,
In Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of Sunday evening, the 20th instant:

Having been relieved from duty as inspector of the division at my request, in order to take command of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, I reported to Col. R. L. Gibson, commanding Adams' brigade, at 4 p. m., just when the brigade was formed on

the right of Helm's brigade and in rear of Liddell's brigade. The enemy was known to be in a strong position and in heavy force in our front. At about 5 o'clock Liddell's brigade commenced to attack the enemy, and soon afterward our line advanced, passing through Liddell's brigade on our front, and receiving orders from the brigade commander to change direction to the left, we advanced steadily to about 60 yards from the enemy's line, when they opened a most terrific fire upon us. For a moment our line seemed to waver, but, cheered on by the officers, the men rushed forward to the charge I ordered and carried the enemy's position, which, naturally strong, had been barricaded by logs piled up from 3 to 4 feet high, thus forming a sort of breastwork. The enemy was completely routed and fled in great confusion. I urged my men on to the pursuit, leaving about 150 prisoners in the works behind, and following the enemy through a corn-field across the Chattanooga road into the woods about 60 yards, at which place the enemy had abandoned a battery, which was pulled out the next morning by men of General Helm's brigade. I then halted my command. Seeing no troops on my immediate left, I aligned my regiment, and waited for further orders. Night had set in, and the brigade was reformed and marched about 60 yards east of the Chattanooga road, my regiment taking position on the left of the brigade.

High praise is due to officers and men for their gallant behavior, and while it is difficult to make any distinction, I have to make particular mention of the brave conduct of Capt. E. M. Dubroca, acting major, and Corpl. J. Foster, color bearer.

The following is the loss of the regiment during the entire action of Sunday :

Officers and men.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers.....		2	6		8
Enlisted men.....		14	58	44	116
Total.....		16	64	44	124

I remain, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEON VON ZINKEN,

Colonel 20th La. Regt., Comdg. 13th and 20th La. Regts.

Lieut. H. H. BEIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 311.

Report of Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

September 24, 1863.

SIR: On Saturday, the 19th instant, the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers moved with the brigade from the left to the right of the line of battle.

Sunday morning early we were formed in line, and I was ordered to send one company to report to Major Austin, to act as skirmishers,

The proper dispositions having been made, we were ordered forward at about 10 a. m., moving westward through an old field, and then through a thick undergrowth, and finally, after having marched about 1 mile, we came to the La Fayette and Chattanooga road, where it crosses the Glenn farm. Here we were halted and made to change front forward on the left battalion. The line was formed at right angle to the left of the brigade resting on this road. We were then moved down the hill into a ravine, where we were halted and ordered to lie down. Soon we were moved forward at a double-quick through the field into the woods, then halted, the alignment rectified, and skirmishers thrown forward.

When the skirmishers had been thrown forward only some 70 or 80 yards we again moved on in the direction of the enemy, and after marching nearly a mile from the place where we changed direction, we came upon the enemy and were driven back, losing 107 of the 293 men bearing arms and 3 commissioned officers—Lieutenant Oliver killed and Captain Ford and Lieutenant Walton missing. The last I saw of the gallant Walton he was some distance in front of his company shouting to them to advance.

We fell back to the hill, on which we changed front and formed line under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns. After remaining here for some time, we were moved by the left flank to the position where we first formed in the morning. There we remained for some time, occasionally changing front to meet some reported movement of the enemy on our right. Late in the evening we were formed in line in advance and to the left of the position we first formed on in the morning, and formed line in front of and on the left of the fortification thrown up by the enemy. After remaining here for some time, at about sundown we were ordered forward to engage the enemy. After moving forward some 200 yards I came upon a portion of General Maney's command. I immediately went to the front of my regiment, and was ordered by General Maney to move by the left flank to the support of a battery which he saw was to my left on a hill. I moved by the left flank until my regiment was unmasked, then moved by the right flank and overtook my brigade just after it had crossed the Chattanooga road, and we were halted on the ground from which we were driven in the morning, and where we found our wounded, not having been removed by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL GOBER,

Colonel, Comdg. 16th and 25th Louisiana Volunteers.

Lieut. H. H. BEIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 312.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richard W. Turner, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,

Camp in Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to make the following report of the action taken by the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment in the battle of the Chickamauga, on the 20th instant:

At daylight the regiment, numbering in the aggregate 349, was

put on the march, moving to the right, and at 7.30 a. m. was formed in line of battle on the right of Brigadier-General Stovall's brigade and on the left of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments, when I threw out Company F, Captain Handley, as skirmishers, under the command of Major Austin. After the skirmishers had advanced about half a mile and discovered the enemy, the line was advanced in most excellent order, the skirmishing being so exceedingly heavy that I thought every moment that I was on the enemy's main line of battle. The skirmishers advanced most resolutely, and succeeded in driving the enemy so fast and far that it was soon ascertained that the line of our brigade was considerably in advance of the line on our left; indeed, so much so that the whole line had to be changed to the left in order to protect our flank. So soon as the new line was formed to the left, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Adams to move by the left flank until the left of my regiment should rest upon the road, which being done, the whole line was advanced under very heavy fire of the enemy of grape and canister to a ravine or hollow, where the whole line was halted, while the Washington Artillery was firing in our front. At this moment I was wounded slightly in the thigh and had to leave the field, and was unable to resume command again during the day.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

RICHD. W. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment.

[Lieut.] H. H. BEIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 313.

Report of Capt. H. A. Kennedy, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT.

Camp in Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to make the following report of the action taken by the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment in the battle of the Chickamauga, on the 20th instant, after Lieut. Col. R. W. Turner was wounded and left the field:

After Lieutenant-Colonel Turner left the field the command devolved on Maj. Loudon Butler, who led a most desperate charge upon the enemy, who were in line upon Glenn's farm, and I regret to say that the gallant Butler lost his life in this the most desperate and bloody charge that troops were ever called on to make. After the death of the lamented Butler the command devolved on me. From this charge the whole line was beaten back, though not until I perceived that no support could come from the left, as Brigadier-General Stovall's brigade did not come up within 100 yards of where the left of my regiment now stood, and the right of our own brigade had given way, until, seeing myself almost deserted and in the face of a most destructive fire, I had no alternative left me but to order a retreat, which was conducted somewhat disorderly, in consequence of the destructive fire under which I was then maneuvering. The

regiment fell back, and I first sought to rally it in the ravine from which the charge was begun, but being under a very heavy fire of the enemy's guns, and seeing that a considerable portion of the brigade was forming at the spot where the brigade had changed front to the left, I caused the regiment to fall back, and formed it on the left of the brigade, to the right and a little to the rear of the Washington Artillery. From this point the regiment moved off with the brigade by the left flank about 250 yards, when the brigade was moved to the front until the line rested just in rear of the houses near which a section of a battery had been captured by the skirmishers under command of Captain Handley. From this point the regiment was moved by the left flank to a skirt of woods between the prairie and the old field where the line of battle had been formed in the morning. From this point the regiment was again moved by the left flank and formed a line of battle perpendicular to the one then formed just in rear of the old field above referred to, when the regiment was moved by a change of direction to the left until it rested near a small ravine, then halted, stacked arms, and remained about two hours. The regiment was then moved by the left flank, and formed line of battle on the hill in front and parallel with the original line of the morning. Here the regiment was ordered to lie down during a severe shelling. From this point the line was ordered forward, and as soon as it had reached the line that was engaging the enemy in front, the charge was begun and continued until the ground fought upon in the morning had been entirely regained, driving the enemy in the wildest confusion far beyond his original lines. At this point the regiment was halted and faced to the rear, and marched back east of the road and bivouacked for the night.

The losses of this day were unprecedentedly heavy. I lost in killed 3 officers and 25 enlisted men, and wounded 14 officers and 92 enlisted men; 8 enlisted men wounded and missing, 1 officer and 10 enlisted men missing; making an aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing of 153, nearly 50 per cent. of the whole number engaged.

Among the killed we are called upon to lament, in addition to the gallant Butler, Lieuts. R. W. Cater, of Company I, and W. T. Williams, Company C—who fell where soldiers should fall, at their posts, in the faithful discharge of their duty—together with 25 enlisted men, whose names and deeds will, and of right should, long live in the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

It is exceedingly difficult to draw distinctions between officers or men where all do their full duty, yet I must be allowed to notice particularly Capt. B. B. Matlock, of Company A; First Lieut. E. M. Woodruff, Company I, and Ensign John S. Brown, who conspicuously distinguished themselves for gallantry and bravery during the whole engagement.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

H. A. KENNEDY,
Captain, Commanding.

[Lieut.] H. H. BEIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 314.

*Report of Maj. J. E. Austin, Fourteenth Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters.***HDQRS. AUSTIN'S BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS,**
Before Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the engagement of the 20th instant, on the Chickamauga River:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Adams, commanding brigade, to take my command (battalion of sharpshooters), together with four companies, viz, one from the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, commanded by First Lieutenant Stuart; one from the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments, commanded by Captain Lyons; one from the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Captain Handley; one from the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Slay, and deploy in front of the brigade. This order was promptly obeyed, and my command held position about 400 yards in front of the brigade till about 8 a. m., when I was ordered forward to feel the enemy. I then placed Capt. James Lingan, of Company B, this battalion, in command of the right wing of the line, and Captain Lipscomb, of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, who had been ordered by General Adams to report to me, in command of the left wing of the line. These dispositions having been made, I ordered forward the line, and after moving about 700 yards to the front I gained a position overlooking and commanding the main Chattanooga road, along which the enemy's couriers, wagons, and ambulances were thronging. I immediately ordered Captain Lingan to open fire upon them, which he did, and they abandoned the road in the utmost confusion. Not willing to give up this avenue to his base of supplies so easily, the enemy sent a heavy line of skirmishers to protect it and drive us back, but after several vain attempts to dislodge us he was forced to fall back and relinquish the road.

The brigade was then ordered to advance, and I moved forward my command with the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, under Major Kimbell, as a reserve. We encountered the enemy's line of battle in a thicket, extending a little to the right of Sedley's farmhouse. Here the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, occupying the extreme right of the brigade, moved rapidly forward, and, changing direction to the left, opened a furious fire upon the enemy's extreme left and drove him back in confusion, capturing some prisoners. My left was then moved forward rapidly, and Captain Lowd's company (A), this battalion, pressed the enemy so hard that he abandoned 2 pieces (brass 6-pounders) and 3 rear chests of caissons filled with ammunition. This company captured at the same time 5 commissioned officers and 81 enlisted men of the Abolition Army.

The Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, Colonel Gibson commanding, then took position in line, and the brigade advanced beyond the Chattanooga road several hundred yards, halted, and the Washington Artillery, Captain Slocomb commanding, went into battery and opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry to the right.

This force was protecting the enemy's extreme left flank and harassing our extreme right. I was left here by General Adams to watch this force while he swept to the left with his brigade. In order that I might effectually protect General Adams' right flank and hold at the same time the Chattanooga road, I changed my line and formed almost at right angles with said road. I remained in this position watching the movements of the enemy's cavalry till the brigade was driven back, and as it fell back I noticed the Washington Artillery unsupported, and ordered Captain Handley, Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment, and Captain Lowd, of the battalion of sharpshooters, with their companies, to its support.

Deeming this support scarcely sufficient to save the guns in case the brigade could not be rallied at this point, I ordered Major Kimbell, commanding Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, to move to its support immediately, which he did, arriving just as the pieces were retiring. The brigade was rallied here, and I was ordered by Col. R. L. Gibson, commanding (General Adams being wounded), to assemble my command and rejoin the brigade. I formed on the extreme right after having sent the four companies back to their regiments. The brigade was then moved about one-half mile to the rear and right and formed at right angles to the previous line of battle. We remained in this position a very few minutes, and changed front forward on Fifth Battalion [?] and moved forward about 400 yards. Here my battalion was again deployed and moved forward to co-operate with General Forrest's dismounted cavalry.

In the meantime, the brigade moved off to the left, and I was ordered by Major Wilson, of Major-General Breckinridge's staff, to remain where I was with General Forrest. About dark I received an order from Colonel Gibson, commanding, to rejoin the brigade; but General Forrest refused to allow my command to leave until regularly relieved by a sufficient number of men to hold the place. I informed Colonel Vaughan, commanding General Smith's brigade, Cheatham's division, then in line of battle in rear of the position occupied by me, of my situation, and was relieved by Major Green's sharpshooters shortly after 10 p. m.

I took position on the extreme left of the brigade early next morning, and was ordered to deploy my command and move it 2 or 3 miles in front of our line and find out where the enemy was. I moved forward 3 miles, sweeping by three of the enemy's hospitals and capturing 33 straggling Yankees. At 2.30 p. m. I was ordered in and rejoined the brigade at 5 p. m.

Capt. James Lingam, commanding my right wing, was of great assistance to me and behaved gallantly. He reports that Lieutenant Stalker, of the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, left his command without authority and went to the rear with 2 prisoners.

My officers and men behaved with great gallantry.

Lieutenant Pierce, Company A, of this battalion, was wounded severely as he placed his sword upon one of the captured field pieces of the enemy, having been the first to reach it.

Private John Hagan, Company B, behaved with marked gallantry and was seriously wounded.

Company A, Austin's battalion sharpshooters, Capt. W. Q. Lowd commanding, captured 2 brass 6-pounders, 3 rear chests of caissons filled with ammunition, 5 officers, and 81 enlisted men. Company B, Austin's battalion sharpshooters, First Lieut. A. T. Martin commanding, captured 33 prisoners.

Casualties: 6 enlisted men wounded (2 mortally, 2 seriously, 2 slightly); Second Lieut. William Pierce, Company A, right leg amputated below the knee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. AUSTIN,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. H. H. BEIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 315.

Report of Capt. C. H. Slocomb, Fifth Company (Louisiana), Washington Artillery.

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Line of Battle, September 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battles of 19th and 20th instant:

On the morning of the 19th instant, about 11 a. m., I was ordered to place my rifle pieces in a position on a high bluff above Glass' Mill and to cross the ford with the other four pieces, take position in an open field to the front and left of Glass' Mill, three pieces of Cobb's battery being on my right. While taking position the enemy's battery opened in my front. We soon drove them from their position, and I have been told that two of their caissons were exploded by our fire. We remained on the field expecting a charge from the enemy, but were opened upon by eleven pieces, most of them rifles. Their fire was very accurate, and plunging upon us, from our exposed position, it told severely. Their caissons and limbers being entirely sheltered from our fire by the brow of the hill, the contest was unequal, and I received the order to withdraw my guns, which was accomplished in a crippled condition.

My loss at this point was Lieutenant Blair and 6 privates killed, 4 privates wounded, 6 horses killed, and 1 wounded.

On the morning of the 20th, I was ordered by General Adams to follow his brigade into action about 60 yards in the rear. As soon as the brigade had engaged the enemy I was ordered to send two pieces on our extreme right to command a large open field. While selecting a position for these pieces Major Graves ordered two others, under command of Lieutenant Leverich, to the left. In a short time I heard these last open. Their fire being brisk in front, I thought proper to move the whole of my battery up near the Glenn House. Lieutenant Leverich there joined me with his section, having in the meantime engaged the enemy upon the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. We then concentrated our fire on a white house to our front and right, where the enemy seemed to be in force. We soon drove them off, limbered to rear, and moved across the orchard and took position beyond the ravine. The enemy here opened a heavy artillery fire upon us, which was returned, Adams' brigade charging them as their fire was silenced. It was in this position that Major Graves received a mortal wound.

Adams' brigade charged most nobly, but, unsupported, was met by superior numbers; was compelled to fall back, the enemy charging them in turn with infantry and artillery. Having placed my battery

in front of the Glenn orchard to receive the enemy's charge, I waited until the brigade had gained the ravine in my immediate front, when I opened upon the advancing lines and drove them back in fine style, the brigade in the meantime rallying upon my battery. I was soon subjected to a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries in front, right, and left. My position being far in advance of the whole line, I received orders from Colonel Gibson, commanding Adams' brigade, to withdraw my battery, our lines having been re-established under its fire.

My loss being 4 privates killed and 16 wounded, 8 horses killed and 5 disabled, my ammunition nearly expended, my carriages greatly damaged, I obtained permission from General Breckinridge to retire from the field to refit. In two hours I reported to Colonel Gibson ready for action.

To Lieutenants Vaught, Chalaron, and Leverich I am most indebted for their valuable assistance.

Lieutenant Blair was killed before we fired a shot. His loss will long be felt in my battery.

Where every man in the company did his duty so nobly it is impossible to discriminate. I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the bravery of Leon Brocurel, a youth of 16, who volunteered his services as the battery was going into action, and nobly met his death in performance of a self-imposed duty.

The amount of ammunition expended in the two days' fight was 562 rounds. Of these I replaced 120 rounds from the enemy's abandoned caissons. I also captured 4 artillery horses.

My losses sum up 1 officer and 16 men killed and 20 wounded; 15 horses killed, including my own, and 5 wounded.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. SLOCOMB,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. H. H. BEIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 316.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STOVALL'S BRIGADE,
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, HILL'S CORPS,
Missionary Ridge, October 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of Sunday, September 20:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Breckinridge's division, of date September 16, I moved from position on the Alpine road near La Fayette, Ga., on the Catlett's Gap road, at or near the latter place, on the morning of the 17th.

Here I remained in position until the morning of the 18th, when I was ordered to proceed on the Crawfish to the Chattanooga road. I halted at the intersection of the two latter for about thirty minutes, when I marched to Pigeon Ridge, near Glass' Mill (stopping and forming line of battle for a short while in the meantime), and again went into position.

I remained at this place until Saturday, the 19th, when I was again moved down the Chattanooga road to Snow Hill. Skirmishers had scarcely been deployed and the proper dispositions made when I was ordered still farther forward in a northeasterly direction to the battle-field as re-enforcements to the right of our line, reported then to be hard pressed by the superior force of the enemy. This move did not commence until 5 p. m., hence I did not get into position until Sunday, the 20th instant.

Saturday night, the 19th instant, we slept upon the edge of the battle-field and moved out into position at 4 a. m. the next (Sunday) morning. We formed a line of battle at sunrise, this division being on the extreme right of the army, my brigade being in the center of the division and between the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Adams and Helm, respectively. Skirmishers (25 men from each regiment) were immediately deployed, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Badger, of the Fourth Florida Regiment. Subsequently, orders were received to advance the line thus deployed, and for a regiment to be thrown forward to support them. In obedience thereto I ordered Colonel Bowen, commanding Fourth Florida Regiment, to take out his command as the support required. For the manner in which he maneuvered it while in advance, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report from him.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock my brigade was ordered to advance. I moved out in good order parallel to the Chattanooga road about a half mile, not without first encountering two distinct lines of the enemy's skirmishers and driving them in. Here the brigade was halted, and by a flank movement formed nearly perpendicular to its former position. Thus reformed I moved forward, and had not gone far before I encountered the enemy in heavy force and strongly intrenched. Here the battle raged fiercely. A concentrated fire of grape and canister, shot and shell of every conceivable character, was poured into us from the front, while my left suffered no less from an enfilading fire equally galling and severe. Brigadier-General Helm's brigade, having encountered the enemy's breastworks, was unable to keep up the alignment, which, taken with the fact that the reserve ordered to our support failed to come up, and the further fact that my left as well as front was thus exposed, the brigade—in fact, the whole line—was forced to retire.

The troops of my command fell back simultaneously, forming in perfect order not exceeding 200 yards in rear of the position for which they had so gallantly contested. From this position I was still farther retired and placed in position on the extreme right of the division, acting as a support to the command of Maj. Gen. William H. T. Walker. Here I remained at rest for a few hours. During the interval I had my cartridge boxes all replenished, my command remaining quiet until about 4 p. m. About that hour I was ordered to move my brigade to the extreme right of the line; again formed nearly parallel to the Chattanooga road. This latter movement was ordered that we might form the part of a support to the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Liddell and Walthall. They were soon driven in, but were immediately reformed and thrown forward a second time. Just at this juncture I was ordered to advance. Changing my direction by a left half wheel, I was brought to the enemy's line. Thus in position I commenced the charge. My brigade pressed through two lines of our own troops, passed over the enemy's breastworks, and with deafening shouts of patriotic enthu-

siasm pursued the foe to the Chattanooga road, where, in obedience to orders, I halted, night putting an end to the conflict.

I respectfully refer to the accompanying statement,* marked —, showing the regiment, name, and rank of every officer and soldier killed, wounded, and missing; also the character of the wounds.

I am much indebted to Colonel Dilworth, First and Third Florida; Colonel Bowen, Fourth Florida; Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, Sixtieth North Carolina, and Captain Cone, Forty-seventh Georgia, who led their respective commands with skill and judgment. Also to Captain Weaver, who succeeded to the command of the Sixtieth North Carolina after its colonel was disabled.

Capt. J. P. C. Whitehead, jr., my assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. A. J. Hanson, and Capt. J. H. Hull (who was severely wounded in the shoulder) displayed great coolness and daring during the conflict, and to them I am much indebted for valuable services rendered. Also to Lieut. A. Dunham, ordnance officer, for the promptness manifested in the discharge of the duties of his responsible office.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. STOVALL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of the effective strength of Stovall's brigade on the day of battle, September 20, 1863.

Command.	Total.	Aggregate.
1st and 3d Florida	273	298
4th Florida	217	238
60th North Carolina Regiment	150	166
47th Georgia Regiment	173	193
Total	813	895

Respectfully submitted.

M. A. STOVALL,
Brigadier-General.

No. 317.

Report of Col. W. S. Dilworth, Third Florida Infantry, commanding First and Third Florida Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST AND THIRD FLORIDA REGTS.,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the brigadier-general commanding the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent battle near the Chickamauga River:

On the morning of the 19th instant, I was left with my regiment

* Not found.

and a section of Cobb's battery at Glass' Mill, with instructions from Major-General Breckinridge to dispose of my command so as to repel any attack of the enemy, and remain until I should be relieved.

During the afternoon a force of cavalry and infantry appeared across the creek, threw out a line of skirmishers, and began to advance; but finding us ready to oppose them, they fell back at the first fire of our skirmishers and made no further demonstrations.

At 9 p. m. I received an order from Major-General Breckinridge to join the division, so I left the position in charge of a detachment of Wharton's cavalry, which had just come up, and hastened on with my command. Unfortunately, soon after leaving the main Chattanooga road the guide lost his way, and with my best exertions I was unable to reach the division until about 8 o'clock the next morning after marching constantly all night, a distance of not less than 18 miles. I, however, arrived just in time to take my position as the brigade was being formed in line of battle.

A little before 10 o'clock the order was given to advance. My regiment was on the right of the brigade and Adams' brigade was on my right. We pushed forward through the woods and were in a few moments engaged. As we charged the enemy fell back through the woods and an open field beyond, leaving three brass pieces in front of the right wing of my regiment and many prisoners to fall into our hands. One of these pieces I sent to the rear, but judging it to be imprudent to withdraw many men from the ranks, as the guns were already safe, I left them on the field and they were removed subsequently by Adams' brigade, which came up a little after us.

I was then ordered to take a new position to thwart an anticipated flank movement of the enemy from the left, rendered practicable by the advance of our division. This movement was not attempted, and soon the whole brigade was formed on the prolongation of my line, throwing me on the extreme left. In a few minutes we were ordered to move forward, and a line of skirmishers was thrown out and they immediately opened a brisk fire. It became apparent that the right of the enemy extended considerably beyond my left, and as there was no support for my left I feared that the enemy would turn my flank; but the order to advance was positive, and we advanced up the hill at a double-quick under a galling fire from the enemy, who was fighting behind some hastily constructed breastworks. The colors were not more than a dozen steps from the enemy, and in another minute we would have driven them from their works, but the regiments to my right were already falling back, and, as I had anticipated, the enemy was getting in my rear and pouring a destructive fire upon my left flank. I therefore gave the order to fall back, and by obliquing to the left I withdrew the regiment in safety and rallied it at the foot of the hill. Lieut. J. Cabell Breckinridge, of Major-General Breckinridge's staff, was here of essential service to me. Riding fearlessly along where the balls fell thickly about him, he cheered the men by his noble example and rallied them by his encouraging words.

My loss in this charge was very heavy. Samuel Neeley, the color bearer, fell near the breastworks, and Robert McKay, of the color guard, close to his side, both severely wounded, and 4 of the color company were left dead on the field. The infirmary detail did its duty faithfully, and by removing the wounded as they fell prevented the enemy from capturing them.

The brigade was now withdrawn and was not brought into action

again until nearly sundown, affording the weary men an opportunity to enjoy a few hours' rest.

About sundown the brigade was formed for another charge, and after being exposed to an artillery fire for some time, in which I incurred no loss, we were moved forward, and we swept through the woods and over the breastworks we had failed to take in the morning, driving the routed enemy across the Chattanooga road. Here our line was halted, and after loud and prolonged cheers at the glorious success of the day, I stacked arms at the edge of the woods and bivouacked for the night.

By the accompanying list* of casualties it will be seen that I lost from the regiment 9 killed, 70 wounded, and 13 missing; making a total of 92 out of 273 that I carried into the fight. There are but 3 officers on this list. Two of these were slightly wounded and 1 is missing.

The provost guard, under Lieut. J. G. Butler, Company A, Third Florida, was formed on the right of my regiment during the greater part of the day. They volunteered to go out as skirmishers early in the morning, much to the relief of my weary men, and in every place they served they did their duty faithfully and efficiently.

My field officers—Maj. G. A. Ball, First Florida, and Capt. C. H. Ross, Company I, Third Florida, and my adjutant, C. H. Stebbins, Third Florida—were constantly by me and assisted me greatly; and Captain Whitehead and Lieutenant Hanson, of Brigadier-General Stovall's staff, afforded much encouragement to the men by their fearless courage and cheering words.

There are many others who deserve special notice, among them Corpl. C. P. Ulmer, Company H, Third Florida, of the color guard, who seized the colors when they fell from the hands of the color bearer while under a heavy fire and bore them bravely through the rest of the contest.

I regret that I cannot enumerate all the deeds of courage that came under my observation during the day, for, notwithstanding the long march, the loss of rest, and want of food, there were few who skulked from the fight. All seemed resolved to do their best to check the advance of the invader.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DILWORTH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 318.

Report of Col W. L. L. Bowen, Fourth Florida Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH FLORIDA REGT., STOVALL'S BRIG.,
Near Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to a circular of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my regiment in the action of Sunday, September 20:

Early in the morning we were moved to the front and formed in

* Not found.

line of battle facing due west. A line of skirmishers was deployed and my regiment thrown forward to support it, with orders to advance and develop the position and strength of the enemy in our front. Soon the brigade advanced, and I moved my regiment by the left flank to its position in line (left of the brigade). We very soon encountered a heavy line of skirmishers and drove them back, suffering a small loss and capturing a number of prisoners. Just at this time the regiment on our right moved off by the right flank, leaving us somewhat detached from the brigade, but I continued to advance in order to clear the strip of woods on our left of the enemy's sharpshooters and prevent their firing on our rear and flank, while we would otherwise have occupied a position in the open field with no enemy in our immediate front. After emerging from the woods and advancing a little beyond the main Chattanooga road, I found that I was considerably in advance and to the left of the brigade.

Helm's brigade falling back from my left abandoned a piece of captured artillery, which Company A, Lieutenant Owens commanding, (detached from my regiment), rescued, and carried off the field. This left my regiment exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister, and I moved it by the right flank to rejoin the rest of the brigade, but at the instance of Major Graves, chief of artillery, Breckinridge's division, I went to the support of a battery a little in our front. Here I was notified to join the brigade, after which we formed line of battle perpendicular to the Chattanooga road and to our former line, facing to the south, the First and Third Florida on my left and the Sixtieth North Carolina and Forty-seventh Georgia, respectively, on my right. With this disposition we advanced against a strong position and heavy force of the enemy until we arrived in the edge of an open field, where we halted and opened fire. The enemy poured a concentrated and effective fire upon us for some time, and at length, a support failing to come up in due time, we were forced to yield ground and retire to a more secure position.

We were then relieved by fresh troops and rested until the afternoon, when we were moved forward again to support a line then engaged, and formed our line in the edge of a wood, facing northwest, and about 5 p. m. moved forward, swinging round to the left until we faced due west. The enemy was dislodged from his fortified position, and our whole line charged gallantly over his works and rushed forward with a triumphant and deafening shout, adding confusion to the complete rout of the enemy, and rescuing the whole of the previously contested field. Our line ceased to pursue them beyond the Chattanooga road and rested on it for the night.

In this last charge the regiment captured one fine piece of artillery and a number of prisoners, and the next morning secured a quantity of small-arms.

My loss during the day was 9 killed, 67 wounded, and 11 missing. The number of prisoners captured I estimated at not less than 100; 2 pieces of artillery, and a quantity of small-arms, blankets, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Badger and Actg. Adj. Lieut. A. S. Pope are both worthy of complimentary mention for gallantry on the field.

In the absence of Major Lash, who was detached on other duty, Captain Gorman acted major and rendered efficient service.

It is unnecessary to particularize further, for the whole command, officers and men, are well deserving for gallantry and good conduct during the action.

Much of the credit and success accorded [accorded] to the Fourth Florida Regiment is ascribed to General Stovall and staff for the efficient and prompt manner in which he conducted his brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. L. BOWEN,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain WHITEHEAD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 319.

Report of Capt. Joseph S. Cone, Forty-seventh Georgia Infantry.

HDQRS. BIVOUAC FORTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA VOLS.,

September 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make through you to the brigadier-general commanding a statement of facts which occurred in this regiment during the fight of Chickamauga on Sunday, the 20th instant:

On Sunday [Saturday] night, the 19th instant, we slept in the line of battle very near the edge of the battle-field.

On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, our lines being formed and our position assigned us near the right, we were ordered to advance. After advancing in line of battle for a few hundred yards through a piece of woods we emerged from the woods into an open glade, or meadow-like piece of ground, almost entirely free from all undergrowth. Here we encountered the enemy's line of skirmishers or sharpshooters. They commenced a brisk and rapid fire on us as we crossed the open space of ground just referred to. Here the regiment was much exposed to their fire. This piece of meadow land ran nearly parallel with our line of battle. Upon emerging from the woods we discovered that we had obliqued too much to the left, thus leaving quite a space between us and the regiment on our right. As the guide was right, and as we were ordered to dress to that point and conform ourselves to the movements of the regiment on our right, we proceeded to dress and align ourselves while in this open space as directed, thus keeping the regiment for some length of time exposed to the fire coming from the enemy's line of sharpshooters stationed in our front along the piece of woods skirting the open space. While thus engaged we lost 1 man killed and several others wounded. Having obtained our proper distance and dress, all the while advancing, we soon entered the woods on the opposite side. The enemy's line of sharpshooters now gave way, fleeing precipitately through the woods. In a few minutes after, we came to a large, open field, seemingly a corn-field. Here there appears to have been another line of the enemy's sharpshooters, as quite a number appeared in the field running in every direction. Several came running up to us and surrendered themselves. Among the number a captain, commanding Company B, Forty-second Indiana Regiment, came up to Captain Phillips, who was at that time in command of the regiment, and delivered up his sword, saying at the time that he surrendered himself, that his company, which was at the time on picket, was completely surrounded and cut off by our forces. A detail of 2 men

was made from the regiment and the prisoners sent to the rear under their charge.

We proceeded across the fields and were halted on the opposite side, where we remained about ten or fifteen minutes. We then recrossed the field in nearly the direction from which we had first marched. While recrossing the field two shells from the enemy's battery passed through our ranks between the files without doing any injury—one exploding at some distance from us, the other exploding very near us just after passing through our ranks. We were now ordered to cross a wood, the undergrowth of which was quite thin and sparse. Beyond this wood in an open old field on quite an elevated piece of ground was stationed a battery of the enemy, which occasionally sent a shell crashing through the piece of woods through which we were now advancing. On nearing the edge of this field, we were halted and skirmishers deployed in our front. Company F, our left-flank company, armed with rifles, having been sent out the night before on picket, and being still behind, Company E, our right-flank company, armed with rifles, and Company D, muskets, were thrown out as skirmishers. After a few shots exchanged the enemy's line retired.

Our companies having again taken their places we again advanced. Their battery now commenced a regular fire with grape, at the same time continuing to throw shells around and above us, cutting down tops of trees, limbs, &c., among us. We advanced steadily, gained the field, and continued on 75 or 100 paces in the field. Seeing that the regiments of our brigade on our left did not advance into the field, we halted, and were ordered by Captain Phillips, commanding, to lie down. We obeyed the order, at the same time directing our fire upon the battery, which continued to send its grape and canister among us, killing several and wounding many. We remained thus until we had fired, I presume, a dozen or more rounds, when Captain Phillips, seeing that our line did not advance, and deeming it prudent to fall back into the edge of the woods and align our regiment on the other regiments of the brigade, gave the order to that effect. Just at that time he received a wound from a ball striking him on the hip. He consequently turned over the command to myself, being the officer next in rank present.

At this time our line here seemed to have been repulsed and was falling back. I, however, on entering the woods, endeavored to rally the regiment, but as all seemed falling back my attempts were vain, as I succeeded in rallying only a part of the regiment. We did not properly rally till we had crossed the woods and reached a small field beyond. We were now withdrawn some distance, stacked our arms, and remained so for several hours. When we were again called it was evening. We were then marched to an old field bordering the Chickamauga Creek, our line being now formed perpendicular to our position of the morning. Here in the edge of the old field farthest from the creek we hastily formed a slight breastwork of rails piled together. In breathless anxiety we now awaited the approach of the enemy, whom we could hear yelling furiously as they drove in our foremost line. The line having fallen back and formed again just in our front, a general movement forward was made. We pressed forward, hopeful and confident of success and victory. They gave way before us and fled in disorder and confusion, leaving us in possession of the entire field and the wounded of both sides. Darkness now closed the scene, and we peacefully slept in bivouac

that night within a very short distance of where we had stood before the galling fire of the enemy's battery on the morning of the same day.

The casualties* of the regiment are as follows: Killed, 11; wounded, 59; missing, 6.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. CONE,

Captain, Comdg. Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

Captain WHITEHEAD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 320.

Report of Capt. James T. Weaver, Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH N. C., REGT., STOVALL'S BRIG.,

September 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment in the recent battles of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th:

On Saturday, the 19th, the regiment was in line of battle all day, but was not engaged until about sundown that evening. Our brigade was moved in a new direction and occupied a position on or near the battle-field of Saturday.

On Sunday morning, the 20th instant, our brigade was formed in the following order: First and Third Florida on the right; Sixtieth North Carolina in the center, and the Forty-seventh Georgia on the left, the Fourth Florida being held in reserve and as a support for the skirmishers. All necessary dispositions having been made, about 9 o'clock we were ordered to move forward until we met the enemy. After advancing about 400 yards we received a fire of musketry from the front, at which time 2 of the lieutenants belonging to this regiment were so severely wounded that they had to be carried from the field. At this juncture we were ordered to charge, which was done in gallant style, and meeting but feeble resistance we crossed the Chattanooga road and advanced beyond that point about 200 yards, where we were halted. We here captured a prisoner, who stated that we were in rear of their original line about 250 yards. Heavy firing being heard to the left, we were ordered to that point. We changed front by filing to the right, and facing by the rear rank were hurriedly marched in the direction of said fire. Having approached to within 400 yards of enemy's line, we received a heavy fire from the front, and from there advanced through a brisk fire to within 200 yards of the enemy's line, where we were halted and returned the enemy's fire. At this place and time Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, commanding regiment, was wounded and left the field. After a sharp engagement for twenty minutes, the Florida regiment on our left was forced back by what I have understood to have been a flank movement of the enemy on their left, of which movement I was ignorant, and held my men firm. However, in a short time the Forty-seventh Georgia, being hotly pressed on my right, was forced

* Nominal list omitted.

to retire, which left me no alternative but to withdraw my men or be captured. I retired out of range, rallied the regiment, and held it steady until relieved by a staff officer and carried to where the balance of the brigade had formed, still in the rear.

Up to this time my loss was 8 men killed, 6 officers wounded, and 30 enlisted men wounded, 16 enlisted men missing; total loss, 60.

From this time we were comparatively inactive until the last and final charge, which decided the fate of the day, and in which my regiment participated with as much enthusiasm as could be, notwithstanding the regiment had had no rations for two days. This last charge was attended with no casualties.

Allow me here to say that the officers and men composing this regiment acted throughout the day in a way entirely satisfactory to their commander, and my thanks are especially due Captain Whitehead for the efficient services rendered me on the field. I would respectfully call attention to his brave and gallant conduct during the whole engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. WEAVER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. J. P. C. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 321.

Report of Maj. Gen. William H. T. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 18, 1863.

COLONEL: The reports of the commanding officers of brigades and divisions having been received, I hasten to forward them to headquarters, together with my own report as commander of the Reserve Corps.

On October [September] 18, I was ordered by the commanding general to cross the Chickamauga at Alexander's Bridge if practicable. If not, to cross at Byram's Ford, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below. Before reaching the bridge I was informed that I would have to fight for it, as it was held by the enemy. General Liddell, commanding division, was ordered to advance with Walthall's and Govan's brigades (Colonel Govan commanded General Liddell's brigade). General Walthall advanced upon the bridge and became engaged with the enemy, and after a sharp and short encounter took the bridge, which was torn up by the enemy, making it necessary for the command to cross at Byram's Ford. Colonel Govan's skirmishers were also engaged. Ector's and Wilson's brigades were held in reserve and not engaged. Byram's Ford was crossed at night by the troops, but the ordnance wagons, in consequence of the rocky and uneven nature of the ford, were not crossed until morning. Colonel Wilson's brigade was left to guard the wagons, and the rest of the command bivouacked about a mile from the ford. I received an order that night to report to General Hood's command.

Early in the morning General Forrest asked for a brigade of infantry, and the commanding general (General Bragg) directed me to order a brigade to report to him. Shortly afterward, hearing firing, I remarked to the commanding general (General Bragg) that I thought Wilson's brigade was engaged, and that I would hasten to it. He directed me to attack with all the force I had. (General Liddell labors under a misapprehension in the first part of his report when he speaks of my sending for orders and making a reconnaissance. I had been on the field before I saw General Liddell, and had received orders from the commanding general, as I state in my report, before I went on the field, and was satisfied of the large force of the enemy and sent for re-enforcements before I met him. When I did meet him we had some conversation about the force, &c., which I do not remember. He is mistaken in regard to time.) On reaching the ground I found that Wilson's and Ector's brigades (Ector having also been taken by Forrest without any authority from me) were heavily pressed, and from the greatly superior numbers of the enemy were compelled to fall back.

I refer you to Colonel Wilson's report for the part his brigade took in the action. General Ector is absent, his brigade having been ordered to Mississippi, and I have no report from him, but his brigade acted with the greatest gallantry. I ordered Liddell's division up as soon as I reached the ground, and they came up as quickly as possible, formed in line of battle, and moved up in gallant style and attacked the enemy. I refer you to General Liddell's report and to General Walthall's and Colonel Govan's for particulars. This division, too, after a desperate and gallant struggle, had to fall back.

Discovering, on my arrival on the ground, that my command had encountered a heavy force, I sent immediately back to the commanding general for re-enforcements. About 1 o'clock General Cheatham came up and was informed by me where his division was needed. I refer you to his own report for his part in the action.

About 5 p. m. (I had no watch, but this was about the time) General Polk came up and took command, and my command acted under his orders. I am satisfied that there were more than Thomas' corps engaged, and all Northern accounts state that parts of Crittenden's and McCook's were engaged.

The unequal contest of four brigades against such overwhelming odds is unparalleled in this revolution, and the troops deserve immortal honor for the part borne in the action. Only soldiers fighting for all that is dear to freemen could attack, be driven, rally and attack again such superior forces. Two lines of battle of the enemy were broken in the first attack by Wilson, and when he was compelled to retire from the front of the breastworks which the enemy had fallen behind, the fight was taken up by Liddell's division and the enemy's lines broken again, when he again took refuge behind his breastworks and Liddell was compelled to fall back. The troops were rapidly formed again, and the unequal contest was carried on from between 9 and 10 a. m. by my command until about 1.30 p. m., when, as I have said, Cheatham's division came up.

In the afternoon, at about 5, my command was ordered by General Polk to support Cleburne. General P[olk] will doubtless report what then happened.

I was directed Saturday night by General Polk (to whom I was ordered to report) to hold my Reserve Corps in readiness to support an attack upon the enemy which would take place at daylight, and

to support Cheatham's division. I was on the ground at daylight ready for the attack. The attack was not made at that time, and between about 9 and 10 I was ordered, instead of supporting Cheatham, to support Hill's corps (a part of the right wing), commanded by Polk, to form my reserve so as to *échelon* Breckinridge, who was on the right of Hill's corps. Before I got into my position, and while marching by the flank to gain the ground to the right, I was sent for by General Hill to [go to] his support. General Polk was with my command when I received the order. I marched rapidly forward in line of battle, part of the time in double-quick, and reported to General Hill. General Polk was with me. General Hill informed me on my arrival that he wanted a brigade. I told him there was one immediately behind him. He remarked he wanted Gist's brigade. I informed him that it was to the left and had just come up. (General Gist had a few minutes before been put in command by me of General Ector's and Colonel Wilson's brigades, and Colonel Colquitt had command of Gist's brigade.) He ordered General Gist's brigade immediately into the fight in rear of Breckinridge, a part of whose division had fallen back and the whole of which was hard pressed. I refer you to General Gist's report for the performance of his command.

General Walthall was detached to the left to the support of Brigadier-General Polk by Hill or Polk. My command being thus disposed of, brigades being sent in to take the places of divisions, my only occupation was to help form the detached portions of my command as they came out from a position I felt certain they would have to leave when they were sent in. My division commanders received their orders direct from General Hill, and I refer you to their reports. Breckinridge's division having fallen back, General Hill having reported Cleburne's division on Breckinridge's left routed, my Reserve Corps having fallen back in the detachments in which they were sent in, and a column having been observed marching down the Chattanooga road on our right, I was compelled to insist on having something to do with my own command.

With our right flank exposed to their advancing column, and the reported gap that the withdrawal of Cleburne had made on our left, I was in favor of forming the command in a strong position about 150 or 200 yards in rear of us until we ascertained positively the condition of our flanks, and then make the best disposition of the combined force and strike the enemy to the best advantage. General Hill, differing with me, ordered his lines of battle one at right angle to the other, General Breckinridge's being at right angle to mine, he facing northward to oppose the force then coming from Chattanooga, and I facing westward toward the enemy we had been fighting. We were in this position when one of General Polk's aides rode up and told General Hill that General Polk had directed him to order General Hill peremptorily to advance immediately on the enemy. General Gist was then ordered by me to move his division in the direction of the enemy, and General Liddell's division was ordered on his right; Generals Breckinridge and Cheatham were in rear and on General Gist's left. The command marched forward. I refer you to Generals Gist's and Liddell's reports for the result. My command bivouacked on the battle-field and the enemy retreated in the direction of Chattanooga.

I owe it to myself and to the gallant command under me to state

that when I reported to General Hill, had he permitted me to fight my Reserve Corps according to my own judgment, and had not disintegrated it, as he did, by sending it in by detachments, I would have formed my five batteries on the left flank of the enemy, toward the Chattanooga road, and opened fire upon the enemy's flanks, and would have either pushed them forward, supported by infantry, or have marched past them with my combined force; and I feel satisfied that the enemy's left would have been carried much easier than it was, and many a gallant man been saved, and his retreat intercepted.

I refer the commanding general to the reports of the division and brigade commanders for the conduct of their officers on the field.

In the three days' fighting I had the honor to command the gallant Reserve Corps, I witnessed nothing but a heroism that was worthy of men battling for their freedom.

To the division and brigade commanders—General Gist (commanding division composed of Generals Gist's and Ector's and Colonel Wilson's brigades), and General Liddell (commanding division composed of General Walthall's and Colonel Govan's brigades)—I have only to say that the brigadier-generals fought with a gallantry that entitles them to division commands, and the colonels commanding brigades with an obstinacy and courage that entitle them to the rank of brigadier-general. The conduct of colonels, commanders of batteries, line officers, and privates is recorded by their respective commanders.

I may be permitted in my own division, which was commanded on Sunday by General Gist, to state that Colonel Wilson, who commanded a brigade on both Saturday and Sunday, and acted with great distinction, and who is the oldest colonel from Georgia, is entitled, from long service with the brigade and from gallant conduct, to the command of the Georgia brigade he now commands in the capacity of brigadier-general, and that the gallant Stevens, of Gist's brigade, who was severely wounded, from what I know of his capacity as an officer, from his gallantry on the field, and from his devotion to the cause, would grace any position that might be conferred.

To my staff—Capt. J. B. Cumming, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. S. H. Crump, assistant inspector-general; Lieutenants Lamar and Kenan, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant Magruder, ordnance officer (who was on the field with me), and Capt. M. H. Talbot, volunteer aide—I am indebted for distinguished and gallant service on the field, and [also] to Captain Troup, assistant adjutant-general, who was dangerously wounded while carrying an order in the thickest of the fight. From the character of the fighting on both Saturday and Sunday they were greatly exposed, and bore themselves as became gentlemen and soldiers fighting for all that is dear.

For the gallant dead we can but mourn. The noble, brave, and chivalrous Colquitt, who fell in command of Gist's brigade, was a soldier, a gentleman, a Christian, and a friend. I hope I will be excused for paying in my report a tribute to his worth.

A map* of the field and a list of casualties will accompany this report.

Gregg's brigade, which now forms a part of Walker's division, reported during the battle to Major-General Hood, whose official re-

* See p. 242a.

port will doubtless give an account of its operations. I am proud to hear it behaved with great gallantry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. T. WALKER,

Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT;

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of Casualties in Walker's Reserve Corps, Army of Tennessee, from September 18 to 20, 1863, inclusive, in the battle of Chickamauga Creek.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
WALKER'S DIVISION.				
Gist's brigade.....	49	251	36	336
Wilson's brigade.....	99	436	80	615
Ector's brigade.....	59	239	188	536
Total.....	207	916	254	1,477
LIDDELL'S DIVISION.				
Liddell's brigade.....	73	502	268	858
Walthall's brigade.....	61	531	196	788
Total.....	134	1,033	479	1,646
Grand total.....	341	1,949	733	3,123

CASUALTIES AMONG THE FIELD OFFICERS.

Command.	In action.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gist's brigade.....	7	1	3	.....
Wilson's brigade.....	9	1	7	.....
Ector's brigade.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Liddell's brigade.....	7	1	1	.....
Walthall's brigade.....	10	.....	6	1
Total.....	38	3	19	1

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Field return of Reserve Corps, Army of Tennessee, commanded by Major-General Walker, for September 21, 1863.

Command.	Total.	Aggregate.
Liddell's division.....	1,325	1,498
Gist's division.....	1,765	1,913
Total.....	3,090	3,411

JOS. B. CUMMING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Palmer's battalion of artillery, Walker's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	6-pounder bronze.	3-inch rifles.	12-pounder howitzers.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Bledsoe's ^a .....	.....	2	2	125	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Martin's ^b	2	.....	4	112	3	.....	4	3	3
Total	2	2	6	237	4	.....	5	3	3

^a Exchanged two howitzers and two 3-inch rifles for four 3-inch rifles.

^b Had three guns disabled. The poles of two were broken and the other had a wheel shot to pieces. The other battery [Ferguson's] did not get up for the fight.

No. 322.

Report of Brig. Gen. States R. Gist, C. S. Army, commanding Walker's division.

HEADQUARTERS GIST'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of the troops under my command in the battle of Chickamauga on Sunday, September 20, last:

Being ordered with my brigade—consisting of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, Col. P. H. Colquitt commanding; the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. C. H. Stevens commanding; the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. James McCullough commanding; the Eighth Georgia Battalion of Volunteers, Lieut. Col. L. Napier commanding, and Ferguson's light battery, Lieutenant Beauregard commanding—to Rome, Ga., upon detached service, I did not engage in the affairs of September 18 and 19 with the other troops of the Reserve Corps of Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

On the afternoon of Thursday, September 17, I received orders from the general commanding to report with my brigade at Ringgold, Ga., and was further informed that transportation by rail would be afforded me.

I left Rome the next morning upon the arrival of the trains with the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, Eighth Georgia Battalion, three companies of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, and Ferguson's battery, there not being cars sufficient for the remainder of the command. Upon reaching Kingston I urged the transportation agent to send forward additional cars for that portion of the brigade still at Rome, and he assured me that he would do so promptly. I subsequently telegraphed him from Ringgold to hasten on the rest of the command. The result was that the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers and my battery did not join me until the morning of September 23, three days after the battle.

Upon arriving at the terminus of the railroad (Catoosa wood station) on the morning of the 19th, I rode forward to Ringgold for orders and to obtain wagons for my reserve ammunition, my own train being left with the division upon my departure for Rome. In a few hours I received orders from the general commanding to guard and convey to the army a large ordnance train that would be formed and reported to me. This train was not reported until near 10 p. m. With the train in charge, having procured a reliable guide in the person of Dr. Evans, of Ringgold, I reached Alexander's Bridge (at which point I was directed to cross Chickamauga Creek, if possible), about sunrise upon the morning of the 20th, after a most fatiguing march during the entire night. I reported my arrival with the train to army headquarters, and, being relieved of further charge of it, was directed to march forward to a point about a mile distant from the bridge, and there awaited further orders.

After remaining at this position some twenty minutes, I was ordered by a staff officer of the general commanding to move forward, reporting to Lieutenant-General Polk, and join Major-General Walker's corps. Being at the same time placed under the guidance of a staff officer of General Polk, he turned over the direction of my command to a second officer of the same staff, and he to a third officer. With considerable difficulty, and after marching for some time, I reached the division to which I was attached. Upon reporting my command (at this time numbering only 980, aggregate) I was ordered by Major-General Walker to at once assume command of the division, consisting of Brigadier-General Ector's, Colonel Wilson's, and my own brigade, the brigades of Ector and Wilson, numbering about 500 each, having suffered heavy losses in the engagement on the previous day. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill was present when I reported to Generals Polk and Walker, and as I was turning off to assume command of the division requested Major-General Walker to send a brigade to the support of Major-General Breckinridge's division, which was hotly engaged in our front and upon our left. Major-General Walker indicated one of General Liddell's brigades, near by. General Hill asked for Gist's brigade, saying he had heard of that brigade. General Walker remarked that "Gist's brigade is just coming up," and directed me to report to General Hill. I did so. The brigade being now under command of Col. P. H. Colquitt, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, he at once reported and received his instructions from General Hill. General Walker then directed me to report the other two brigades also to General Hill, which was promptly done. Colonel Colquitt, having his instructions from General Hill, advanced his command in the direction indicated, being cautioned that he was to support General Breckinridge, two of whose brigades were reported in his immediate front. I was afterward directed by General Hill to follow up and support the advance of the First Brigade with the brigades of Ector and Wilson. Colonel Colquitt, upon advancing a few hundred yards in the woods before him, found himself in the presence of the enemy, strongly posted and massed behind a breast-work of logs, the troops reported in his front having retired before the galling fire of the enemy. The direction taken by Colonel Colquitt was too far to the right, and the left regiment (Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers) only came directly upon the enemy's lines, which were so disposed by a salient as to rake the entire front of the brigade as it came forward with a severe and destructive enfilading fire. The brigade could not have changed direction, as the

position of the enemy was not discovered by Colonel Colquitt until the left was within a short distance of the breastworks. The right, however, changed front sufficiently to become directly engaged. Colonel Colquitt did not reconnoiter the position, as he was instructed that our troops were in his front.

The enemy now poured forth a most destructive and well-aimed fire upon the entire line, and though it wavered and recoiled under the shock, yet, by the exertions of the gallant Colquitt, nobly seconded by Colonels Stevens, Capers, and other brave and true officers, order was promptly restored, and for some twenty-five minutes the terrific fire was withstood and returned with marked effect by the gallant little band.

It was here that the lamented Colquitt fell mortally wounded while cheering on his command, and in quick succession the iron-nerved Stevens and the intrepid Capers were seriously wounded, and many others who deserve to live in their country's memory yielded up their life's blood. One-third of the gallant command was either killed or wounded. Reeling under the storm of bullets, having lost all but 2 of their field officers, the brigade fell back fighting to the position from which they advanced. The brigades of Ector and Wilson kept up their fire from the cover (the enemy did not venture beyond their works, so severely had they suffered) until I was directed by General Hill to withdraw them to the positions they occupied before advancing and reform my whole line in rear of the batteries some few hundred yards distant from the enemy's position. This order was gallantly extended [executed] under a heavy fire by Capt. M. P. King, my assistant adjutant-general.

Our lines being re-established, we remained in position until about 4 p. m., when a general advance was ordered. Maj. A. M. Speer, with seven companies of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, having come up, my own brigade, now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, was increased to some 1,400 men and officers. I was directed by Major-General Walker to support the advance of General Liddell's division. Upon reaching the Chattanooga road, General Liddell found his command exposed to a heavy fire upon both flanks and fell back to my rear. The gallant Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, occupying the right of the brigade, eager to avenge their beloved colonel, the brave Captain Cooper, and other true officers of the regiment, with a loud cheer, led by their brave major, charged through the wood before them, driving the enemy and capturing some 40 prisoners. The remainder of the brigade followed up handsomely the advance upon the left. Upon reaching the Chattanooga road, the force of the enemy that engaged and fired upon the flanks of General Liddell's division had retired from view, and not being aware of any support upon my right, I at once halted the command, threw out skirmishers to my front and upon my right flank, and sent information of my position to Major-General Walker. The brigades of General Ector and Colonel Wilson advancing, took up positions to the left of the First Brigade without encountering any serious opposition. Not receiving any further orders and night being nearly upon us, we bivouacked upon the field of victory. General Liddell, whose command was promptly reformed, came up and took position on my right. The firing ceased, loud cheers went up to heaven, and the grandest, most important battle of the war was fought and won.

I would respectfully refer the major-general commanding to the

reports of Brigadier-General Ector* and Colonel Wilson for particulars in relation to their respective commands, and acknowledge my indebtedness to them for judicious and efficient support.

To Maj. B. Burgh Smith, brigade inspector; Capt. M. P. King, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. L. M. Butler and J. C. Habersham, aides-de-camp, of my staff, I am under great obligations for valuable assistance in reforming commands, extending orders under heavy fires, and other efficient service.

Maj. J. S. Green, brigade quartermaster; Capt. J. A. Bowie, acting brigade commissary, and Lieut. J. M. Hunt, acting brigade ordnance officer, were at their posts and in efficient discharge of their respective duties.

I would recommend to the favorable notice of the general commanding the distinguished gallantry of Col. C. H. Stevens, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, who, besides being severely wounded, had 2 horses killed under him.

I have the honor to inclose a report* of those officers and men from my own brigade represented by their commanding officers as having conducted themselves meritoriously upon the field of battle.

I cannot close my report without expressing my satisfaction at the conduct and efficiency of the officers, and my admiration for the brave and soldierly bearing of the men of the division which I had the honor to command in the battle of Chickamauga. Their rolls of killed and wounded testify to the place which they occupied in the picture.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. GIST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. Jos. B. CUMMING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 323.

Report of Col. Claudius C. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WILSON'S BRIGADE,
Mission Ridge, October 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: It was not until 1 o'clock on Friday night, the 18th instant [ultimo], that my brigade succeeded in crossing Shallow Ford, on the Chickamauga River, the road having been blocked up by the wagons and artillery trains of the brigades and divisions which preceded us on the march. We bivouacked on the west side of the river that night prepared to follow our division on the next day's march.

The ordnance train of the division not having succeeded in crossing Friday night, I was directed by special order from division headquarters to remain with the train, holding my brigade as a guard until it had crossed, and then to rejoin the division. I immediately detached the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment and sent it to the ford as a guard to that portion of the train that had not crossed, and to fur-

* Not found.

† Nominal lists of casualties not found. A tabular statement of losses in the Twenty-fourth South Carolina shows 5 officers and 38 men killed, 10 officers and 104 men wounded, 1 officer and 11 men captured, a total of 169.

nish fatigue parties to help forward disabled or stalled wagons, having first reconnoitered the position and thrown out two companies on each road leading to the ford to guard against surprise by the enemy.

About 9 a. m. the whole train had crossed and was put in motion, with the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment and a section of the battery ahead as an advance guard and the rest of the brigade in rear. In this order we had marched about 2 miles from the ford to the intersection of the road from Alexander's Bridge with the road to Lee and Gordon's Mills, when I received from one of General Forrest's staff an order from division headquarters directing me to go with General Forrest and obey his orders. The train was thereupon sent forward alone, and the brigade filed to the right on the Alexander's Bridge road, conducted by the staff officer who had brought me the order. One company, however, of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, which had been thrown out as skirmishers from the ford, had not yet overtaken the regiment, and did not until the fight was over, but fell in on the left of General Ector's brigade and behaved gallantly, as I am informed, during the engagement of that day. This was Company B, Capt. R. M. Hitch.

Riding forward with General Forrest he informed me that the enemy in considerable force were engaging his cavalry to the right and front of my position, and he directed me to select a position and form line of battle on the left of the road. I formed my line on the ridge of the long hill, which from the northeast overlooks and commands the plain where our first encounter with the enemy took place, posting the artillery by sections on the most elevated positions and opposite to the intervals between regiments. We had not remained in this position long when an order from General Forrest informed me that the enemy were pressing him sorely in front and directed me to move up on his left. This order was promptly executed, the brigade moving off by the right flank, and, filing up the Alexander's Bridge road about three-eighths of a mile, was formed forward into line. The line was scarcely formed when firing commenced on the left. The order was given to move forward at once, and the line stepped off with the enthusiasm of high hope and patriotic determination, and the precision and accuracy which only disciplined and instructed troops can attain. The enemy's skirmishers were encountered at once and driven in on their first line, which opened upon us a terrific fire. Steadily the line moved forward and poured into the enemy's ranks a well-directed fire, which very soon caused his line to break and flee from the field in confusion, leaving dead and wounded covering the field over which we marched. The command still pressed forward on the retreating foe and soon encountered a second line of battle, which seemed to have been drawn up 300 or 400 yards in rear of the first. Then again the contest was renewed with great energy and the position disputed with stubborn resolve. The firing at this point was terrific, and many brave officers and men fell while gallantly discharging their duties. For a time our line wavered, and the overwhelming force of the enemy seemed determined to drive us from the field. Rallying from the shock of this new encounter, our line again moved forward with determination and energy, and finally succeeded in driving back the enemy's second line in confusion to his breastworks, which had been erected of fallen trees about 400 yards in rear of his second line. At this time an order from General Forrest directed me not to press the enemy farther; but in the mean-

time our line had come within range of the breastworks, from which a constant and galling fire was poured into our ranks and a heavy force was moving around our left flank. I at once dispatched one of my staff to General Ector, who I knew was at a short distance in our rear, with a request that he would move up on my left; but before my messenger reached him, General Forrest had ordered his brigade to the right, a position held up to that time by the cavalry.

In the meantime, the enemy, having turned my left, poured an enfilading fire into our thinned ranks and compelled the whole left of the line to fall back, including the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, which occupied the center. Observing this movement and pressed by a galling fire in front, the right of the line (made up of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiments) began slowly to fall back. This movement having been promptly arrested, I passed toward the left with a view of rallying the rest of the brigade, and succeeded in restoring some order to the thinned ranks of the Thirtieth Georgia, when I discovered the enemy still pressing around the left toward an open field through which our line had advanced. I thereupon directed Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, then commanding the Thirtieth Georgia, to fall back a little farther to a wood on the left of the road, intending to reform on it. While this was being done General Ector's brigade went in on the right of my line, and the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiments went with this brigade again into the action and remained with it during the fight of that brigade, and the sharpshooters and Louisiana battalion were rallied and reformed in rear of other troops of our division, which at this time had come up to our relief. Having been reformed and our cartridge boxes replenished, the brigade took up its position again, and remained on the battle-field that night and moved with the division next day.

During the action of this day (Sunday), the 20th instant [ultimo], it was not our fortune to be much engaged. Our ranks had been much reduced, and we mustered not over 450 aggregate.

About 12 m., the right of our line having advanced some distance, we engaged the enemy in a thick wood about half a mile from the Chattanooga road in connection with General Gist's brigade, which was in front of us, and General Ector's, which was in our rear. At this time the three brigades were occupying the same line nearly, and this arrangement necessarily resulted in some confusion. After a very unsatisfactory fight, lasting probably forty-five minutes, and in which we lost some valuable officers and a few men, we were ordered to fall back and reform. This was accomplished, the line falling back a few hundred yards, where we remained until about 5 p. m., when the line was reformed, with General Gist's brigade on the right, General Ector's on the left, and mine in the center, the division being under the command of General Gist, and advanced to the last charge, meeting, however, no enemy, and having the satisfaction of taking up our bivouac upon the field from which our enemy had been driven in confusion.

This brigade entered the fight with an effective force of 1,200 men, and lost during the two days' fighting 99 killed, 426 wounded, and 80 missing. Of the number missing many were wounded and fell into the enemy's hands, but were recaptured with the field hospital he had established near the battle-field. Of the number wounded several have since died, among them Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams, commanding the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment, a brave and gal-

lant officer, to whom much praise is due for his conduct on the field. He fell at his post and in the efficient discharge of his duties.

A list of killed and wounded officers having been furnished, I deem it unnecessary to embody it in this report. I may be permitted to say, however, that among them were numbered the bravest, the truest, and the best.

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to draw distinctions. I know of no instance in which any officer shrunk from the discharge of his duty, and in mentioning a few who fell under my own observation, I do not mean to disparage those who did not.

I notice as worthy of commendation the cases of Capts. A. W. and A. H. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and Captain Spencer, of the Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment; Lieuts. Alfred Bryan and N. B. Sadler, First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, who, notwithstanding they were wounded, remained with their commands through the fight and discharged their duties to the end.

I respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding to the cases of my acting assistant inspector-general (First Lieut. Robert Wayne) and my acting assistant adjutant-general (First Lieut. R. E. Lester). The first was seriously wounded in the leg while in the discharge of his duties, and Lieutenant Lester was wounded in the head and abdomen, under the same circumstances, and had 2 horses killed under him. They were both conspicuous in the fight, riding fearlessly along the line in the thickest of it, distributing orders, rallying the men when broken, and setting an example to all of courage and devotion, and of a cool and intelligent discharge of duty under the most trying circumstances worthy of all commendation. I acknowledge myself greatly indebted to them, and respectfully ask their promotion to the rank of captain in the departments in which they are serving.

I also take great pleasure in noticing the case of First Lieut. G. R. McRae, adjutant Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment, who was conspicuous in the fight, encouraging his men and rallying them when broken, and who, being left senior officer after the first engagement, assumed command of the broken remnants and gallantly led them in again on the left of General Ector's brigade.

During the first day's fight many prisoners were taken, but they were turned over at once and no account kept of them, and many were sent to the rear without a guard, not having men to spare for this purpose. One section of my battery alone was able to get into position, and did some service. The enemy had no artillery in our front, and we took no pieces. The field was not such as to render artillery useful.

In addition to the officers above named, who, being wounded, remained on the field, I will add the name of First Lieut. A. H. Harrell, Company H, Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment.

About 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Private Thomas Henderson, Company A, Fourth Louisiana Battalion, was captured by the enemy, he being in advance of his battalion, but, when the rout of the enemy commenced, made his escape from his guard, and seizing a rifle, on his return to our lines, captured and brought in 6 of the enemy as prisoners, delivering them to the guard of Brigadier-General Bate.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WILSON,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. Jos. B. CUMMING, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 324.

Report of Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S AND LOWREY'S BRIGADES,
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Before Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the action of my division, consisting of Walthall's and Govan's brigades, and constituting a portion of the reserve, at the battle of Chickamauga:

About 2 p. m. on Friday, September 18, I was ordered by Major-General Walker to take Alexander's Bridge, across the Chickamauga. The reconnaissance I made was a very hasty and imperfect one, and relying chiefly upon the information obtained from General Pegram, I instructed Brigadier-General Walthall, of my division, to make an attack upon the enemy, in possession of the bridge. This was promptly executed, and in three-quarters of an hour we had it in possession. The force in our front consisted of Wilder's mounted infantry, from whom were captured a half dozen or more breech-loading rifles.

Our loss was 105 in killed and wounded, and I can only account for this disproportion from the efficiency of this new weapon, our attack having been made through thick woods and cedar underbrush, rendering the artillery of the enemy that was used on the occasion comparatively harmless.

The bridge having been torn up, prevented our crossing at that point, and making a *détour* of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward we effected a crossing at Byram's Ford, continuing thence our movement to a position nearly one-half mile in front of Alexander's Bridge, where we bivouacked for the night on the same ground occupied by a portion of the enemy in our attack on the bridge.

The next morning (the 19th), about daylight, we continued our movement in the same direction (toward Lee and Gordon's Mills), for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, where we halted for further instructions.

About 8 o'clock the firing of General Forrest's cavalry and Ector's and Wilson's brigades became very heavy in the rear of the direction we were taking and on the right of our intended line of battle. The country around was mostly oak woodland, and in places thick underbrush.

About 11 o'clock Major-General Walker asked me to go with him on a reconnaissance to know what the demonstration meant then being made on our right. After proceeding northward $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we found the enemy pressing back General Ector's and Colonel Wilson's brigades, the latter more or less in confusion, and other evidences of attack, making it apparent that a heavy force was bearing down upon us. I replied to General Walker's inquiry as to what I thought of it, "that I was satisfied a corps of the enemy was about being thrown forward to turn our right wing, which it was absolutely necessary for us to meet promptly with heavy re-enforcements." He agreed with me in this opinion and immediately wrote the same to General Bragg. At the same time orders were received by him from General Bragg to attack the enemy immediately with all his force, upon which he instructed me to bring up my force to the relief of the two brigades already mentioned, and to retard, if possible, the farther progress of the enemy.

As soon as my command could reach the place I formed the line facing northward, General Walthall on the right, Colonel Govan on the left, and at once moved forward to the attack (12.15 p. m.), cautioning Colonel Govan to look well to his left, as I apprehended that wing would strike the enemy first, although he was not then visible on account of the thick undergrowth. In a few minutes we became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery, and pressing forward with a shout we captured all the artillery in our immediate front, with many prisoners of the Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first U. S. Regulars and Fourth Kentucky. I ordered the artillery to be taken to the rear as rapidly as possible, but so many horses had been killed that it was very difficult to secure the pieces.

We had now broken through two lines of the enemy immediately in our front, and were just engaging the third when it was discovered that their extended lines were overlapping and flanking us right and left, upon which it became necessary to retire rapidly by a flank movement to the right, to avoid destruction or capture. After reaching the next hill in rear of us, we found General Cheatham's division taking position, having just come up a little too late to our support in action. It was now perfectly clear that we had been opposed to an entire corps of the enemy (General Thomas'), to drive back which General Cheatham's division soon after proved to be insufficient.

My command now having been reformed and rested for a short time, I was ordered to the extreme right of General Cheatham's line, forming an obtuse angle with it, upon reaching which position, I moved forward to the attack a second time in line nearly at right angle to that assumed by me in the first attack, Colonel Govan now on the right and General Walthall on the left. The latter, finding the enemy well posted and in very strong force, after a contest of half an hour, was compelled to withdraw about 200 yards, the left regiment of Colonel Govan's brigade falling back with him.

The right of Colonel Govan's brigade had captured several pieces of artillery from the enemy, which seemed lightly supported, and while endeavoring to secure them was fired upon through mistake by a Confederate battery from the rear, the position of the line in the underbrush having concealed it from view, thus causing the mistake. This unlucky accident caused him to retire to the same line with General Walthall, without accomplishing his object.

In this last attack we fought over a portion of the ground on the left that we had contended for in the first engagement, the enemy having pushed up and occupied two-thirds of it.

It was now within an hour of sunset, when General Cleburne's division came up in my rear, as General Cheatham's had done in the first fight, and, forming his line of three brigades parallel with mine, moved forward over us upon the enemy, engaging him about 200 yards from my front. This attack being sudden and unexpected, the enemy gave way for a distance of half a mile or more, when both parties ceased firing for the night.

It now being dark, we bivouacked where we were, and next morning about 6 o'clock, in obedience to orders received from General Walker, I moved my command, with General Ector's brigade, about 1½ miles to the right on the prolongation and in support of General Breckinridge's right. After arriving there I was ordered to move

forward to the attack in place of General Breckinridge's division, which had been repulsed in its attack on the enemy's left flank and rear. Here, at the order of Lieutenant-General Polk, General Walthall's brigade was detached from me and moved to the left of General Gist's brigade, which was then making a direct attack on the left of the enemy's line near his breastworks. At the same time an order was given me by General Hill to take Colonel Govan's brigade and move on the Chattanooga road and engage the enemy in his rear. This was about 11 o'clock. After moving forward a short distance, I ordered Colonel Govan to change direction to the left, which he did, finding the enemy in some woods after passing a small field, and pushing him back to the open ground in rear of the left of his fortifications. This was about half a mile in advance of Gist's brigade, and on the Chattanooga road, cut off from all connection with any of our forces. After a severe engagement, in which the enemy gave way opposite the right and pressed forward in large force on the left of the brigade, thus apparently designing to cut him off, Colonel Govan was forced to retire rapidly to avoid destruction.

For the part taken by General Walthall after he was detached from me I refer to his report. On reaching the cover of the timber by a circuitous *détour* to the right, the brigade was halted and reformed, and soon afterward was joined by General Walthall's command from the left of Gist's. We were ordered now to remain in line awaiting further orders.

About 6 p. m. Lieutenant-General Hill ordered me to move straight forward and occupy the Chattanooga road. I requested General Hill to support me on the left, as I was satisfied, from personal observation during Colonel Govan's attack, that I would be enfiladed. This he said he would give me, and I moved off at once. The line had passed some little distance beyond the Chattanooga road, meeting with little or no resistance to that point, when, as expected, it was enfiladed by batteries on both flanks, while a battery in front played upon it across a waste field. I immediately placed seven pieces of artillery on a high point on the right of General Walthall's brigade, which held the right wing, to engage the enemy's batteries and draw the fire, if possible, from the infantry. My line was parallel with the enemy's works and in his rear, upon his left flank, nearly half a mile. Here I had halted and ordered the men to lie down, no enemy just then appearing in front. There was a wide, open field in front and on my left.

The enemy soon after this apparently left his works and pressed upon the rear of my left flank while his batteries enfiladed me. Soon afterward a cloud of skirmishers suddenly emerged from the woods, encircling my front and right wing. From this combination of attacks my command was forced to withdraw to avoid being captured. A part of my skirmishers were, nevertheless, captured, together with Colonel Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's brigade. The Federals had left their works at this time in retreat from the field and our whole line was moving upon them. After reforming my command I moved it to the position on the Chattanooga road near McDonald's house, where it bivouacked on the ground it was ordered to hold.

At 10 o'clock Sunday night my scouts reported that the enemy had entirely withdrawn from the field and disappeared toward Lookout Mountain.

In these five different engagements, in the space of 3 days, I lost

a great many officers and men, my loss being 162 killed, 963 wounded, and 277 missing; total, 1,404 [1,402], out of an effective total in both brigades of 3,175 before action.

The attack of the enemy being aimed at our right wing, his force was necessarily large to accomplish his object, and in every instance overpowered me with numbers. In no instance in the last two days' fight did we make an attack without being flanked by the overlapping lines of the enemy, and although forced to give way four different times, serious and heavy loss was inflicted upon the Federals in each attack, and the command always promptly rallied to renew the engagement.

In connection with Sunday evening's affair, it is proper for me to state that the force which was reported by General Forrest about 4 p. m. to Lieutenant-General Hill to be moving from the direction of Chattanooga in support of the enemy's left flank took its position in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of the waste field, in my front, supported its batteries on my right flank and front, and during the last engagement threw forward its skirmishers, which, co-operating with the attack on my left and rear, and the enfilading fires of their artillery, kept every movement of their own side in view as well as our own. This force retired with the balance of the enemy at dusk, having apparently accomplished its object of preventing our getting in his rear.

We took about 800 prisoners, nearly all of which were regulars in the U. S. Army.

Major Coolidge, of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, was killed. Captain Van Pelt, of Loomis' battery, was captured by the Eighth Arkansas and First Louisiana Infantry.

Of the pieces captured, four were secured by Govan's brigade and one by Walthall's. I refer to the reports of brigade commanders for particulars.

Colonel Featherston, of the Fifth Arkansas, was killed early in the first action. Colonel Gillespie and Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum were both wounded.

In Brigadier-General Walthall's brigade Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Twenty-ninth Mississippi; Major Pegram, Thirty-fourth Mississippi; Major Staples, Twenty-fourth Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi; Major Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi, were wounded—the last mortally.

Officers and men of both brigades behaved with unusual gallantry, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their duty to their country side by side against greater odds than they have ever hitherto met. Although no brilliant results were directly accomplished, the record for hard fighting cannot be well surpassed. In my humble opinion, it is the best evidence of good soldiers when overpowered by immense numbers on all sides to be able to rally promptly and return again and again to the contest undaunted. The enemy was held in check by the resolute bravery of my two brigades, united with the rest of General Walker's command, until sufficient support could come up to prevent our right flank from being turned by General Thomas' corps.

To my two brigade commanders—Brigadier-General Walthall and Colonel Govan—I am greatly indebted for their prompt co-operation in every movement and quick apprehension of the constantly re-

curing necessities that arise on a battle-field. I know of no more gallant soldiers, and feel honored by the command of such officers.

My staff—Capt. G. A. Williams, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. L. Bostick, aide-de-camp—behaved with their usual gallantry and need no commendation at my hands.

Lieutenant Dulin, brigade inspector, was slightly wounded in the forehead.

To my chief surgeon, Dr. McFadden, my thanks are due for his prompt attention to the wounded and their rapid removal from the field, however distant they were from the hospital he had been enabled to establish.

I would respectfully bring to notice the gallantry of Captain Fletcher, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, in repelling the sudden attempt of the enemy to capture two pieces of artillery which were unavoidably delayed in being removed from their position late in the evening of the 20th.

I thank God for permitting us to be the survivors of a great victory for our country.

Respectfully submitted.

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOS. B. CUMMING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., late of the Reserve, Army of Tenn.

No. 325.

Report of Capt. Charles Swett, Acting Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY ENCAMPMENT, LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
October 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the artillery of Liddell's division in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, and also in the affair of the 18th ultimo:

On the morning of September 17, orders were received to be in readiness for an early movement, and at 3 p. m. Liddell's division left La Fayette and moved toward the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the command reached a point on Chickamauga Creek near Alexander's Bridge, but finding it in possession of the enemy, line of battle was formed and an advance made in order to dislodge them. The enemy had but one battery, which was posted near a house on the opposite bank of the creek, and which fired upon our skirmishers, a few shots passing over the line. Fowler's battery was moved to the front and placed in position near the road and on the edge of a cultivated field, from which place a section of his guns were ordered some 300 yards farther to the front by General Liddell, but do not think he fired from the place designated. The battery under command of Lieutenant Shannon was ordered to the right of Walthall's brigade to a position commanding the one occupied by the Federal battery. After firing a few rounds the enemy disappeared, as our fire was not returned nor were they again seen at this place. The fire of our battery was ordered to cease and the command moved forward, crossing the Chicka-

mauga at Byram's Ford and encamping for the night 1 mile from that stream.

On the morning of the 19th, the command moved at an early hour and formed line of battle a mile distant from our camp of the previous night, and advanced to the support of Ector's brigade, which was then engaging the enemy. The Warren Light Artillery followed Liddell's brigade, and a portion of Fowler's battery following Walthall's, though neither battery could be brought into action in consequence of the rapid advance of the command and of the character of the ground over which we were moving. At this place a flank movement of the enemy caused the division to fall back, though Lieutenant Shannon succeeded in firing a few rounds on retreating, in order to check the enemy, but Fowler's battery could not be brought into action (though it was twice halted by myself for that purpose), as the enemy would have surrounded and captured the guns had they been unlimbered. From this position the division moved to the right near a mile distant, and formed line perpendicular to the formation of the morning. From this point the command advanced with the Warren Light Artillery on the right of Liddell's brigade, it being the intention to have Fowler's battery follow on the left of Walthall. As the division moved a Parrott battery opened upon our line, but a few well-directed shots from Fowler's battery either caused it to change position or to retire, as it did not again open. The division advanced but a few hundred yards when it retired to the base of an inclination that it had nearly gained the summit of, which movement was in a measure owing to a battery firing over our line from the rear, and which was connected with Forrest's command. Before the division retired I moved to the front and left to secure a position for Fowler's battery, and while gone Captain F[owler] permitted one of his lieutenants to move with the brigade to which he is attached with the section under his command, which resulted in the loss of 1 Napoleon gun and 14 horses, though the gun was subsequently retaken.

The Warren Light Artillery was taken at dusk to a position in rear and to the right of Cleburne's division, where, for about half an hour, we shelled the enemy's rear. A caisson and three limbers were taken from the field on the return of the battery to our line, and a James rifled gun and limber was hauled to the company by hand and turned over to Lieutenant S[hannon] by members of the brigade. The division remained in this position till the following morning, when it was moved by the left flank about 1 mile, and afterward 2 miles to the right to a position in rear and to the right of General Breckinridge, who was then engaging the enemy. The division remained here till 10 a. m., when it was ordered forward to the support of General Breckinridge.

On reaching the rear of General B[reckinridge]'s command, it was found to be falling back, though repeatedly rallied and renewed the contest. The artillery was ordered into position in rear of the line on the left of the road and fronting the west, which position we were ordered to defend, but did not find it necessary to fire.

Fowler's battery was here moved forward and an effort made to gain a position on the right of our line, which could not be done, in consequence of the infantry continually giving way. We remained here till 4.30 p. m., when we moved against the enemy, the artillery following by the road and ascending a hill and taking position in an orchard near McDonald's house and on the right of the division.

We succeeded in getting seven guns in position, and engaged a Parrott battery of the enemy distant about 800 yards, but had no sooner opened than we were fired upon by a masked battery 200 yards from our right flank, and by one 1,000 yards from and southwest of us, and by another on the left flank of Liddell's brigade. The effect of our fire was very destructive to the enemy, but we were forced to leave the ground, as the advance of a line of the enemy at a double-quick on the left flank of Liddell's brigade, together with the artillery fire, made the position untenable. The order was not given to the artillery to retire till the last moment, nor until the infantry had fallen back.

The artillery reached the base of the hill, when, being flanked by the Federals and a horse being shot down in a gun of both Fowler's battery and the Warren Light Artillery company, they were checked, and Lieutenant Shannon called upon Captain Fletcher, of the Thirtieth Arkansas, who rallied a few men and secured both pieces, which were soon afterward taken to the rear.

On the morning of the 21st, a gun was ordered by General Liddell to the position occupied by us on the previous evening, and soon afterward both Fowler's battery and the Warren Light Artillery were ordered to the same place. It soon being discovered we had no enemy in our front, the command moved on the La Fayette and Chattanooga road in the direction of the latter place.

A report of the casualties in the artillery of the division has been forwarded.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SWETT,

Captain, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Liddell's Division.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 326.

Report of Col. Daniel C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Liddell's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20:

On September 18, about 2 p. m., I, with General Walthall's brigade forming a reserve division, commanded by Brigadier-General Liddell, in Walker's corps, arrived in front of Alexander's Bridge, on West Chickamauga Creek. I was ordered to move forward, supporting General Walthall's brigade in an attack to gain possession of the bridge, then held by the enemy. Walthall's brigade, moving forward, soon engaged the enemy, who occupied a dense thicket on the south side of the creek, near the bridge. After firing several volleys he hastily retreated, leaving us in possession of the bridge, which was, however, rendered useless, the planks having been removed. The brigade was not actively engaged excepting the skirmishers, who were thrown forward on General Walthall's left to the creek, sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded,

Moving down the creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, I crossed at Byram's Ford and bivouacked about 1 mile from the ford.

Early on the morning of the 19th, I moved in a southwesterly direction and halted in a position nearly opposite Alexander's Bridge. While here awaiting orders it was ascertained that a heavy column of the enemy was moving around to turn our right flank. Wilson's and Ector's brigades were already engaged and were being heavily pressed. About 12 m. I was ordered to move forward to their support, Walthall's brigade being on my right, forming a line of battle facing northward. Moving forward about one-quarter of a mile I engaged the enemy, and succeeded by a charge in driving him from his position, capturing his artillery and 300 or 400 prisoners. Pursuing this advantage, I encountered his second line, which was also routed after a hotly contested fight, again leaving his artillery in our possession. I had previously been cautioned by General Liddell to look well to my left flank, as a force of the enemy were reported advancing in that direction. I accordingly instructed Colonel Gillespie, commanding the left regiment of the brigade, to protect his left by throwing skirmishers well on his flank, and in case of being attacked from that direction to change his front so as to meet the attack.

About the time, or just previous to engaging the third line, a heavy column of the enemy moved on my left flank. The left regiment, according to my instructions, changed front so as to meet it, while the other regiments of the brigade engaged him in front. The overwhelming force which attacked my left flank and had gained my rear forced me to retire, which movement I executed by the flank in order to prevent the capture of a portion of the brigade, and reformed my line in rear of General Cheatham's division, then moving into position. It was afterward ascertained that we had engaged the whole of General Thomas' (Federal) corps. The two lines which I had driven back in confusion were composed in part of the Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Regiments Regulars, U. S. Army. Four hundred men and some officers belonging to these regiments were captured and safely sent to the rear, together with three Parrott guns, composing a part of Loomis' battery, designated as Company H, Fifth Artillery, * U. S. Army, which were sent to the rear under charge of 3 men, belonging to the First Louisiana Regiment and delivered to Major Palmer, chief of artillery, Walker's corps. One piece, a James rifled gun, captured by the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, was carried to the rear by hand by men belonging to that regiment and delivered to Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's battery. The other pieces from which the enemy had been driven (the horses attached to them being either killed or disabled) we were compelled to leave behind when we retired. This engagement lasted nearly two hours.

In the fight many gallant officers and privates were killed and wounded. Among the first was Col. L. Featherston, commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, who fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum, commanding Eighth Arkansas and First Louisiana Regiments, severely wounded while carrying the colors at the head of his regiment.

Late in the evening I was ordered to the extreme right on the prolongation of the line occupied by General Cheatham, facing west-

* A mistake. See foot-note on p. 268.

ward, with Walthall's brigade on my left. Moving forward, I ascertained that there was no considerable force of the enemy in my front, the firing indicating him to be in the immediate front of General Walthall in force. My left regiment (the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas) gave way and moved about 200 yards to the rear, being, as they informed me, enfiladed and fired into. While in this position one of our own batteries in rear fired over my lines and slightly wounded several of my men. The fire from the battery continuing, I moved a short distance to the rear and by the left flank and formed on Walthall's right, in which position we remained during the night. I was informed by several officers that there was a battery immediately in front of the last position occupied, which the enemy had abandoned, and which I might have had conveyed to the rear if I had ascertained the fact sooner.

On the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, I was ordered to take a position on the extreme right, supporting Major-General Breckinridge's division. About noon I was ordered to advance, making a slight change of direction to the left. While executing this movement I was ordered by one of Lieutenant-General Polk's staff officers to the assistance of Gist's brigade, who was heavily pressed by the enemy. The officer could only give me general direction as to where General Gist's brigade was engaged. Encountering no enemy in my front, I commenced changing direction to the left, so as to meet the enemy, who had opened fire upon me from the edge of the woods immediately on my left flank. This movement, difficult at all times, was executed across an open field in an exposed position, and under a heavy fire of musketry. The brigade pressed gallantly forward and succeeded in driving the enemy from his position in the woods. Continuing this circular movement to the left, the left regiment pressed up to an angle of the enemy's fortifications, while the right continued to press the enemy across an open field until I had reached a position forming an acute angle with our original direction, and almost immediately in rear of a line of the enemy's strongest breastworks. Gist's brigade, which I had not succeeded in finding, had fallen back about the time I had engaged the enemy. I was thus completely isolated from our line. I would here state that Walthall's brigade had previously been sent to another part of the field. The enemy being massed in heavy force behind his breastworks and perceiving the interval between my left and our line, made a vigorous attack upon my left and succeeded, by enfilading and overlapping it, in breaking it, and thus while the right was driving the enemy, it was in danger of being captured. This was only obviated by the greatest efforts on the part of the regimental commanders, who, after they had succeeded in halting their commands, moved by the right flank and by a circuitous route succeeded in rejoining the command. I immediately reformed the line, and was placed in position in the front line on the left of General Walthall's brigade.

About 5 p. m. orders were received to advance. There was a considerable interval between me and Jackson's brigade, next on my left, which fact was represented to General Liddell and by him communicated to General Walker. The movement commenced, I, in obedience to orders, conforming my movements to those of General Walthall, next on my right. I passed on, moving square to the front, two of the regiments passing through an open field, through which I had executed the change of direction to the left in the engagements last mentioned. The skirmishing in my front developed

no enemy. Just before reaching the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, Captain Stringfellow, First Louisiana Regiment, in command of the skirmishers, reported to me that he saw two of the enemy's batteries in position about 250 yards from my left flank on either side of the above-mentioned road, supported by a long line of infantry. Jackson's brigade, which was some distance to my left and rear, having engaged the enemy in his front, had halted, thus leaving my left entirely unprotected.

Upon examination I found the report of Captain Stringfellow to be correct, discovering the enemy to be in position as he represented. It was impossible from the disposition of the enemy's forces for me to extricate myself by changing my front. Reaching a position just across the road and on a line with General Walthall's left, I ordered the men to lie down. The enemy immediately opened fire from the two batteries on my left, also with small-arms, while two batteries, afterward ascertained to be on General Walthall's right, opened almost at the same time. Under this heavy and galling fire no other alternative was left but to withdraw the brigade as speedily as possible to save it from annihilation or capture.

The brigade retreated in considerable confusion, but was promptly rallied and reformed 300 or 400 yards in rear. Shortly thereafter I again advanced to a position near the house of Mr. McDonald, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, and some distance to the right of the position from which I had just been driven. Just about this time the enemy's lines gave way in every quarter and the battle was ended.

The loss in officers and privates was very heavy, being over 50 per cent. of the number carried into the fight, a report* of which is herewith forwarded.

For instances of individual bravery and skill among company officers and privates, I refer you to reports of regimental commanders. Among the field officers Lieut. Cols. John E. Murray and R. F. Harvey, the former commanding the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, the latter the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, were particularly distinguished for their gallantry during the engagement, and by their coolness and skill on two occasions saved their regiments from capture. I strongly recommend the first (Lieutenant-Colonel Murray) to the favorable consideration of the President as one particularly distinguished for his skill and gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, then commanding the Second and Fifteenth Regiments, an equal meed of praise is due, but, unfortunately for the service, this gallant officer died on the 30th instant, of disease contracted by overexertions on the field, lamented by all who knew him.

To Captain Fletcher, Company A, Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, I am indebted for saving one piece of Swett's battery, which had several horses disabled, and but for his timely efforts would have fallen into the enemy's hands. He seized the colors of the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments and rallied enough men to drive back the enemy, whose skirmishers were within a short distance of the gun. Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's battery, handled it with distinguished skill and gallantry, and most effectively whenever an opportunity offered.

The members of my staff—Lieut. J. G. Warfield, acting assistant

* Not found.

inspector-general; Lieut. W. S. Sawrie, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. G. T. Snowden, aide-de-camp—rendered me efficient aid and were always at my command.

In conclusion, as an act of justice to the brigade which I had the honor to command, and with which I have been associated in all the hard-contested battles in the west, from Shiloh to this last memorable one, I beg leave to state that they never failed to drive the enemy in their front, and advanced each time with a single line unsupported, and with one or the other of my flanks unprotected, and that on no former occasion was their courage and endurance more severely tested, nor in any previous battle did they ever exhibit more determined bravery and gallantry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. GOVAN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 327.

Report of Capt. A. T. Meek, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND AND FIFTEENTH ARKANSAS REGTS.,

October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Chickamauga of September 18, 19, and 20, in which this regiment was engaged:

On the morning of the 18th, we took up line of march from Rock Springs, marching in a northwesterly direction. About 10.30 a. m. our brigade was thrown in line of battle (Walthall's brigade on our right) fronting Alexander's Bridge. Our skirmishers were advanced through an open field near the above-named bridge. Walthall advanced and drove the enemy from his position. We were then withdrawn; moved by the right flank to Byram's Ford. We crossed Chickamauga, and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 19th, we were moved on [Chattanooga and La Fayette] road, where we halted until about 10.30, when we were again thrown in line of battle, Walthall still on our right, our left unsupported. Our skirmishers were thrown out. We moved forward about 1½ miles before we met the enemy, when we were ordered to charge, the Second and Fifteenth occupying the left center, the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas on the left. The enemy were driven before us in great confusion. The left of the brigade being flanked and suffering from an enfilading fire, we were ordered to fall back, leaving the left of the Second and Fifteenth unprotected. Finding we were being flanked on the left, we were ordered to fall back. During the charge we passed one or two batteries of Parrott guns, but were unable to get but two pieces off, capturing a great number of prisoners, the prisoners stating it was the first time their line ever was broken. They were the United States regulars. We fell back and reformed; rested some two hours, when we were again moved by the right flank to a position on the right of Cheatham, Walthall being on our left. Skirmishers were advanced, and we

soon encountered the enemy in a very strong position. Walthall became very hotly engaged, and was compelled to fall back, leaving the left of our brigade in an enfilading fire. The Sixth and Seventh fell back, when Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey ordered the Second and Fifteenth to hold their position, which they did until we got orders to fall back. The regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded. We then reformed our lines, and held the position until General Cleburne relieved us. We remained in this position over night.

On the morning of the 20th, we moved by the right flank and took our position on the right of General Breckinridge, advancing our skirmishers through a glade and open field. We re-encountered the enemy, and received a heavy fire from them. We were ordered to charge, which we did, and drove the enemy before us until our support on the left was repulsed and we were flanked. We were at this time on the west side of the Chattanooga road. The Second and Fifteenth, Eighth [Arkansas], and First Louisiana, Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas were faced by the rear rank and marched back through the field and by the right flank to get out of an enfilading fire. The regiment was reformed, and took a position, which we kept until about 4 p. m., when we were ordered forward and our movements were conformed to the right. The brigade on our left was soon heavily engaged. After passing half a mile we were enfiladed from the left by the enemy, and were compelled to fall back under a heavy fire, and reformed and took position on the right of Gist's brigade.

This is not by any means a definite report of this regiment.

Yours, respectfully,

A. T. MEEK,

Captain, Comdg. Second and Fifteenth Arkansas.

Col. D. C. GOVAN.

No. 328.

*Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Murray, Fifth Arkansas Infantry,
commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.*

HDQRS. FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH ARK. REGTS.,

October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command in the battle of Chickamauga, fought on September 18, 19, and 20:

About 2 p. m. on September 18, the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, then commanded by Col. L. Featherston, in conjunction with the other regiments of Liddell's brigade, were ordered to support the brigade of Brigadier-General Walthall in an attempt to force a passage from the south to the north side of Chickamauga Creek at Alexander's Bridge. Almost immediately afterward the regiments, with the rest of Liddell's brigade, were posted on General Walthall's left, and two companies were thrown forward as skirmishers on a line with those of General Walthall's brigade. The skirmishers were immediately pressed forward and soon became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, who were posted on the south side of the creek. The regiment was in the meantime also moved forward

by Colonel Featherston, but, though subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, which wounded 2 men in Captain Green's company (C), did not become engaged.

After a spirited skirmish of about an hour and a half, in which the companies of Captains Howell and Fletcher, which were deployed as skirmishers, lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded, the enemy retired to the north bank of the creek and destroyed the bridge, or, at least, rendered it impassable by taking up the planks.

The command was then moved about a mile down the creek to Byram's Ford, where it was crossed. It took the command until dark to cross the creek. After crossing it was moved about 1 mile in a southwest direction, where it bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the following morning (September 19), was moved about 1 mile farther in a southwest direction, where it was halted on the bank of Chickamauga Creek until about 10 a. m., when it was ordered, with the brigade, to the support of Brigadier-General Ector, who was then being heavily pressed by the enemy. Line of battle was immediately formed, facing to the north, and the command was moved forward. After moving about half a mile over a flat, rocky, and wooded country we suddenly came in contact with the enemy. The country being covered with a thick undergrowth of wood was such that it was impossible to see the enemy until we were very close upon him. He was posted in strong force in a slight depression in the ground, with his artillery on a slight ridge or elevation immediately in his rear. This position was immediately charged by this command, and after a short but sanguinary struggle the enemy was driven back in great confusion, leaving his artillery in our possession.

In this charge Col. L. Featherston was killed while gallantly leading his men to victory. He was struck by a musket ball in the right hip and died almost immediately after being carried to the hospital.

I at once assumed command of the regiment and ordered it to press forward on the enemy's second line, which was done in gallant style, and this line of the enemy's was soon broken and scattered as the first had been, and more artillery was captured, as well as a good many prisoners, who were at once ordered to the rear. My command continued to press forward and soon engaged the third line of the enemy. While fighting this line the troops upon my left began to give way in some confusion. Not understanding the reason for this, I made strenuous exertions to keep my men from falling back, but while I was thus engaged I was notified by Major Green, who had been nearer the left, and could consequently see better what was going on there, that the enemy had succeeded in turning the left of the brigade and were then in my rear. I was convinced that his report was correct by being fired on at this time from the rear. The command was immediately moved by the right flank. After moving in this manner for about three-quarters of a mile, the command was halted and reformed in rear of Major-General Cheatham's line.

The most of the artillery captured from the enemy in this fight was retaken by them, as all the horses, except one or two to each piece, were either killed or wounded, in consequence of which it was impossible to bring it away. I have no doubt that several of my men were captured here by the enemy as we were falling back, as well as a good many of their men who had been captured and sent to the rear before we commenced falling back.

My command remained in the rear of General Cheatham, where we reformed after being repulsed for more than an hour. The time was spent in obtaining water and ammunition. The canteens and cartridge boxes being filled, I moved, in obedience to orders, by the right flank for about a mile in a northern direction, where I halted, and line of battle was formed a little to the right of the ground over which we had fought in the morning, facing to the west. Skirmishers were thrown forward about 250 yards in our front, but, except a few skirmishers, no enemy was found. I remained in this position for nearly an hour, when Colonel Govan, commanding brigade, told me that all of his staff officers were absent on duty, and requested me to ride to the left of the brigade and order Colonel Gillespie, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, to cease firing.

It may be proper to state that pretty heavy firing had been going on on the left for some time. I carried the order to Colonel Gillespie, and found his men lying flat on the ground and firing very rapidly. Though I was immediately in rear of the line of battle and on horseback, I could not see at what they were firing.

Having transmitted this order to Colonel Gillespie, I immediately returned to my regiment. I had hardly reached it when I saw the troops on the left, from which point I had just returned, falling back. I was wholly unable to see any reason for this extraordinary movement, and therefore ordered my men to stand fast. This the two companies on the right, commanded by Capt. E. A. Howell and First Lieut. T. O. Mosby, did; the others, after the troops upon their left had given way, commenced falling back. They did not, however, fall back more than 100 yards before I halted them and reformed my line. I am still unable to account for this panic (which was, it is true, of short duration), as during all this time nothing more than a few musket shots, with an occasional shell, were passing over my line, and I could not see any enemy.

After remaining here for a short time the command was moved forward and to the left, in order to establish the command on a line with General Walthall, who was on our left. We bivouacked in this position for the night.

Early on the following morning (September 20), my command was moved, by order of Colonel Govan, about 1 mile to the left of the position where we bivouacked on the night of the 19th. After remaining here for about an hour, I was ordered to move back, and then took up a position on the extreme right of the army. In a short time I was ordered to move forward, which I did until I came to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. Immediately after crossing this and entering an open field which lay on the west side of it, the enemy fired on my command from the woods on the west side of the field, where they were posted, and threw it into momentary confusion. I immediately rallied my men, however, and again moved forward through the open field, gradually changing direction to the left as I moved and driving the enemy before me. After reaching the woods I drove the enemy before me without difficulty, and doubled their left around until my command was facing nearly south, when I was notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Second Arkansas, that the enemy had succeeded in flanking the brigade on the left and were then in my rear. As I had the enemy in my front so badly whipped as to render it improbable that they would attempt to follow me, I proposed to turn upon the enemy in rear, but finding that the men were opposed to this, and somewhat demoralized on account of the enemy's

being behind them, and thinking that if I attempted to cut my way through I might be fired on, after cutting through the enemy, by our friends, I concluded it was best to move by the right flank and endeavor to get out in that way. This was accordingly done, and after making a considerable circuit to the right I succeeded in passing out from between the two lines of the enemy and reaching the brigade, which had fallen back.

I was greatly assisted in this movement by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Second Arkansas, and Major Watkins, Eighth Arkansas, a portion of whose commands joined mine. Colonel Harvey, by his coolness and gallantry, reassured the men, as well as rendered efficient service in keeping the men in ranks, and in finding the most practicable route, which I, having lost my horse, would have been unable to do.

After rejoining the brigade and reforming my command on the left of General Walthall's brigade, I remained quiet with my command until nearly sunset, when I was again ordered forward, and, being on the right of the brigade, to conform to the movements of General Walthall's brigade, which was on my right. In moving forward I passed over the same ground over which I had passed in the morning until I had crossed the Chattanooga and La Fayette road and got into the open field over which I had passed in the morning. Immediately after getting into this field the command on my right halted. I did the same and immediately ordered my men to lie down. The enemy, who up to this time had not fired on me, now opened fire from a battery which was several hundred yards to my right and front. Fortunately they fired high and did not do much execution.

On looking to my left, I found that only one regiment (the Eighth Arkansas) was on a line with me. The other regiments of the brigade were nowhere to be seen. I also saw a line of battle of the enemy's which was then forming about 400 yards from the left of the Eighth Arkansas perpendicularly to our line. I immediately went to Major Watkins, commanding Eighth Arkansas, and asked him to assume the responsibility of changing direction to the left, so as to meet this enemy, and told him that if he would do so I would also change direction and put myself on a line with him and share the responsibility of the act. This he declined to do unless I would authorize or order him to do so. This I declined to do, as he was commanding one regiment and I another and the brigade commander was on the ground. I then rode off and saw Captain Bostick, of General Liddell's staff, and yourself, and represented the matter to you. Immediately after I had done this, I saw the other regiments of the brigade coming up on the left of the Eighth Arkansas, and thinking that they were driving back this enemy, I told you that it was useless to report to Colonel Govan what I had told you, as I thought the enemy was giving back. I had scarcely returned to my regiment after making this report when the enemy opened fire on my command from three batteries and a line of infantry, enfilading it from the left with grape, canister, and small-arms, and also giving me a very heavy artillery fire from the front and right. Being so situated that it was impossible for me to reply to this fire, I was compelled to fall back. After falling back several hundred yards another line passed to the front and I rallied my men and reformed.

During this retrograde movement, and while I was trying to rally my men, it was discovered that Swett's battery was in danger of being captured. Capts. T. J. Fletcher and A. B. Washington and First

Lieut. William T. Jones, of my command, rallied a few men from the different regiments of the brigade, and, charging the enemy with a yell, succeeded in staying his progress until re-enforcements arrived and saved the battery. This was an act of gallantry that has seldom been surpassed in this war and deserves to be rewarded. This was the last time that my command was engaged during this battle.

Shortly after the lines were reformed, my command was moved up on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road to the right of the position where we fought in the evening, where we staid all night in line of battle, expecting the enemy to fall back by this road; but it was found on the following morning that he had fallen back during the night by some other route.

My loss in this battle was 2 officers and 36 men killed, 12 officers and 119 men wounded, and 1 officer and 32 men missing; making a total of 202 killed, wounded, and missing out of about 450 carried into action.

In addition to those already mentioned for gallantry, Privates J. K. Leslie, Company C, and J. K. Pyburn, Company G, Fifth Arkansas, and P. A. Hern, Company A, and William Gamble, Company B, Thirteenth Arkansas, were conspicuous for gallantry on the field. In fact, the whole regiment, with very few exceptions, behaved well. No men could have performed their duties better under the circumstances, and my only regret is that we were, unfortunately, so placed on more than one occasion as to be obliged to fall back without having an opportunity of repaying the enemy the damage inflicted upon us.

We are again called upon to mourn the loss of some of our most gallant men, who have fallen in their endeavors to rid our country of the presence of a vile invader. May they rest in peace.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. MURRAY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Liddell's Brigade.

No. 329.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments (consolidated), Col. D. A. Gillespie commanding, in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant:

On the morning of the 19th, at 11 o'clock, the command was ordered to advance, and moving forward in the line of battle (with skirmishers deployed in front of and on the left flank of the regiment, this being the left regiment of the brigade) about 1 mile, when we found the enemy in line lying down awaiting our attack. He did not reply to the fire of our skirmishers, but awaited until the line

came up, when he poured in a very heavy fire, which was returned by the regiment and immediately followed by a charge which drove the enemy in confusion, leaving his artillery in position in front of the regiment, when a desperate fight ensued with their second line, which lasted for some twenty minutes, when their cavalry and infantry flanked us on the left and compelled us to fall back to a point about half a mile in rear of the position, where the brigade was reformed and moved on the extreme right of the line occupied by our forces.

At about 2 p. m. we again advanced. While moving to the front the regiment was thrown somewhat in confusion by a section of artillery, which had been unlimbered in ranks, but recovered from this readily; moved on about 100 paces to the front, where it was halted and received a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry from the left oblique, where the enemy was in position (as was afterward ascertained) behind log breastworks, the troops on our left having been compelled to fall back on account of the murderous fire poured into them by the enemy. We were charged by him, coming almost directly down upon the left flank of the regiment, when it gave way and took position in rear of the hill over which we had advanced, where we lay all night, and next morning were moved to the left near the point at which we met the enemy the preceding morning, and immediately moved back to the right. At about 12 m. engaged the enemy for the third time, when we drove him back to his breastworks, but, owing to the heavy loss sustained and the want of support to our left, we were unable to drive him any farther. While in front of and about 100 yards distant from his breastworks, the enemy threw a very heavy column of infantry upon our left flank and compelled us to retire.

At about 3.30 p. m. we again advanced, with Jackson's brigade on our left, which felt the enemy first and halted to fire upon him; continued to [move] forward until we reached the Will's Valley and Chattanooga road, where we found two batteries of the enemy in position on our left, supported by a heavy infantry force, which poured a most murderous fire of canister and grape down our line, and soon as I saw the regiment thus exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery and infantry, and entirely without support on the left, I withdrew my command to a point about 400 yards to the rear, and afterward moved forward to the road, where we remained until we left the field.

PETER SNYDER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments.

Col. D. C. GOVAN,

Commanding First Arkansas Brigade.

No. 330.

Report of Maj. A. Watkins, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTH ARK. AND FIRST LA. REGTS.,

Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as the action of this command in the engagements of September 18, 19, and 20, known as the battle of Chickamauga:

At about 12 m. on the 18th, this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum, in conjunction with the brigade, was

placed in reserve to support Walthall's brigade in forcing a passage across the Chickamauga River at Alexander's Bridge. We were soon ordered to form on the left of Walthall's brigade and to cover the front with skirmishers. The skirmishers engaged the enemy, who was concealed in the woods on the opposite bank of the river. The company from this regiment had 3 men slightly wounded by the shells of the enemy. The skirmishers were afterward withdrawn, and the command crossed the Chickamauga the same evening at Byram's Ford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alexander's Bridge. We bivouacked for the night about 1 mile from the ford.

We were under arms at 3 o'clock the next morning, and moved about 1 mile, when we halted. Between 10 and 11 o'clock we advanced northward in line of battle about 1 mile, where we engaged the enemy. His first line was soon repulsed and many prisoners were taken.

Here we captured a battery commanded by a Captain Loomis,* who was also captured. Captain L[oomis] reported his command as Company H, Fifth Artillery. Three men from the First Louisiana Infantry and one from the Eighth Arkansas Regiment were detailed to drive the pieces to the rear. Three pieces were driven to the rear and turned over to Major Palmer, chief of artillery.

Here the lieutenant-colonel commanding, while gallantly leading the command, was wounded and retired from the field. The command then devolved on myself. We pressed rapidly forward and repulsed the second line of the enemy and soon afterward engaged the third line. After a spirited engagement it was discovered that the left of the brigade had fallen back, seeing which the men of my command also fell back. We soon found that the enemy had gotten almost entirely in our rear, when we retired rapidly by the right flank. I reformed the command after we had gone about three-quarters of a mile. As soon as we had procured ammunition we moved to the extreme right and occupied a strong position, which we were ordered to hold. Here the regiments on my left gave way in confusion, and my own men soon began to give way. I almost immediately succeeded in reforming them. I could see no reason for this sudden panic. It is true that we were considerably annoyed by the artillery of the enemy, and we occasionally received a scattering fire of small-arms. The command then moved a short distance to the rear, and afterward by the right flank, when we halted and bivouacked for the night.

At about 9 o'clock on the next morning (20th), we moved by the left flank for about 1 mile and then back again to a point somewhat in advance of the position which we had occupied in the morning. We then moved to the front, and while crossing an open field lying on the La Fayette and Chattanooga road we engaged the enemy. The regiments on my left were in the woods next to the field. While under fire my regiment and the Fifth Arkansas, on my right, changed direction almost perpendicularly to the left and advanced rapidly across the field and drove the enemy from the edge of the woods. We then pursued them as far as we could see them. We were then some distance in advance of the Chattanooga road. The regiments

* A mistake. Captain Loomis, the original commander of the First Michigan Battery, was at this time on duty elsewhere. The greater part of the battery was captured and its commander (Lieutenant Van Pelt) was killed. Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery was in the same command, but did not lose any guns.

on my left (excepting the Second Arkansas, on my immediate left) had given way, and I found that the enemy was in force on my left and also in my rear. Here I met Lieutenant-Colonels Murray and Harvey, and after a short consultation we determined not to advance any farther, but, if possible, to rejoin our division. Knowing the enemy to be in our rear, we were compelled to make a considerable circuit in order to get around them.

We are indebted to a member of General Forrest's command, who conducted us by the most practicable route.

It was by this time nearly 2 o'clock. Later in the afternoon we moved again to the front, and agreeably to instructions I conformed to the movements on the right. We advanced through the same open field, already described, and having advanced about 100 yards beyond the Chattanooga road, we were ordered to halt and to lie down. The regiments on my left did not advance on the line with me, but were 300 yards in my rear and 100 yards to my left. I could see no enemy in my front, but I saw a battery and a line of battle getting in position on my left flank. Very soon the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us from the woods on our left. We retreated back into the woods, where we reformed and again advanced to a position commanding the Chattanooga road, where we remained for the night.

Not having had command of the regiment at the commencement of the battle, I cannot report with certainty the number carried in, but I believe it to have been 43 officers and 344 enlisted men.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that, with but two or three exceptions, both officers and men acted gallantly and with coolness, never turning their backs to the enemy when they met him in front.

My loss was 14 killed, 92 wounded, and 65 missing.

Very respectfully,

A. WATKINS,
Major, Eighth Arkansas Regiment.

[Lieut.] W. S. SAWRIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Liddell's Brigade.

No. 331.

Report of Lieut. H. Shannon, Swett's (Mississippi) battery.

ARTILLERY ENCAMPMENT, LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
Front of Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on September 17, the division, under command of Brigadier-General Liddell, with the battery under my command, left La Fayette, Ga., and advanced to meet the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga, reaching a point near Alexander's Bridge, on Chickamauga Creek, on the morning of the 18th, at about 11 o'clock, when a line of battle was formed, with Brigadier-General Walthall on the right. I was ordered to take position on the right of Walthall's brigade, in order to silence a Federal battery that was firing upon us from a point near a house on the opposite bank of the creek. I opened as directed with both rifle and Napoleon guns, and continued firing as long as an enemy was visible at that place. At about the time I ceased firing, the building was discovered to be in

flames, which was either the work of the enemy or caused by our shells. About 4 p. m. the brigade moved down the creek, crossing at Byram's Ford and encamping for the night.

On the morning of the 19th, the brigade moved forward, forming line of battle and advancing against the enemy at [11?] a. m., the battery following in rear of the center. Owing to the nature of the ground, and the rapidity with which the brigade advanced, I found it impossible to get the battery into position to render assistance. The dense woods prevented me from checking a movement of the enemy in which he succeeded in taking our left in flank and rear, compelling us to fall back. I placed the battery in position some distance to the rear and opened on the enemy, thus checking his advance.

About 3 p. m. we formed in line of battle to the right of and perpendicular to our position of the morning, taking possession of a ridge, the battery on the right of the brigade. I opened on the enemy in our front and continued firing for a short time, when the command was compelled to fall back to the base of the ridge, partly in consequence of a battery on our left and rear belonging to General Forrest's command firing so closely over us as barely to miss the line. I dispatched 2 couriers to the commander of the battery mentioned, with orders to cease firing. The brigade remained in this position during the night.

General Cleburne's command advanced on the enemy from this position about dusk, when I moved the battery to the right and rear of his line, and for half an hour shelled the enemy's rear, receiving occasional intelligence from Brigadier-General Polk, directing our fire. From this point, on our return to the position occupied by the brigade, I hauled one caisson and limber filled with 10-pounder Parrott ammunition, and two limbers filled with Napoleon ammunition. The Second and Fifth Arkansas hauled to our camp by hand that night one James rifled gun and limber with ammunition, all of which ordnance and ordnance stores were turned over to General Forrest the next morning.

On the morning of the 20th, the command moved by the left flank to a position about 1 mile distant, and after forming line moved by the right flank to a point in rear of and to the right of Breckinridge's command. About 10 a. m. we were ordered forward to support General Breckinridge. After reaching the rear of his command the artillery of the corps was ordered into position to await further developments. In consequence of the infantry being unable to make any progress against the enemy's works at this point, the artillery was ordered to remain in this position and defend it to the last extremity.

About 4.30 p. m. Walker's corps was ordered forward, the battery following by the road and taking position on a hill in an orchard near McDonald's house and on the right of the line. I was not aware that more than one of the enemy's batteries commanded this position, which was a very exposed one, until I opened fire on the only battery visible, posted about 800 yards northwest from my position. As soon as I engaged this battery a masked battery, not more than 200 yards distant from our right flank, opened upon us, completely enfilading the line of infantry. At the same time a battery opened on us from a position southwest from the one I occupied, distant about 1,000 yards; also two directly on the left flank of the brigade. I engaged the battery northwest of us, disabling at least 2

of its guns (which fact was ascertained the following morning), when it was ascertained that a line of Federal infantry, which was plainly in view, was moving at a double-quick on the left flank of the brigade, which, together with the fire of the five batteries mentioned, made the position untenable for either infantry or artillery. The infantry being thus compelled to give way, I was ordered to retire with the battery, which was done as expeditiously as possible, but on reaching the foot of the hill east of McDonald's house, a line of Federal skirmishers being within 30 yards of us, killed the off wheel-horse in the leading gun, thereby causing the piece to upset and breaking the pole. The rest of the battery passed the disabled piece before the enemy had time to reload. They, however, closed upon the disabled gun quickly, capturing Lieut. W. P. McDonald and several wounded men; also the gunner of the piece (Corpl. Joseph Ashton). I immediately called upon the infantry, which call was responded to by Capt. T. J. Fletcher, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, who promptly seized the nearest stand of colors, and rallying a few men, gallantly charged the enemy, driving them before him, securing the piece and also one lost by Captain Fowler near the same spot, and recapturing our wounded. I had not only my own gun, but Captain Fowler's, promptly removed to the rear. The moment Captain Fletcher attracted the attention of the enemy, Corpl. Joseph Ashton gallantly fled from his captors and rejoined his command in time to render efficient aid in removing the guns.

A report of the killed and wounded in the battery has been forwarded.

On the morning of the 21st, the battery moved forward to the position occupied the previous day, but no enemy was visible and the battle of Chickamauga was ended.

Respectfully submitted.

H. SHANNON,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Swett's Battery.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 332.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Chickamauga in what concerns my own command:

On Friday (September 18), about 1 p. m., when the head of Major-General Walker's column reached a point about a half mile from Alexander's Bridge, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding division, to form line of battle with the left of my brigade resting on the road leading to the bridge and to move forward, guiding left and keeping the road to my left. The line was formed almost at right angle to the road, the right slightly retired, and skirmishers covering my entire front were thrown forward about 200 yards. These dispositions made, I moved forward through a dense thicket,

and after advancing about a quarter of a mile the enemy's skirmishers were encountered in front of my left and center, the two regiments on the right (Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Campbell) meeting no opposition, except in front of the two companies on the left of the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The road on which my left rested in the beginning of the movement turns to the right at a point 200 or 300 yards from the bridge, forming a right angle. At this point, the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, Major Pegram commanding, and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Scales commanding, in advancing passed across the road into an open field, and the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Brantly (the center regiment of my command), being immediately opposite the bridge, was stubbornly resisted for about fifteen minutes, and in the meantime the regiments to the left of this, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them, swung round under the enemy's artillery fire through an open field until the line they formed was nearly at right angle to that formed by the other three regiments, conforming in the main to the general direction of the creek. When the bridge was gained by the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment it was done under a heavy fire from the enemy posted on the opposite bank of the creek, which along my line was narrow, but deep, with steep banks and impassable. The bridge had been torn up by the enemy, but this fact, owing to the density of the undergrowth, could not be ascertained until the bank of the creek was occupied. The Thirty-fourth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments, after swinging to the right as above mentioned, in the field, had been halted by their commanders and the men ordered to lie down, the enemy having disappeared in their front. I then directed the skirmishers of these regiments, which I had previously ordered to be pressed forward, to be recalled and the regiments to move by the right flank until they closed up an interval between the Thirtieth and Twenty-ninth near the angle in the line.

Fowler's battery, of my brigade, during the engagement, was put in position, by the brigadier-general commanding, on an eminence to the left of my line, to operate on a battery of the enemy which had been shelling my line, but the enemy withdrew his pieces while Captain Fowler was getting in position, and in the meantime the bridge was taken.

In this action the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment lost heavily, and in the Thirty-fourth 1 officer and 24 enlisted men were wounded. The Twenty-fourth sustained no loss, and Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth but slight.

When the condition of the bridge was reported to Major-General Walker, he directed me to move my command by the right flank, under the direction of a guide furnished me, toward Byram's Ford, about 1 mile below Alexander's Bridge, where my command, followed by the rest of Major-General Walker's corps, crossed without opposition, and moved about a mile toward Lee and Gordon's Mills, on the Vineyard road.

Night in the meantime coming on, halted under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, and the next morning, soon after daylight, I moved out left in front, following Colonel Govan's brigade. The column had not moved more than three-quarters of a mile when it was halted and rested on the roadside until about 11 o'clock, when I received orders from the brigadier-general com-

manding to advance in line of battle. After moving forward 200 or 300 yards he directed me to move by the right flank, and when my right was nearly opposite an old shop near the road, to halt and front and advance in line of battle.

Just here a staff officer from Major-General Walker came to me with orders to move rapidly forward, as Ector's and Wilson's brigades were badly cut up and largely outnumbered by the enemy. Soon the general came in person, and meeting me with my command gave me instructions as to directions, localities, &c. With Colonel Govan's brigade on my left I moved rapidly forward and encountered the enemy, before I had advanced 500 yards, in strong force. The firing indicated that the two brigades had met the enemy along the whole line of both at the same time. After moving forward 100 yards or so my line was checked for a moment by a heavy artillery and musketry fire, but when ordered to advance the whole line moved promptly forward with a shout, breaking the first and then the second line of the enemy, passing over two full batteries and capturing 411 prisoners, of whom 23 were commissioned officers. The prisoners in the main claimed to be from First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and from Company H, Fifth Artillery, and 1 first lieutenant from Fourth Indiana Battery. A large proportion of the artillery horses attached to the batteries over which we passed having been either killed or wounded, it was impossible at the time to retire the pieces as they were gained. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, field officer of the day, with a detail from Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, removed 1 Parrott gun to the rear, which was delivered to Major Palmer, chief of artillery on Major-General Walker's staff. After passing beyond the second line of the enemy, I ascertained that he was turning my right flank, and while making a disposition of my right regiment in the effort to prevent it, Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, who had been sent to the left of the line to observe the operations there, reported to me that the enemy were already upon the flank of my left regiment. Moving toward the left I discovered a piece of artillery being put in position opposite and within 300 yards of the left of my line, which was already turned. I withdrew my command at once, the engagement having lasted about an hour. The enemy did not pursue, and I took my position, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, to the right of the position from which Major-General Cheatham's command just then advanced.

In this engagement my command suffered heavily. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, commanding Twenty-Fourth Mississippi Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, were severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine remained in command of his regiment after he was wounded till the engagement was over.

In the course of two hours from this time, several immaterial changes having in the meantime been made in my position, Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to move by the right flank in extension of Major-General Cheatham's line, taking my position on the right of Brigadier-General Jackson. This was done under the enemy's fire, whose purpose seemed to be to turn General Cheatham's right flank. Colonel Govan's brigade took position on my right, whereupon the brigadier-general commanding ordered his line to advance. My command moved forward some 300 or 400 yards, the enemy contesting the ground, but falling back until the crest of a

ridge in front of me had been gained. Here the enemy, strongly posted, delivered a very heavy fire of artillery and small-arms. The advance was checked, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes my line was forced to retire to its original position on Brigadier-General Jackson's right, and I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to remain there until further orders. Four guns of Fowler's battery were posted during this last movement in rear of Liddell's division, and opened fire on a battery of the enemy which was shelling the troops on the left, and silenced it in a few minutes. One section under Lieutenant Phelan, in an attempt to follow my brigade when it moved to General Cheatham's right, passed, by reason of another command being mistaken for mine, beyond the right of my line, and was put in position at a point where the infantry supporting it was forced to fall back before a superior force of the enemy after a short engagement. All the horses of one piece were killed, and all but one of the other either killed or wounded. One piece was lost, but afterward recaptured; the other was brought off. The loss in killed and wounded in this section was heavy, and the pieces used with great effect.

In the engagement on Saturday afternoon, Major Pegram, commanding Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, and Major Staples, commanding Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, were severely wounded, and Captain Smith, the senior captain of the latter, having been slightly wounded, the command of that regiment devolved on Captain Toomer till the next morning, when Captain Smith reported for duty and assumed command. The command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment devolved on Captain Bowen after Major Pegram was wounded.

When Captain Fowler reported that one of the pieces under Lieutenant Phelan had been lost on my right, the line in the meantime having fallen back and the firing having ceased, the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, under command of Captain Toomer, was sent to the right, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, field officer of the day, to a point opposite where the gun was said by Lieutenant Phelan to have been taken by the enemy, and moved forward, driving back the enemy's skirmishers till it was ascertained that the enemy, who had retired from the position he occupied when the gun was taken, had removed the gun before falling back. The regiment was then ordered back to its proper position in line.

At an early hour on Sunday morning my command was moved by the left flank, by order of the brigadier-general commanding, to the rear of Major-General Cheatham's line, and then back past the position where it had spent the night to the right, a distance of about 1½ miles, in rear of where Major-General Breckinridge's forces were engaged, and halted about three-quarters of a mile from the Chatanooga road.

About 12 o'clock (and after one or two unimportant changes of position) Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to move to the left to a point to be indicated by Major Ratchford, of Lieutenant-General Hill's staff, to the support of Brigadier-General Polk. I moved by the left flank to the point indicated by Major Ratchford, who accompanied me, and advanced my line under a heavy fire from the enemy, which commenced before I got into position. I pressed forward 200 or 300 yards under this fire through dense undergrowth until the enemy opened fire on my left flank from the angle of his fortifications just opposite. About the same time an impression, afterward

shown to be unfounded, was produced by stragglers, and among them one officer, falling back from some line to the right of my immediate front, that the right of my line had fired into our own friends. So dense was the thicket that it was impossible to ascertain at the moment the exact position of any line, nor was I able to find Brigadier-General Polk's command. My left having been driven back, I ordered the right to cease firing, and retired it and reformed my line under cover of the hill, and reported the facts to Lieutenant-General Hill, who directed me to hold the position which I occupied, guarding well my left, my right and center being then covered by another command, which had fallen back and was reforming very near me.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, whom but a short time before I had assigned to the command of the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, fell mortally wounded at his post of duty just before the left of my line gave way under a flank fire, as above stated, and died soon afterward. No braver man or better soldier fell upon the field of Chickamauga than this faithful and accomplished officer, whose loss is deeply deplored throughout this command. In his death the service sustains a heavy loss. Major Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, was wounded about the same time, but his wound being slight, he did not quit the field.

In a short time after my line was reformed I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to move my command by the right flank some 400 yards, and then form about half that distance and await orders. The right of my brigade rested in a field near a fence, and the center and left near the woods just in rear of a little prairie.

In this position, with my battery posted near the center of my line and Govan's brigade on my left, I remained until about 5 o'clock, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding that the line would advance, and to move my command forward, guiding left. I put it in motion, my brigade being then on the extreme right of the line, and met no opposition, even from the enemy's skirmishers, till I was in sight of the Chattanooga road, near McDonald's house. Here the skirmishers, firing from behind the house and outhouses of the settlement, resisted my advance for a moment, but soon most of them fled, a few surrendering. I moved across the road and into the open field beyond, and was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to halt about 200 yards from the road and let the men lie down till he could post the batteries of his division on my right, and to this he gave his personal attention. While my line was advancing unopposed a continuous fire was heard to my left, and most of it seemed to be to the left of Govan's brigade, and as the division advanced this firing was continued to its left and rear. In the field in which my line was halted Govan's brigade also halted in extension of my line. Skirmishers were kept 200 or 300 yards in front. The order to lie down had scarcely been given and executed when the whole line was enfiladed from three batteries—one on the hill in the neighborhood of Cloud's house, another within 300 yards of the right of my line, concealed in a clump of bushes (both these on the right), and one to the left of Govan near the Chattanooga road. Some of our pieces were turned upon the batteries to the right and used to the best advantage under the circumstances, but neither was silenced. After enduring a very heavy fire for ten or fifteen minutes from these three batteries, with no enemy to be seen in front, the brigade to my left gave way, and my own soon followed, falling back in confusion under a furious cannonade. The enemy from the woods to the right

soon appeared, and occupied the road in time to cut off and capture most of the skirmishers, with several of their officers, who covered my front in the field.

Col. J. I. Scales, commanding Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, was captured here, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, then acting as field officer of the day, was wounded. He, however, returned to duty next morning.

With the 3 remaining field officers (and 1 of them slightly wounded but still on duty) out of the 10 with whom I had gone into action Saturday morning, my broken line was promptly reformed and moved forward. The enemy had withdrawn before I again reached the Chattanooga road, and I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding soon after dark to take position in a field to the right of Govan's brigade (which was posted near McDonald's house and east of the Chattanooga road), and to construct such temporary protections for the men as could be made of rails, &c., in front of my line. Just after I got into the field with my command I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to move it back into the woods in rear of Colonel Govan, two shells, to which the enemy replied from a battery in front, having been thrown directly over my line from some battery in my rear, the first one exploding just over the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment and severely wounding a man of that command.

The next day the whole corps moved toward Chattanooga by the main road, it having been ascertained that the enemy had retired during the night.

In this battle, out of 10 field officers, 134 company officers, and 1,683 enlisted men which I carried in, I lost 705, of whom 69 were killed, and 12 have since died from their wounds. A full report* of casualties is herewith submitted.

To all of my regimental commanders and to Captain Fowler, of Fowler's battery, I am indebted for their cordial support and a gallant, faithful, and skillful discharge of duty at all times during the battle, as I am to the officers and men of their commands for the coolness, daring, and persistence (except in a very few instances) which marked their action throughout all the engagements.

For individual instances of gallantry, and for a more perfect understanding of details, I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental and battery commanders herewith submitted.

To the several members of my staff my thanks are due for the valuable aid I received at their hands by means of their prompt attention to all their duties and their gallant bearing under all circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 333.

Report of Lieut. John C. Harrison, Acting Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the battle of Chickamauga I was in charge of the ordnance of this brigade, and

*Not found.

was under the immediate command of the ordnance officer of Liddell's brigade, General Liddell at that time commanding division.

The ordnance of the brigade was kept during the engagement at the distance of about half a mile from the brigade and in its rear, keeping up a regular communication with the brigade by means of the details furnished for that purpose and the ordnance sergeants. Whenever there was a cessation in the firing I caused the ordnance sergeants to take charge of the details and furnish their respective regiments with such ammunition as they desired. The amount of ammunition expended was 61,667 rounds.

I would state that this brigade is mostly armed with Enfield rifles, using ammunition caliber Nos. .57 and .58; that the caliber No. .57 was loose and never choked the guns, while the No. .58, after the first few rounds, was found too large, and frequently choking the guns to that extent that they could not be forced down, thereby creating some uneasiness among the men using that number of ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HARRISON,

Lieut., and Acting Ordnance Officer, Walthall's Brigade.

Maj. E. B. D. RILEY,

Chief of Ordnance, Hindman's Division.

No. 334.

Report of Capt. J. D. Smith, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

CAPTAIN: In relation to the action of this regiment in the recent engagements on and near the Chickamauga River on September 18, 19, and 20, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

At about 1 p. m. on the 18th, the brigade being drawn up in line of battle about 1 mile from the river, the order "forward, guide left" was received, and we began to move forward through the dense undergrowth in our front. The movements of the regiments on our left being very rapid, and the direction of the front of the brigade being changed to the left, the Twenty-fourth, soon after starting, was compelled, in order to keep upon the line, to take the double-quick and then the run, making something similar to a "left turn," which continued for nearly a mile. In this movement the regiment became much confused and scattered, and did not arrive on the line at the river in time to take any part in the engagement which occurred there, any more than to fire a few shots at the enemy's skirmishers. The enemy having retired, the regiment, with the brigade, crossed the river about 5 p. m., and after marching about a mile bivouacked during the night by the roadside.

Early on the morning of the 19th, we again moved forward about 1 mile and halted while Hood's division passed us. At 9 a. m. were again drawn up in line of battle, when we moved forward about 200 yards, and having taken our position on the line, at about 11 or 12 o'clock, moved forward to the attack, Wilson's brigade passing to our rear in much disorder and confusion. This regiment in the advance, passed through a corn-field, which divided the regiment into two parts, the left being in the field and the right in the woods.

Here we met the enemy's fire at a distance of not more than 50 yards and were ordered to lie down, and did not suffer much from the fire. In a few minutes the order came down the line, "rise up, forward," and immediately afterward we received the order to "charge." This we did, driving the enemy before us, killing, wounding, and capturing many, driving the enemy from their battery and passing some 50 yards beyond it, when we were halted by the order of the general, our line reformed, and were ordered to fall back.

In this charge Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine dismounted, and, seizing the colors, carried them forward and planted them at the enemy's battery, and turning to leave received a ball in the right cheek, which passed out at his mouth. He, however, remained directing the movements of the regiment until it had retired in good order from the field and was drawn up in line in the position of the morning.

At about 3 p. m. we were moved by the right flank about half a mile to our right and drawn up in line in a hollow, where we were ordered to lie down. In a few minutes we were again ordered forward, and advancing to the top of the ridge were met by a murderous fire from the enemy, who were strongly posted on the opposite ridge. It was here that Maj. W. C. Staples received a wound in his back and was carried from the field. About this time, in conformity with the movements of the left of the brigade, we were ordered to retire, and we fell back again into the ravine. Having established a line of skirmishers upon the brow of the hill, the brigade was moved to the right, and the Twenty-fourth was alone ordered forward to bring off a gun that had been left on the field, all its horses being killed by the enemy, Capt. B. F. Toomer commanding the regiment, Captain Smith being slightly wounded. In this movement the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire of infantry and artillery and compelled to retire without effecting the object for which it was moved forward. Colonel Reynolds was sent, by order of General Walthall, to assist Captain Toomer in managing this movement. The line was established, and bivouacked during the night in the ravine.

Early on the morning of the 20th, we were moved by the left flank about 2 miles to the left, where we were drawn up in line and remained about an hour. We were again moved to the right about 2½ miles and our line formed on the crest of a high ridge. Here General Polk appeared on the line, and soon after we began to move forward, advancing about half a mile, and then moving to the left were moved up on the line of attack. Here the regiment was thrown into confusion by being ordered not to fire upon our friends, while we were suffering severely from a heavy fire from the enemy, and after remaining under fire for several minutes without any chance to return it we retired in confusion. The line was, however, promptly reformed and moved to the right and took position in an open field, where we remained until about 3 o'clock. We were then moved forward in good order and ordered to lie down on the crest of the hill. Having done this the battery was planted in front of our lines, which drew upon us the fire of three of the enemy's batteries. Having remained here for some time under a terrific fire, the left of the brigade giving way, we were ordered to fall back. This was done in great confusion and some time was required to rally and reform the men, who were almost perishing for water. In this movement several men were captured by the enemy. At length the line was moved up again and began to fire upon the enemy, when, being mistaken

for Yankees, we were fired upon by Forrest's artillery. We were then ordered by the general to retire; having done which, and the line being reformed, we took our position on the ground over which we had fought, and bivouacked during the night.

In these engagements the regiment suffered severely, having both field officers and 7 company officers wounded. The aggregate loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing, was 132. Killed, 10; wounded, 103; missing, 19—12 of whom are probably captured; 7 unaccounted for.

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. SMITH,

Senior Captain, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Mississippi.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—The officers all did their duty, but allow me to mention Asst. Surg. O. C. Brothers, on account of his gallantry in assisting in rallying the regiment twice.

No. 335.

Report of Col. James A. Campbell, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MISS. REGIMENT,

Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular of the 4th instant from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga on September 18, 19, and 20:

On the 18th, about 1 p. m., the battle line was formed on the west side of Chickamauga Creek about three-quarters of a mile from Alexander's Bridge, the line making an angle of about 45° with the road leading to the bridge. I was then instructed to move forward at the sound of the bugle and to guide to the left and dress on the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment. The forward movement commenced, but owing to the fact that the woods were very dense and many fences to cross, and that the regiments on the right of the brigade (my regiment being next to the right regiment) had much farther to march than those on the left, the movement assumed more the nature of a left wheel than a forward movement, and my regiment was compelled to take the double-quick step, which caused some confusion, but pressed forward as fast as possible until my left struck the bank of the creek, at which point the enemy from the other side of the creek fired upon them, which was responded to promptly and sharply. On discovering that the banks of the creek were very abrupt on both sides, and not knowing the depth of the water, I ordered my regiment to lie down on the bank of the creek and hold their position. The enemy abandoned his position and fled. The regiment remained in their position until about 4 p. m.

I received orders to move by the right flank down to a ford some 2 miles lower down, and crossed about sundown and bivouacked about 1 mile from the ford during the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 19th, we moved up the road about 1 mile and halted, where we remained until about 9 a. m., when we were moved about 1½ miles to our right, where heavy firing was heard.

About 11 a. m. we engaged the enemy near a corn-field, they in the woods and we in the field. The firing was rapid and heavy, but only lasted a few minutes, when the order was given to charge. The men of my regiment with a shout rose and drove the enemy in their front some half a mile, capturing a battery as they went, but, being flanked, had to fall back. Owing to the rapidity of the forward movement, and the loss of many officers and men in killed and wounded, the retreat was attended with some confusion; but on falling back to the woods to where the original line was formed, we reformed and were moved by the flank in front of a corn-field in which the enemy had taken position, halted a few minutes, and moved up to the fence and lay down, from which point a brisk fire ensued. Discovering the left of the brigade falling back, I ordered my regiment back about a quarter of a mile, where we reformed and remained during the night.

On the morning of the 20th, about 6 a. m., we moved by the left flank about 1 mile on the left, where we remained until about 8 a. m. We were then moved by the right flank about 3 miles to our right, where we were again moved forward to engage the enemy. The fire opened heavily about 11 o'clock on the left of the brigade and slightly in my own regiment, but it was soon discovered that our friends were in our front. The firing was immediately stopped, but not without causing considerable confusion, which made it necessary to fall back and reform, which was done. We were then moved by the right flank a quarter of a mile to the right, where we remained until about 5 p. m. We were ordered forward across the Chattanooga road some 200 yards in an old field and lay down, where we remained till the bugle sounded to fall back, when we fell back to the original line, reformed, and moved some hundred yards and remained during the night.

My regiment lost in the different engagements 10 killed, 88 wounded, and 19 missing, making a total of 117.

I take great pleasure and pride in stating that all did their duty with but few exceptions, but would especially mention that Captain Kennedy, Company G; Captain Baugh, Company F; Captain Boyd, Company E, were remarkably active and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and rendered invaluable assistance throughout the entire engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. CAMPBELL,

Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 336:

Report of Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to a circular received from brigade headquarters, dated near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863, I have the honor most respectfully to make the following report of the part my command took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On the morning of the 18th instant, we marched from camp near

La Fayette; arrived in the vicinity of Alexander's Bridge, across the west prong of Chickamauga Creek, about 2 p. m.; were thrown into line, ordered to put out skirmishers, and advance in the direction of the bridge. This we did, dressing our line in the movement to the left. My regiment struck the enemy in considerable force near and immediately in front of the bridge above mentioned, and a fierce engagement ensued. I pressed forward with my command and took possession of the bridge, which had been so torn up as to prevent crossing.

In this engagement the loss of my regiment was 56 killed and wounded.

After it was found to be impossible for the command to cross the creek on the aforesaid bridge, I received orders to march by the flank, together with the whole brigade, to [Byram's] Ford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the bridge, where a crossing was effected without opposition. By the time we had fairly gotten over the creek it was night, and, in obedience to an order I received through a staff officer of the brigadier-general, I directed my command to move out of the road to the left, build small fires, and rest until further orders.

On the morning of the 19th, between daylight and sunrise, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I moved out from my resting place left in front and followed immediately in rear of the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment. The march was not continued exceeding half a mile, when a halt was ordered and the men permitted to rest by the roadside. Here we remained until about 9 a. m., when the signal "attention" sounded from brigade headquarters, whereupon the line was immediately formed and ordered to advance upon the enemy. We had not gone, in my opinion, exceeding a quarter of a mile when we struck the enemy in force, my regiment meeting him in an open field. Here the whole command (without orders, I believe) lay down. They only remained in this position a few moments, however, and arose as one man, charging through the Yankee lines most gallantly for a mile or more, capturing quite a number of prisoners and taking possession of a battery complete. Soon after we passed the battery, it was ascertained that, on account of some break in our lines to the left of our position, the enemy was fast flanking us, and because of this we were compelled to fall back, leaving the battery we had taken (excepting one gun) again in the enemy's possession. In this engagement my regiment suffered severely, though I am unable to state the exact number.

After having fallen back, the alignment of the brigade being rectified, we rested a short while and were again ordered into action. My regiment the second time met the enemy in a field, where we fought him until the commands on my right (Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Regiments) commenced falling back to protect themselves in a small hollow about 200 yards in our rear. When I learned of this movement on my right, I retired my command to the same position and formed in my regular place in brigade line (on left of Twenty-seventh Regiment). Here we rested for the night without having any further engagement except by our skirmishers in front, who were relieved by those from Major-General Cleburne's division about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On the morning of Sunday, the 20th, we were first marched by the left flank to the rear and in supporting distance of Major-General Cheatham's line, where we remained only a short while, and were then marched by the right flank to the rear of Major-General Breck-

inridge's position. Soon after we arrived here I received orders to advance in line, dressing to the right. This we did for a mile, I suppose, and encountered the enemy at the top of a ridge, from whom we received a destructive fire, and were briskly returning it when information was received that there was a line of our troops in our front in the hollow just below us, whereupon we fell back under cover of the hill and moved by the right flank to the top of the hill and to the right of the line which we were then in rear of. Here the men were halted and allowed to rest in place until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening, when we were again called upon to advance in line, dressing this time to the left. We moved forward, in my opinion, about half a mile, and near the center of an old field were halted, ordered to lie down and hold the ground until our artillery could be gotten in position. During the time we were in this field our line was enfiladed both from the right and left by artillery, and subjected to a severe fire of musketry from a cluster of trees to the left of our line. We had been in this position but a short while when, from the ground I occupied, I could see the troops on my left falling back, and soon the news ran along the whole line that the enemy were getting in our rear. Upon this I gave the command "in retreat, march" to my regiment, and fell back to the woods, losing but few in killed and wounded, but some 15 or 20, I suppose, in prisoners.

The loss of my command during the whole of these engagements was more than one-half of the number carried in (368), being 194 in killed, wounded, and missing, a list of the names of which I forwarded a few days since, and ask most respectfully that it be made part of this report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. F. BRANTLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 337.

Report of Maj. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT MISS. VOLS.,
October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, dated October 4, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this command took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On the morning of Friday, September 18, this regiment, in connection with rest of the brigade, took up line of march from camp on roadside some 8 miles from La Fayette in the direction of Alexander's Bridge across the west prong of Chickamauga River. We had proceeded some 2½ or 3 miles when, under directions from the brigadier-general, line of battle was formed and skirmishers were thrown forward. Instructions were received that when the line advanced the guide would be left. When the signal to advance was sounded the regiment moved forward, guiding left, and after advancing about half a mile we crossed the road which led to the bridge. This

road here made an abrupt turn to the right, forming a complete right angle. The regiment advanced some 300 or 400 yards through an open field under the fire of the enemy, who were posted on a hill immediately in our front. Here it was found that this regiment, with the Thirty-fourth Mississippi (the regiment on our immediate left), had become separated from the balance of the brigade, and the order was given for the men to lie down behind an abrupt hill in the field. Here Colonel Scales ordered the men to cease firing (the enemy having disappeared) and dispatched the adjutant to the brigadier-general to report the position and situation of the regiment. The brigadier-general arriving on the ground, ordered the colonel to press forward his skirmishers and occupy the hill, which was done. The skirmishers had hardly occupied the hill when the brigadier-general ordered them to be withdrawn, and the regiment to move back and join the balance of the brigade, which was immediately done. The regiment was then marched right in front in its position in the brigade some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down the river to Byram's Ford, which was crossed without opposition. After crossing the river we marched about half a mile, when instructions were received to move the men out of the road, build small fires, and rest for the night, which were complied with.

The regiment lost in this engagement 5 wounded.

Between daylight and sunrise on the following morning the regiment, together with the rest of brigade, took up line of march, left in front, this regiment following Thirty-fourth Mississippi. We marched about three-quarters of a mile, when the regiment was halted on roadside, where it rested till about 9 o'clock, when line of battle was formed and the line advanced in the direction of heavy firing in our front. In this advance the guide was right. We had advanced in connection with balance of the brigade about half a mile, when we encountered the enemy strongly posted on a hill, with a line of infantry in front of his batteries and a line supporting them. The fire was reserved until the regiment was within 150 yards of the enemy's first line. The enemy soon gave way, and the regiment, with balance of brigade, passed over his batteries, this regiment passing over battery in its immediate front. One gun of this battery, through the instrumentality of Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds, field officer of day, was taken off. We had driven the enemy about 1 mile, when, the line on our right giving way, the regiment fell back, agreeably to instructions from a staff officer. The cause of this movement was a flank movement upon our left, and it was feared the enemy would obtain a position in rear of the brigade and cut us off entirely. The regiment was reformed and took its proper position in the brigade.

About 3 o'clock the regiment was moved to the right by the right flank and line of battle was formed. Here skirmishers were thrown out and the whole line advanced, guiding right. We encountered the enemy in an open field and lay down by a fence. After firing some time the line upon our right again gave way, and the regiment fell back and reformed in bed of a run where the balance of the brigade was reforming. We lay here until sundown, when our skirmishers were relieved by those of General Cleburne's division. At this place we lay upon our arms all night.

On the following morning, shortly after sunrise, this command, in connection with rest of brigade, was moved by the left flank to the left and a new line formed. We had scarcely formed the line when we were moved by the right flank some distance to the right,

where we formed a line of battle. About 9 o'clock the line of battle was advanced a short distance and lay down under the fire of the enemy and then fell back. Here Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds, who was temporarily detached and in command of Thirty-fourth Mississippi, fell mortally wounded. The loss of this brave, accomplished, and gallant officer is much deplored by both officers and men of the regiment. The line was reformed and moved to the right.

About 4 o'clock in the evening the line of battle was advanced across the La Fayette and Chattanooga road into an open field, where the men were ordered to lie down. Here we received an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on our right and left and a heavy fire of musketry in our front. The houses to our left and in rear of line occupied by Colonel Govan's brigade bear evidence of this enfilading fire. The line on our left giving way, the line fell back. Here Colonel Scales, Captain Gibbs, and about 20 of this regiment were captured. The line was reformed and moved forward to fence on edge of old field, where it remained until night.

The loss of the command in this engagement was 5 killed, 76 wounded, and 38 missing.

The command of the regiment not devolving upon me until after the last charge Sunday evening, much that was ordered was only partially known to me. This must be the apology for any inaccuracy contained in this report.

Among the many officers and men whose conduct deserves mention I will only particularly mention Capt. Samuel Young, of Company G, this regiment, who was dangerously wounded Saturday evening. His conduct on Saturday morning was of the most praiseworthy nature.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JOHNSON,

Major, Commanding Thirtieth Mississippi.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 338.

Report of Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-FOURTH MISS. REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of the commanding officer in the late battle of Chickamauga, Maj. W. G. Pegram, I respectfully submit the following account of the part this regiment took in it, as obtained from the adjutant and the several company commanders:

The position of the enemy on the East Chickamauga, near Alexander's Bridge, having been ascertained on Friday, September 18, this regiment was formed in line of battle with the brigade, and moved forward about 1 o'clock to the attack. A company of skirmishers had been thrown forward, but as the line was not parallel to the stream, owing to wrong information as to the roads, the brigade had to swing rapidly round from the right, and it was difficult for the skirmishers to keep in advance. The command moved across an old field, in which the enemy's skirmishers were encoun-

tered and driven back. Advancing toward the stream at a point above the bridge, a destructive fire was received from the enemy's main line, under cover of a skirt of timber and dense undergrowth.

It was promptly returned, and after a sharp engagement of twenty or thirty minutes they were dislodged from their position. The bridge having been destroyed by the enemy, the regiment moved with the brigade a mile and a half farther down to Byram's Ford and crossed. After advancing a mile or more in a western direction, bearing somewhat up the Chickamauga, without coming up with the foe, they bivouacked for the night.

The strength of the regiment was 1 field and 1 staff officer, 24 company officers, and 281 enlisted men.

The command behaved with steadiness and spirit, and sustained a loss of 24 wounded, 2 of whom died shortly afterward. The wounds of several of the others are severe.

On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, the battle commenced some distance to the right. The regiment (one company sent out as skirmishers) went forward into position with the brigade and attacked the enemy about 11 o'clock. When the order to charge was given the men rushed forward with alacrity and enthusiasm, driving the enemy (composed in part of United States regulars) before them, breaking in succession two of their lines and passing amid the guns of two heavy batteries, one after the other, abandoned by their defenders. Outflanked, however, both on the right and the left, the regiment was compelled to fall back with the brigade. In consequence of this and the disabled condition of many of the battery horses, but one of the captured guns was secured. It was driven off by two [men] of this regiment, by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, of the Thirtieth Mississippi.

In this action the strength of this command was 2 field and staff (as before), 21 company officers, and 260 enlisted men.

The loss sustained was 5 killed and 54 wounded, 2 of whom have since died.

Among the wounded were Adjutant Miller, slightly, and Lieutenant Morrow, Company A, severely. The color bearer, Sergeant Morrison, Company D, was one of the killed. When he fell Private Felix R. Holland, Company G, promptly took his place and bore the standard forward, encouraging his comrades by word and action. In the same engagement, Patrick Beaty, Company F, captured a sword from a regular officer, compelling him by force to surrender.

In the afternoon the command took part in another severe engagement, in which there were 2 killed and 5 wounded, 1 mortally—since dead. Major Pegram received a severe wound. When struck he was encouraging his men, and had borne himself gallantly in the previous actions.

On Sunday, the regiment, reduced to 1 staff officer, 16 company officers, and 160 enlisted men, twice met the enemy. In the forenoon they were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi, who had been assigned to this duty in consequence of the absence of the more experienced senior captains. In the first onset the left of the command as it advanced were exposed to a heavy fire from stockade works of the enemy extending beyond the left flank, and where there was not sufficient connecting support to push forward effectively. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds fell mortally wounded about noon, and is since dead. In him the country lost an accomplished officer and an upright man.

In the afternoon the regiment was again moved forward with the brigade into an old field. The enemy permitted the advance with little or no resistance in front, their skirmishers not even opposing ours. When the desired position was obtained and the command halted a terrible fire opened on both flanks and in front from small-arms and artillery, partially encircling the whole division. The enemy were posted in strong force under cover of woods and fences, as well as stockades on the left. To hold the ground was certain capture or annihilation, and the whole division (two brigades) was forced to retire.

The loss in this command during the day was 2 killed and 13 wounded, 1 of whom is dead.

The whole loss during the three days, therefore, sums up 15 killed, 91 wounded, and 19 missing, who are supposed to have been captured.

Adjutant Miller efficiently aided the regimental commander throughout the conflict, supplying the place of a field officer.

I am, captain, very respectfully,
 SAMUEL BENTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 339.

Report of Capt. W. H. Fowler, Alabama battery.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

October 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the part taken by my battery in the late battles on the Chickamauga was necessarily limited, because the character of the field where we operated was so badly adapted to the use of light artillery, though I was frequently exposed to the very heavy fire of the enemy so often encountered by our brigade, and I had some opportunities to repay the enemy in kind for the serious loss I suffered in men and horses, as heretofore reported:

On the 18th, I was under fire with the brigade in the fight at the bridge across the Chickamauga; had 2 horses shot, but was not ordered into position for action until after the enemy had retired.

We followed the brigade during the morning of the 19th and received the fire of its engagements, but had no chance to reply.

About 3 p. m. I was ordered into battery in a field in rear of our (Liddell's) division and opened fire upon a battery of the enemy on the left that was shelling our troops, causing it to remove hastily. At this time one section (two pieces) of my battery, under charge of Lieutenant Phelan, was sent forward to support our brigade, then engaging the enemy in the woods 500 or 600 yards in advance of us. This section, mistaking an Arkansas regiment of the division for one of our brigade, went into the fight with it, but meeting an overwhelming force of the enemy, our infantry was compelled to retire, and my guns were left without support. All the horses of one piece

were killed, and all but one of the horses of the other piece either killed or wounded, and many of the cannoneers and drivers of the section were killed or wounded at their posts, fighting the guns to the last extremity. One piece was brought off with wounded horses, but the other was captured by the enemy. Prisoners report that the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment was in front of my section at this place, and my gunners shot down their colors within 30 yards of the guns. My lost gun was recaptured by our forces and is now in my battery.

On the 20th, we followed the brigade as on the previous day, and in the evening went with it into the orchard and field, where it was under the terrible cross-fire from several batteries of the enemy, and was finally flanked and compelled to retire by largely superior numbers. Before we were ordered to leave this point, however, I succeeded in directing two of my guns, under Lieutenant Perrin, upon a battery of the enemy that was playing on us and enfilading the right flank of the brigade within a distance of 100 yards, inflicting upon it considerable damage, as was ascertained when our troops possessed the ground immediately afterward. We sustained here a cross-fire from not less than three batteries, together with a fire of small-arms from a very large infantry force, rendering our position for the time being totally untenable. When we retired from here one of my pieces, under Lieutenant Dailey, went farther to the right, to the assistance of a battery under General Forrest, and continued firing with it until the close of the battle on this day.

I lost 6 men killed, 17 wounded (including myself), and 1 missing; total, 24. I also lost 27 horses killed or disabled so as to be left on the field.

My officers and men behaved well, obeyed all orders promptly, and bore the extraordinary fatigue as well as dangers of the fights in a most commendable manner.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. FOWLER,
Captain of Artillery, Walthall's Brigade.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 340.

*Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding
Left Wing.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Chattanooga, October —, 1863.

COLONEL: Our train reached Catoosa Platform, near Ringgold, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of September 19. As soon as our horses came up (about 4 o'clock), I started with Colonels Sorrel and Manning, of my staff, to find the headquarters of the commanding general. We missed our way and did not report till near 11 o'clock at night. Upon my arrival, I was informed that the troops had been engaged during the day in severe skirmishing while endeavoring to get in line for battle. The commanding general gave me a map

showing the roads and streams between Lookout Mountain and the Chickamauga River, and a general description of our position, and informed me that the battle was ordered at daylight the next morning, the action to be brought on upon our right and to be taken up successively to the left, the general movement to be a wheel upon my extreme left as a pivot. I was assigned to the command of the Left Wing, composed of Hood's and Hindman's divisions, an improvised division under Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, and Buckner's corps, consisting of Stewart's and Preston's divisions. The artillery consisted of the battalions of Majors Williams, Robertson, and Leyden, together with some other batteries attached to brigades.

As soon as the day of the 20th had dawned, I rode to the front to find my troops. The line was arranged from right to left as follows: Stewart's, Johnson's, Hindman's, and Preston's divisions. Hood's division (of which only three brigades were up) was somewhat in the rear of Johnson's. Kershaw's and Humphreys' brigades, of McLaws' division, were ordered forward from Ringgold the night before, but were not yet up. General McLaws had not arrived from Richmond. I set to work to have the line adjusted by closing to the right, in order to occupy some vacant ground between the two wings and to make room for Hood in the front line. The divisions were ordered to form with two brigades in the front line, and one supporting where there were but three brigades, and two supporting where there were more than three. General Hood was ordered to take the brigades of Kershaw and Humphreys and use them as supports for his division, thus making his division the main column of attack. Before these arrangements were completed the attack was made by our right wing about 10 o'clock. The battle seemed to rage with considerable fury, but did not progress as had been anticipated. As soon as I was prepared I sent to the commanding general to suggest that I had probably better make my attack. Before the messenger returned I heard that the commanding general had sent orders for the division commanders to move forward and attack. I had no time to find the officer who brought the order, as some of the troops were in motion when I heard of it. Upon this information I at once issued orders to attack to the troops not already in motion, holding one of Buckner's divisions (Preston's) in reserve. As the battle upon our right was not so successful as had been expected in the plan of attack, I was obliged to reverse the order of battle by retaining my right somewhere near the left of the Right Wing. To do this Stewart's division was obliged to halt upon reaching the La Fayette and Chattanooga road.

Hood's column broke the enemy's line near the Brotherton house and made it wheel to the right. In making this movement Major-General Hood fell severely, and it was feared mortally, wounded by a Minie ball breaking his thigh. He had broken the enemy's line, however, and his own troops and those to his right and left continued to press the enemy with such spirit and force that he could not resist us. Brigadier-General Law succeeded to the command of Hood's division, and Brigadier-General Kershaw to the command of the two brigades of McLaws' division. General Kershaw, having received no definite orders himself (being under the command of General Hood), was not advised of the wheel to the right, and gained more ground to the front than was intended in the movement of his two brigades. Johnson's division followed the movement made by Hood, and gained the Crawfish Spring and Chattanooga road. hav-

ing a full share in the conflict. Major-General Hindman, in command of my left division, first met the enemy near the Vineyard house, and drove him back upon his strong position near the Widow Glenn's (or burned) house. By a well-directed front and flank attack, he gained the position after a severe struggle. The enemy's dead at this point mark well his line of battle. Hindman was then ordered to move by his right flank and re-enforce Johnson near the Vidito house, who was pressing forward against great odds.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I asked the commanding general for some of the troops of the Right Wing, but was informed by him that they had been beaten back so badly that they could be of no service to me. I had but one division that had not been engaged, and hesitated to venture to put it in, as our distress upon our right seemed to be almost as great as that of the enemy upon his right. I therefore concluded to hold Preston for the time, and urge on to renewed efforts our brave men, who had already been engaged many hours. The heights extending from the Vidito house across to the Snodgrass house gave the enemy strong ground upon which to rally. Here he gathered most of his broken forces and re-enforced them. After a long and bloody struggle, Johnson and Hindman gained the heights near the Crawfish Spring road. Kershaw made a most handsome attack upon the heights at the Snodgrass house simultaneously with Johnson and Hindman, but was not strong enough for the work.

It was evident that with this position gained I should be complete master of the field. I therefore ordered General Buckner to move Preston forward. Before this, however, General Buckner had established a battery of 12 guns, raking down the enemy's line which opposed our Right Wing, and at the same time having fine play upon any force that might attempt to re-enforce the hill that he was about to attack. General Stewart, of his corps, was also ordered to move against any such force in flank. The combination was well-timed and arranged. Preston dashed gallantly at the hill. Stewart flanked a re-enforcing column and captured a large portion of it. At the same time the fire of the battery struck such terror into a heavy force close under it that we took there also a large number of prisoners. Preston's assault, though not a complete success at the onset, taken in connection with the other operations, crippled the enemy so badly that his ranks were badly broken, and by a flank movement and another advance the heights were gained. These re-enforcements were the enemy's last, or reserve, corps, and a part also of the line that had been opposing our Right Wing during the morning. The enemy broke up in great confusion along my front, and about the same time the Right Wing made a gallant dash and gained the line that had been held so long and obstinately against it. A simultaneous and continuous shout from the two wings announced our success complete. The enemy had fought every man that he had, and every one had been in turn beaten. As it was almost dark I ordered my line to remain as it was, ammunition boxes to be refilled, stragglers to be collected, and everything in readiness for the pursuit in the morning.

Early on the 21st, the commanding general stopped at my bivouac and asked my views as to our future movements. I suggested crossing the river above Chattanooga, so as to make ourselves sufficiently felt on the enemy's rear as to force his evacuation of Chattanooga,

and, indeed, force him back upon Nashville, and if we should find our transportation inadequate for a continuance of this movement, to follow up the railroad to Knoxville, destroy Burnside, and from there threaten the enemy's railroad communication in rear of Nashville. This I supposed to be the only practicable flank movement, owing to the scarcity of our transportation, and it seemed to keep us very nearly as close to the railroad as we were at the time. At parting I understood the commanding general to agree that such was probably our best move, and that he was about to give the necessary orders for its execution.

Orders came in the afternoon for the march. The rear of the Right Wing did not move until quite dark. I did not, therefore, put my wing in motion till daylight the following morning.

Before moving on the morning of the 22d, McLaws' division was ordered to follow the enemy on to Chattanooga. The remainder of the command marched for the Red House Ford and halted about noon.

During that night I received orders to march the entire command back to Chattanooga, and moved in pursuance thereof early on the 23d. We reached the Watkins house about 11 a. m., and proceeded to take up a line around the enemy's position at Chattanooga.

I desire to mention the following named officers as distinguished for conduct and ability, viz: Major-Generals Hood, Buckner, Hindman, and Stewart; Brig. Gens. B. R. Johnson, Preston, Law (respectively in command of divisions), Kershaw, Patton Anderson, Gracie, McNair (severely wounded), and Colonels Trigg and Kelly, both in command of brigades. Honorable mention should also be made of Brigadier-Generals Humphreys, Benning, Deas, Clayton, Bate, Brown, Robertson, and Manigault.

For more detailed accounts of the noble deeds performed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers I refer you to the reports of my junior officers.

The steady good conduct throughout the long conflict of the subordinate officers and men, which the limits of this report will not permit me to particularize, is worthy of the highest praise and admiration.

I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sorrel, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, chief of ordnance; Major Latrobe, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Captain Manning, signal corps, for their able, untiring, and gallant assistance. Colonel Manning received a painful wound. The movement of Stewart's division against the enemy's re-enforcements was made upon the suggestion of Colonel Sorrel and Captain Manning. The result was the beginning of the general break throughout the enemy's line. My other staff officers had not arrived from Virginia.

Major Walton, acting chief of subsistence department, and Major Keiley, acting chief of quartermaster's department, were at the railroad depot in the active discharge of the duties of their departments.

Among the captures made by the Left Wing during the day were not less than 40 pieces of artillery, over 3,000 prisoners, and 10 regimental standards, besides a few wagons, 17,645 small-arms, 1,130 sets accouterments, and 393,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition were collected on the field.

The accompanying list of casualties shows a loss by the command (without McNair's brigade, from which no report has been received) of 1,089 killed, 6,506 wounded, and 272 missing. Its strength on going

into action on the morning of the 20th was 2,033 officers and 20,849 men.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties of the Left Wing, Army of Tennessee, in the engagement of September 20, 1863, near Chickamauga, Ga.

Command.	Officers and enlisted men killed.	Officers and enlisted men wounded.	Officers and enlisted men missing.	Total officers and enlisted men.
HOOD'S DIVISION.				
Robertson's brigade	78	457	35	570
Benning's brigade	46	436	6	488
Law's brigade	61	829	.....	890
Total	185	1,222	41	1,448
M'LAWS' DIVISION.				
Kershaw's brigade	68	419	1	488
Humphreys' brigade	20	182	.....	152
Total	88	551	1	640
HINDMAN'S DIVISION.				
Anderson's brigade	80	464	24	568
Deas' brigade	128	578	26	729
Manigault's brigade	66	426	47	539
Total	269	1,468	90	1,826
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.				
Johnson's brigade	28	271	74	373
Gregg's brigade	113	447	17	577
McNair's brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	141	718	91	950
BUCKNER'S CORPS.				
STEWART'S DIVISION.				
[Headquarters] .....	.....	1	.....	1
Brown's brigade	50	426	4	480
Bate's brigade	63	580	11	654
Clayton's brigade	86	518	15	619
Total	199	1,475	30	1,704
PRESTON'S DIVISION.				
Gracie's brigade	90	576	2	668
Trigg's brigade	48	281	4	331
Kelly's brigade	66	241	8	315
Total	202	1,048	9	1,259
Total infantry	1,084	6,482	271	7,837
Artillery	5	28	1	29
Grand total	1,089	6,505	272	7,866

ADDENDA.

Abstract from Maj. F. H. Robertson's report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Battalion Reserve Artillery, September 18 to 20.

Batteries.	Guns engaged.					Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pound Napoleons.	10-pounder Parrotas.	3.80-inch James rifles.	12-pounder howitzers.	6-pounder bronze.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Barret's				2	2						
Havis'	2		1			35	1		1	1	1
Lumsden's	3	1		1		58	1		1	5	3
Massenburg's		2				58		1	3	1	
Total	5	3	1	3	2	151	2	1	5	7	4

REMARKS.—Barret's battery not engaged. Havis' battery—1 gun disabled, trail rotten and snapped in recoil. Lumsden's battery—1 gun disabled by breaking of rotten trail; 1 gun abandoned, but recovered.

No. 341.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, C. S. Army, commanding division.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The report of my operations in McLemore's Cove on September 10 and 11 is forwarded herewith. Many calumnies have been circulated against me in connection with that affair. It has been my habit heretofore to disregard such misrepresentations, but in this country that silence is taken for a confession of misconduct, and an officer's reputation suffers accordingly. I therefore ask leave to publish the report at this time. As no injury to the service can result, I indulge the hope that this request will be granted without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of September 10, I moved with Anderson's, Deas', and Manigault's brigades from Lee and Gordon's Mills to Dr. Anderson's house, on the La Fayette road, and thence through Worthen's Gap, of Pigeon Mountain, toward Davis' Cross-Roads, in McLemore's Cove.

The instructions given me by the chief of staff at army headquarters were to unite at Davis' with Cleburne's division, of Hill's corps, and attack a force of the enemy (thought to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong) "at the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap." (See Exhibit A.) I was advised that General Hill was to open communication with me before I should reach Davis'.

Shortly after sunrise, hearing nothing from General Hill, I ordered a halt at Morgan's, 4 or 5 miles from Davis'; threw out pickets and sent scouting parties toward Davis' and Lookout Mountain. This was in consequence of information received from citizens and from cavalry detachments, of which I assumed command, that a Federal division was at Davis' and another at Stevens' Gap; and also that Dug and Catlett's Gaps, of Pigeon Mountain, through one of which Hill's troops must march to join me, were, and had been for several days, so heavily blockaded as to be impassable. This intelligence, which was confirmed by my scouts, was communicated to General Hill (see Exhibit B), and to army headquarters (see Exhibit C) and instructions asked.

The troops being now rested, and having obtained water from the Chickamauga, which bends close to the road at Morgan's, I moved forward 1 mile to Conley's, where there is a spring, the last convenient water before reaching Davis'. The several roads leading to Lookout Mountain remained in front of this position, except one diverging at Morgan's, on which I left a strong picket. The road leading through Catlett's Gap and thence to La Fayette was immediately at hand, affording an easy way of retirement, if cleared of obstructions as promptly as I anticipated. I could not perform this labor, having with me no engineer company or working tools.

During the day I learned from scouts and citizens that a large Federal force had moved within the preceding twenty-four hours from Stevens' Gap toward Davis', and that a considerable force yet remained at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Late in the afternoon I received from army headquarters a copy of a communication of Brigadier-General Wood, of Hill's corps, dated Dug Gap, 12.20 p. m., stating that the enemy, with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was three-quarters of a mile in his front, advancing, and had charged and broken his cavalry; that he thought it a movement in force, and needed support. (See Exhibit D.) With this was a copy of a note from General Hill, dated 1.30 p. m., stating that he had ordered Cleburne's division to Dug Gap, and that if the enemy was attacking there it would be a good time for me to attack in rear. (See Exhibit E.) It was indorsed on these copies that they were referred to me for my information and guidance. In the absence of more definite instructions, I supposed this to mean that I was to advance and attack the enemy when General Hill should engage him, but no such contingency happened. Shortly afterward the enemy advanced upon the cavalry in my front, under Col. John T. Morgan, which retired skirmishing, and I formed line of battle, expecting an attack.

At 4.45 p. m. General Buckner reached Morgan's with his corps, and reported to me for orders. I directed him to bivouac there, because the water at Conley's was insufficient for the whole force, and because holding that position secured my retirement through Worthen's Gap, should it become necessary.

Brigadier-General Anderson was now put in command of my division.

Previous to General Buckner's arrival I received from army headquarters a communication, dated 8 a. m., addressed to me at Davis' Cross-Roads, informing me of the instructions to him (see Exhibit F), and inclosing a letter from General Hill, dated 4.25 a. m., stating his inability to co-operate with me because of the weakness of Cleburne's division and the obstructions in the passes of Pigeon Mountain. (See Exhibit G.)

At 8 p. m. I assembled the general officers of the command, laid before them my instructions and the information obtained, and asked their advice. Pending this conference a dispatch from army headquarters, dated 6 p. m., notified me that Crittenden's corps, of the Federal Army, marched southward from Chattanooga that morning, and that it was highly important to finish my operations in the cove as rapidly as possible. (See Exhibit H.) Another, dated 7.30 p. m., informed me that our force at and near La Fayette was superior to the enemy, and that it was important to move vigorously and crush him. (See Exhibit J.)

I was informed (by whom I do not now recollect) that the baggage train of my division had been ordered from Lee and Gordon's Mills to La Fayette, and that Cheatham's division, of Polk's corps, was at Dr. Anderson's, to resist Crittenden and protect my rear.

According to our information, the distance from Chattanooga to Morgan's, by way of Crawfish Spring, did not much, if any, exceed 20 miles. Crittenden might take that route, entirely avoiding Cheatham, and fall on our rear while engaged at Davis'. There was, besides, an unknown force of the enemy within striking distance on our right, and another force in our front probably equal to our own. In every other direction, unless we should retire through Worthen's Gap, we were hemmed in by Pigeon Mountain, and every way of retirement or receiving support closed against us by the blockade of Dug and Catlett's Gaps. General Hill's failure to attack during the afternoon justified the belief that these passes remained obstructed. Our conclusion, which was unanimous, was that we ought not to advance without more definite information as to the force at Stevens' Gap, nor until assured that General Hill could move through Dug Gap and force a junction with us at Davis' Cross-Roads; and if General Hill could not do this, or if the enemy on our flank proved to be so strong that an advance would be hazardous, our best course would be to turn upon Crittenden, Cheatham co-operating, and Hill if possible, and thus crush that corps of the enemy. This last operation would destroy one-third of the enemy's force and leave all our own united to contend against the balance on his line of communication. I addressed a letter to General Hill, inquiring what was to be expected from him, and sent a copy of the same to army headquarters, with a letter stating the opinion, as above expressed, of the general officers of my command. These communications, both to army headquarters and to General Hill, were borne by Major Nocquet, of General Buckner's staff, who undertook that service at my request. (See Exhibits K and L.)

At 9.10, before the conference reached any conclusion, I had written a letter to army headquarters, stating the information gained, with my impressions as to the enemy's purposes and the course I ought to adopt. (See Exhibit M.)

During the night, as fast as reliable guides could be obtained, I sent out small scouting parties to the rear, right, and front to get information of the enemy.

At 4.20 a. m. on the 11th, I received from army headquarters the following dispatch:

LA FAYETTE, *September 10, 1863—12 p. m.*

GENERAL: Headquarters are here and the following is the information: Crittenden's corps is advancing on us from Chattanooga. A large force from the south has advanced within 7 miles of this. Polk is left at Anderson's to cover your rear.

General Bragg orders you to attack and force your way through the enemy to this point at the earliest hour that you can see him in the morning. Cleburne will attack in front the moment your guns are heard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

My construction of the above-quoted dispatch was that the general commanding considered my position a perilous one, and therefore expected me not to capture the enemy, but to prevent the capture of my own troops, forcing my way through to La Fayette, and thus saving my command and enabling him to resist the forces that seemed about to envelop him. This idea only was conveyed by the language used. Keeping it in view, I delayed issuing the order of march until the scouting parties sent toward Lookout Mountain should report, and in the hope, also, of hearing from army headquarters and from General Hill in answer to the important letters sent by Major Nocquet, or the one of 9.10 p. m. of the 10th sent by courier.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock the scouting party sent toward Davis' Cross-Roads reported a large force of the enemy still in that vicinity, and the parties sent out on the Crawfish Spring road and between it and Lookout Mountain reported no indications of an enemy.

At 5.30 o'clock the scouts sent toward Stevens' Gap returned, bringing no information, having been detained all night at a cavalry outpost and the detention not made known to me. I immediately sent another party in the same direction, instructed to report by 7 a. m., and at the same time issued the order of march, fixing that hour for starting.

At 6.30 o'clock Major Nocquet returned, reporting that General Hill expected me to make the attack and would co-operate, and that the general commanding directed him to say that I should execute my own plans and he would sustain me.

The command moved at 7. Marching, necessarily, on a single road, its progress was very slow. There were various stoppages and detentions as commonly happens under like circumstances, and much time was thereby lost. After proceeding about 2 miles skirmishing began with the cavalry in front. Afterward, the country being broken and densely wooded and the position and strength of the enemy unknown, frequent reconnaissances were necessary, consuming considerable time. In all this I endeavored, as far as practicable, to prevent needless delays, and I have no complaint to make against any officer under me, nor against any portion of the command.

While on the march the last scouting party sent toward Stevens' Gap reported that a heavy force of the enemy had been passing thence toward Davis' all the previous night and up to 6 o'clock that morning. A party sent out by General Buckner reported to the same effect, and that the enemy had continued moving in the same direction up to 9 a. m.

About 10 o'clock General Buckner's engineer corps, which had been ordered to Catlett's Gap at 7 to clear it of obstructions, reported that it would be open by 12.

At 11.10 infantry skirmishers of the enemy appeared about 2½ miles from Davis', and General Buckner made his deployment, his left resting on the spurs of Pigeon Mountain, his right extending across the Cove road. Before his line was fully established the enemy was

reported moving in force upon his left, and I ordered Anderson to that flank, that my connection with Hill's troops might be secured. Upon further information, Anderson was directed to deploy, so as to support the right of Buckner's line.

The enemy's skirmishers were now driven in and my whole line about to advance, when I received from army headquarters the following communication :

FIVE MILES ON THE ROAD FROM LA FAYETTE TO STEVENS' GAP,
September 11, 1863—11 a. m.

General HINDMAN,

Near Davis' Cross-Roads :

If you find the enemy in such force as to make an attack imprudent, fall back at once on La Fayette by Catlett's Gap, from which obstructions have now been removed. Send your determination at once and act as promptly.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

The substance of my answer to the chief of staff, of which no copy was retained, was, that I was not yet sufficiently advised finally upon my course, but that I would act as circumstances might dictate, retiring if necessary. An hour, or thereabouts, after the receipt of this dispatch a staff officer from army headquarters came to me on behalf of General Mackall, inquiring whether or not I felt certain that I could make my way out through Catlett's Gap. I replied that there was no doubt of my ability to do so should I decide to retire, but that I had just given the order to advance. Shortly afterward I received the following dispatch :

HEADQUARTERS,
Dugout Pass [Dug Gap]—half past —.

General HINDMAN :

The enemy, estimated 12,000 or 15,000, is forming line in front of this place. Nothing heard of you since Captain Presstman, engineer, was with you. The general is most anxious and wishes to hear from you by couriers once an hour. A line is now established from your headquarters to ours. The enemy are advancing from Graysville to La Fayette. Dispatch is necessary to us.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

This information from army headquarters, showing so large a force forming line of battle in front of Dug Gap, in addition, as I supposed, to that in my immediate front, caused me to stop the forward movement, order a more careful reconnaissance than had yet been made, and consult Generals Buckner and Anderson as to the best course to pursue. They concurred with me in the opinion that with the lights before us it would be imprudent to advance farther. The order to retire through Catlett's Gap was given, but before its execution the reports of scouts satisfied me that the enemy was retiring toward Stevens' Gap. I at once ordered my line advanced as rapidly as possible, Anderson on Buckner's right, and that every effort be made to intercept the retreating column. While pursuing the enemy an officer notified me that General Hill desired to see me at the left of my line. Informing Generals Buckner and Anderson of the fact, and authorizing the former to give any orders that might seem necessary, I proceeded to the point indicated, but did not meet General Hill. Returning toward the center, I found Deshler's brigade, of Hill's corps, without special instructions, and ordered it to conform to Buckner's movements.

About dark our ineffectual pursuit of the enemy ceased, under

orders given to General Buckner direct by the general commanding, to whom I then reported in person at Davis' Cross-Roads. The enemy had retired to Stevens' Gap, the place at which I was originally ordered to make the attack, and Hill's troops had now united with me at Davis', the place prescribed for the junction, Buckner being with me in addition; but as soon as I reported to the general commanding he remarked, "We can't stay here," and ordered the command marched that night, and with the least possible delay, to La Fayette. This was accordingly done, Buckner's corps moving by Dug Gap and my division through Catlett's Gap.

It is due the officers and men to say that they evinced the utmost anxiety to meet the enemy and an admirable alacrity in obeying all orders.

Generals Buckner and Anderson are especially entitled to my thanks. Their reports are forwarded herewith.

Having now stated my operations and the various causes of delay, I beg, for greater clearness, to recapitulate the latter:

1. There was a loss of one or two hours before daylight on the 10th, caused by my being instructed to march around by Dr. Anderson's, instead of going direct by Crawfish Spring.

2. An entire day (the 10th) was lost, because the general commanding did not know of the obstruction of Dug and Catlett's Gaps, rendering it impracticable for Hill's troops to unite with mine.

3. Allowing an hour and a half as fair time for transmitting the order of march and putting a column of 15,000 troops in motion, with their artillery, ordnance, and ambulance trains, there was a delay on the morning of the 11th of one hour, for which I am accountable, and the reasons for which are hereinbefore fully explained. If, without so delaying, I had marched at 5.50, the earliest hour practicable, the result would have been the same, as Major Nocquet returned at 6.30—before I could possibly have attacked—bringing the message from the general commanding to carry out my own plans, which conceded to me the discretion I had already exercised.

4. There were the usual stoppages, detentions, &c., while marching in column on a single road, all of which were unavoidable so far as I know.

5. Time was necessarily lost when near the enemy in trying to ascertain his position and strength, and in deploying.

6. There was a loss of one or two hours considering the communications of the chief of staff of the general commanding and making additional reconnaissances in consequence of their reception.

7. Considerable time was afterward unavoidably lost while pursuing the enemy over ground of very broken character, rendered almost impenetrable by the thick undergrowth.

I deem it proper to say that, in my opinion, the delays of the 11th did not affect the result. From Lookout Mountain, 3 or 4 miles distant, the enemy could count every regiment of my command marching from Worthen's Gap to Morgan's, and thence along open fields to Conley's, and this in ample time to re-enforce at Davis' Cross-Roads or retire from that position, at his discretion.

The following letter of General Hill, received by me on the afternoon of the 10th, is submitted in this connection:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1868—11 a. m.

GENERAL: General Bragg's order did not reach me till 5 o'clock this morning. It directed Cleburne's division to co-operate with you. That officer was sick, and four of his best regiments were absent and could not be got up. The road across

Dug Gap is strongly blockaded, and if Cleburne had started he could not have gotten to you till after night. Under the discretionary orders received from General Bragg, I therefore decided not to move Cleburne. I immediately wrote to him to that effect, but have heard nothing as yet. General Wheeler reports that the Yankees are moving on Summerville in force. If that be so, this division of Negley's is sent out as a bait to draw us off from below. When it is pressed (unless he has a strong supporting force) he will fall back in the gap, and there the matter will end.

Very respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

If I had marched from Lee and Gordon's Mills early on the evening of the 9th, and Dug Gap had been then open, so as to enable Hill to unite with me, and both to attack the enemy at Davis' Cross-Roads at daylight on the 10th, an advantage might possibly have been gained. I think that was the only chance.

The general commanding saw fit, on September 29, to issue the following order :

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 249.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 29, 1863.

* * * * *
II. Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, for not obeying his orders for the attack on the enemy in McLemore's Cove on the 11th instant, is suspended from his command. He will proceed with his personal staff to Atlanta, and await further orders.
* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 2d instant, I requested a court of inquiry, and also asked if it was still my duty to make a report of my operations in McLemore's Cove and the causes of the delay in attacking the enemy, as directed on September 14, but which I had been unable to do in consequence of sickness and injuries received in the battle of Chickamauga on September 20. The answer returned was that there now rested on me no obligation to make such report. But on reflection I have concluded that in justice to all parties the report ought to be made. It is therefore respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit A.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: You will move with your division immediately to Davis' Cross-Roads, on the road from La Fayette to Stevens' Gap. At this point you will put yourself in communication with the column of General Hill, ordered to move to the same point, and take command of the joint forces, or report to the officer commanding Hill's column, according to rank. If in command, you will move upon the enemy, reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, encamped at

the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap. Another column of the enemy is reported to be at Cooper's Gap, to the right of Stevens' Gap; number not known.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit B.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
At Morgan's, on Cove Road,
4 Miles from Davis' Cross-Roads,
September 10, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I expected you would open communication with me by the time I reached this place, but as yet hear nothing from you. If it be true, as I learn it is, that the road from La Fayette to Davis' Cross-Roads is blockaded at Dug Gap, and the Catlett's Gap road also blockaded, I fear it will be impossible to effect the intended junction. Your better information will enable you to decide as to that. There are rumors here that a Federal division is at and near Davis' Cross-Roads, and another at Bailey's Cross-Roads. Colonel Russell, commanding a cavalry regiment of Martin's brigade, has, at my request, gone forward to ascertain the facts. I deem it inexpedient to move beyond this place till I hear that you are in motion and that we can safely unite.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit C.]

HEADQUARTERS,
At Morgan's, September 10, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I forward a copy of dispatch just started by me to General Hill. It will explain, as fully as I now can, my situation and prospects. Some four hours must elapse before I can get an answer.

I am very apprehensive that the obstructions put in the road by our cavalry will defeat the intended junction. If so, please instruct me what to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit D.]

DUG GAP, September 10—12.20 o'clock.

Captain BUCK:

The enemy are in three-quarters of a mile of me, advancing. All the cavalry has gone to the right. I should like to have two pieces

light artillery. I am now deploying to fight them. They have infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Charged once on our cavalry and broke it. Infantry deployed in front.

S. A. M. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—I think it an advance in force, and we should be supported.

(Copy sent to General Hindman.)

[Exhibit E.]

1.30 p. m.

General W. W. MACKALL:

GENERAL: I am moving Cleburne's division out to Dug Gap. Should the Yankees be attacking there in force, it would be a good time for Hindman to attack in rear.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy sent to General Hindman.)

[Exhibit F.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Davis' Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: I inclose you copy of a communication of this morning received from Lieutenant-General Hill. General Buckner has been directed to move up directly to co-operate with you. He will move on the road from Anderson's to Davis' Cross-Roads.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit G.]

SEPTEMBER 10—4.25 a. m.

General MACKALL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch was near five hours reaching here by my time, which is slow. It is 11 miles from here to the cross-roads. The road is blockaded from the top of the mountain to the foot several miles. Cleburne is sick; was in bed all day yesterday. Two of his best regiments are with Buckner's column, not having come up from picket duty above Harrison. More than two of his regiments are on picket at the different gaps in Pigeon Mountain. Under the circumstances, I have not ordered the movement, as it could not possibly be simultaneous. Either Hindman should be stopped or the movement postponed till to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy sent to Major-General Hindman.)

[Exhibit H.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that Crittenden's corps marched from Chattanooga this morning in this direction, and that it is highly important that you should finish the movement now going on as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit J.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: The enemy is now divided. Our force at or near La Fayette is superior to the enemy. It is important now to move vigorously and crush him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit K.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Near Morgan's, September 10, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: I send Major Nocquet, of General Buckner's staff, to confer with you as to our operations. He understands the situation here as fully as I do. The question which I am trying to solve to-night is: What force of the enemy is at or about Stevens' Gap to attack me in rear while co-operating with you? Probably the greater part of that force would be drawn toward Dug Gap at the sound of your artillery, thus enabling me to move by way of Davis' Cross-Roads without too great risk. Can you at an early hour to-morrow make a real attack on the head of the enemy's column, so as to induce him to mass his forces while I strike him in rear? In this connection, can you force your way through them and effect a junction with me about Davis' Cross-Roads, while I force my column to the same point? Please answer these questions specifically. It may be that the enemy is in such force at Stevens' Gap that I may find it imprudent to expose my rear to their attacks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

[Exhibit L.]

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Near Morgan's, September 10, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee :

COLONEL: I forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to-night to General Hill. It was submitted to and approved by the

general officers of this command, who also agree that if General Hill responds negatively to the questions propounded to him, or if the enemy on our flank prove to be in such force as to render it too hazardous, our true policy is, instead of going to Davis' Cross-Roads, to move rapidly against Crittenden, Cheatham co-operating, and Hill if possible, and thus crush that corps of the enemy. This last operation would destroy one-third the enemy's force, and leave all our own united to contend against the balance on his line of communication.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit M.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC., TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Two and a half Miles from Davis' Cross-Roads,*
September 10, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: General Buckner reported with his command at 4.45 p. m., too late for an attack this evening, as it would have been dark by the time we could reach the enemy. I have sent out to-night small parties of scouts, under reliable guides, to ascertain what force of the enemy, if any, may assail my flank or rear while I attack the column moving toward Dug Gap. I have also dispatched a courier to General Hill at La Fayette, and to his commanding officer at Dug Gap, to concert a plan of operations, &c. Unless something unforeseen prevents, I expect to make the attack at daylight. My impression is that the force in my front (at Davis' Cross-Roads) is thrown out merely to mask the movement of the main body toward Alpine, and that the force in front of General Hill (at Dug Gap) is intended to accomplish the same purpose. Whether the main body has moved or not I am yet unable to determine, but hope to learn to-night. If it has, our attack ought and will be made. If it has not, my force will probably be insufficient, and I will be attacked in rear from Stevens' Gap while attacking the column going east. If anything important is ascertained, I will report promptly. All quiet to-night.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Sickness prevented me from exercising command on Saturday, September 19, until about 3 p. m. My division had then just crossed the Chickamauga at Hunt's Ford, and was soon after ordered to the support of Major-General Hood. The order was exe-

* Conley's house, at which the above communication (Exhibit M) was written, is 4 miles from Davis' Cross-Roads, instead of "2½ miles," which is a clerical error.—J. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

cuted under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, causing some loss. My position was on Hood's left and Buckner's right, near the center of the Left Wing of the army, facing west, parallel with the La Fayette and Chattanooga road, 600 or 800 yards distant. The brigades of Deas and Manigault constituted my first line and Anderson's my reserve. Nothing important happened during the remainder of the day. After dark, in the readjustment of my line, a sharp skirmish occurred on Manigault's left, the enemy retiring.

About 11 a. m. on Sunday, September 20, under orders from Lieutenant-General Longstreet, commanding the Left Wing, my command moved forward simultaneously with the troops on my right. At the distance of 300 yards skirmishing commenced, and immediately my whole line was engaged. Rushing on at the double-quick through a storm of bullets, shot, and shell, Deas' brave Alabamians and Manigault's Alabamians and South Carolinians, equally brave, drove the enemy from his breastworks, then pushed him beyond the La Fayette road, and charged his second line of breastworks, 300 yards farther on. The troops on Manigault's left not advancing with him, he was enfiladed on that flank by infantry and artillery, checked, and at length forced to retire. One gun of his battery, temporarily disabled, was left exposed to capture, when Col. J. C. Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama, gallantly faced about and brought it off in safety. Deas swept like a whirlwind over the breastworks. Anderson's fearless Mississippians, carrying the breastworks in their front, moved up rapidly on his left to Manigault's place. Without halting, these two brigades then drove the enemy across the Crawfish Spring road and up the broken spurs of Missionary Ridge to its first elevation, 100 yards west. Hiding behind this, the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon upon our line as it advanced, and at the same time enfiladed it from an eminence in a field on the right; but, without faltering, he was charged, driven from his strong position, and pursued upward of three-quarters of a mile, when he ceased resisting and disappeared, going north completely routed. A body of Federal cavalry, covering the retreat of the infantry, made a demonstration against my right, but retired hastily when about to be attacked.

Meantime Manigault sent back for and received the support of Trigg's brigade, of Buckner's corps, and with it compelled the rapid retreat of the force in his front.

The Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, of General Law's command, which had lost its direction, fired on Deas' right, but upon discovering the mistake, moved up and fought gallantly with him. I now sent staff officers to the right and left, and ascertained that my advance was nearly a mile farther west than any other troops of the Left Wing, none of which had yet reached the Crawfish Spring road. To my right and rear there was hot firing. I determined to move there, and gave the necessary orders, directing the command marched northeast to the La Fayette road till the position of our troops then engaged should be ascertained. This was to avoid the possibility of collision with friendly forces, and to gain time for reforming portions of my command disordered by their rapid pursuit of the enemy.

In the splendid advance, which I have attempted to describe, through woods and fields and over a part of Missionary Ridge, against the troops of Sheridan's and J. C. Davis' divisions, 17 pieces of Fed-

eral artillery were captured by my division, 14 of which were taken into possession and conveyed to the rear by Captain Waters, acting chief of artillery, and 3 pieces by Major Riley, chief of ordnance. Since the battle I have been informed that a staff officer from army headquarters found 10 pieces abandoned in a gorge in front of my position, west of the Crawfish Spring road.

The number of prisoners exceeded 1,100, including 3 colonels. The ground was strewn with small-arms, of which 1,400 were collected. Five or 6 standards, 5 caissons, and 1 battery wagon, 1 ambulance, about 40 horses and mules, and 9 ordnance wagons, with 165,000 rounds of ammunition, were also secured.

The numerous wounded and dead of the enemy fell into our hands. Among the latter was Brigadier-General Lytle, of the Federal army, killed by Deas' brigade.

While moving to the right and rear, I was met by a staff officer of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, and afterward by that officer himself, stating that he was hard pressed, and must have support forthwith or he would be compelled to fall back. I immediately placed Anderson's brigade under his orders. Deas, who was out of ammunition, obtained a partial supply from Johnson's wagons, and then marched west across the Crawfish Spring road and formed line of battle, facing west, at the top of the first ridge beyond. His skirmishers became engaged immediately with those of a force of the enemy occupying the next ridge. Manigault, now coming up, was directed to form on Deas' right. I believed the force in my front to be the same that I had previously routed, making its way toward Chattanooga, and designed cutting it off and capturing it. But at this juncture, before Manigault's line had been established, brisk firing commenced to my right and rear, east of the Crawfish Spring road, and I received from General Johnson urgent requests for further support. Deas and Manigault at once moved in that direction and formed on his left. Previous to their arrival the firing had ceased.

General Johnson's line faced nearly north, about perpendicular to the La Fayette road and to our original line of battle. It was on the side of an extremely rough and steep projection of Missionary Ridge near Dyer's farm, and was extended eastwardly by the lines of Anderson and Kershaw. The height terminated in an open field near Kershaw's right. It was elsewhere densely wooded. The enemy held the summit in strong force, his artillery, planted on sundry sudden elevations, rising up like redoubts; his infantry between these, behind the crest, and further sheltered by breastworks of trees and rocks.

At 3 p. m. a force of the enemy, probably that which I had recently confronted west of the Crawfish Spring road, appeared on my left, capturing several men of my infirmiry corps and others who had fallen out from fatigue or wounds. I was apprehensive of an attack in rear, and sent to General Longstreet and General Buckner for reinforcements. At the same time, being the officer of highest rank present and deeming concert of action necessary, I assumed command of General Johnson's troops and ordered an immediate and vigorous attack upon the enemy in our front, Deas and Manigault (with Johnson's command, all under direction of that officer) to wheel to the right until faced east and then to advance, taking the enemy in flank, Anderson to move forward when the firing should begin. General

Kershaw agreed to conform to the movements of the latter. I hoped to insure the capture or destruction of the enemy by driving him in confusion upon the Right Wing of our army. The movement began at 3.30. Skirmishing extended along the whole line as Deas, at the extreme left, commenced swinging. In a few minutes a terrific contest ensued, which continued at close quarters without any intermission over four hours. Our troops attacked again and again with a courage worthy of their past achievements. The enemy fought with determined obstinacy and repeatedly repulsed us, but only to be again assailed. As showing the fierceness of the fight, the fact is mentioned that on our extreme left the bayonet was used, and men also killed and wounded with clubbed muskets. A little after 4 the enemy was re-enforced and advanced with loud shouts upon our right, but was repulsed by Anderson and Kershaw. At this time it became necessary to retire Garrity's battery, of Anderson's brigade, which had been doing effective service. It was subsequently held in reserve. Dent's battery, of Deas' brigade, was engaged throughout the struggle. Notwithstanding the repulses of our infantry, the officers and men of this battery stood to their guns undaunted and continued firing, inflicting severe loss on the enemy and contributing largely to the success of my operations.

At 4.20 Brigadier-General Preston, of Buckner's corps, in answer to my application for help, brought me the timely and valuable reinforcement of Kelly's brigade, and within an hour afterward the remaining brigades of his division—Gracie's and Trigg's. These brave troops as they arrived were conducted by officers of my staff to the right of my line, and promptly advanced, in conjunction with the rest, upon the enemy. From this time we gained ground; but, though now commanding nine brigades, with Kershaw co-operating, and all in action, I found the gain both slow and costly. I have never known Federal troops to fight so well. It is just to say, also, that I never saw Confederate soldiers fight better.

Between 7.30 and 8 p. m. the enemy was driven from his position, surrendering to the gallant Preston 600 or 700 prisoners, with 5 standards and many valuable arms. One piece of artillery, 2 or 3 wagons, and about 50 prisoners fell into the hands of Deas' brigade. This was the victorious ending of the battle of Chickamauga.

At 11 p. m., suffering much pain from an injury received about midday, I relinquished to Brigadier-General Anderson the command of my division.

The usual commendatory expressions would almost seem to cheapen the services of the officers and men of my immediate command during the day, and those who fought with us in the afternoon. The relation of what they performed ought to immortalize them.

For signal gallantry and efficiency, the army and country are indebted to Brigadier-Generals Preston and Johnson and their several brigade commanders; also to Brigadier-General Kershaw and the three brigade commanders of my division (Anderson, Deas, and Manigault). Without the decided success which they won on Dyer's Hill, Chickamauga would not have been a victory, unless after another day of fighting and slaughter.

On the same roll of honor should be inscribed the names of the chivalrous staff officers, the devoted officers of the regiments and companies, and the heroic rank and file.

The reports of my subordinates mention many of each grade who distinguished themselves. Not a few of them fell gloriously and now rest on the field; others bear honorable wounds, and others fortunately remained unhurt. I respectfully ask attention to the records of their conspicuous bravery, and that the appropriate rewards of valor be conferred on them.

The following staff officers were with me on the field: Col. C. W. Adams, acting assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Maj. J. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Walker Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. B. F. Williams, aide-de-camp; Capt. D. D. Waters, acting chief of artillery, and Capt. J. F. Walton, provost-marshal.

Captain Lenoir and Lieutenants Gordon and Lee, of my cavalry escort, also acted on my staff during the engagement.

The conduct of all these officers was in the highest degree soldierly and their services most valuable. They have my thanks and deserve the confidence of their superiors.

Colonel Adams especially, by his greater experience, his cool courage, and his admirable promptness and precision, has placed me under lasting obligations, and amply shown his fitness for higher rank, which I earnestly hope will be given him.

Maj. E. B. D. Riley, chief of ordnance, was very efficient in his department, having his trains almost constantly at hand and supplying every call for ammunition with the least possible delay.

Maj. J. C. Palmer, commissary of subsistence, performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner, providing the command with cooked rations during the battle and the movements preliminary to it, with almost as much regularity as if prepared by the men themselves in camp. In this he was efficiently aided by Capt. S. M. Lanier, assistant quartermaster, an officer always ready and willing, and whose qualifications and services fairly entitle him to promotion.

Chief Surg. C. Terry was prompt and efficient to the utmost extent of the means at his disposal.

Lieut. L. P. Dodge, aide-de-camp, was disabled by being thrown from his horse before the battle commenced and was not afterward with me.

The strength of my division on going into action was 501 officers and 5,621 enlisted men.

My loss was:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	16	81	1	98
Enlisted men.....	266	1,399	97	1,752
Total.....	272	1,480	98	1,850

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Longstreet's Corps.

[Inclosure.]

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery battalion of Hindman's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pound Napoleons.	6-pounders, bronze.	12-pounder howitzers.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Dent's a.....	6			317	3	1	12	4	4
Garrity's b.....	2	2		23		1	4		
Scott's c.....		2	2	136	2	1	13	16	
Waters' d.....			2	32					1
Total.....	8	6	4	506	5	3	29	20	5

a Dent's battery was only engaged on the 20th.

b Garrity's battery exchanged two 6-pounder guns, condemned, for two 10-pounder Parrotts.

c Scott's battery had one 12-pounder howitzer disabled by cap-square bursting. [Preston Smith's brigade.]

d Waters' battery not engaged. The ammunition "expended" was blown up in a limber-chest to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, the tongue having been broken.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires as early as practicable a written report of the operations of the forces under your command on the 10th and 11th instant, and causes of your delay in an attack on the enemy on the morning of the 11th.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
La Fayette, September 10 [20], 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I received orders from you about 6.30 a. m. on the 11th instant to move forward from Morgan's house, on McLemore's Cove, in the direction of Davis' Cross-Roads, distant, I believe, about 5 miles. I started the column a few minutes after 7 a. m. My instructions were, in the absence of any accurate information of the force of the enemy in front and on my right flank, to move with caution and not to hazard an engagement until some reliable information was obtained of the strength and position of the force to be encoun-

* Original signed by Lieut. J. B. Mattison, chief of ordnance, Hindman's division.

tered. In advancing to the front, reports from the cavalry showed a heavy infantry force marching from Stevens' Gap in the direction of Dug Gap. At about 2½ miles from Davis' Cross-Roads I massed my two divisions and sent out reconnaissances in three different directions. The result of these reconnaissances, reports from which reached me between 11 and 12 o'clock, showed that a force of the enemy had been passing eastward over the road all the previous night and until 9 o'clock on that morning. I moved my column forward to the vicinity of Frick's, deploying Stewart's division on the direct route to Davis' Cross-Roads, and sent a cavalry reconnaissance forward on the diagonal road leading from Frick's to Dug Gap. This reconnaissance developed the enemy in force on that road, and reported them advancing on my left at the base of the mountain. The head of Preston's division then arriving, I deployed it *en échelon* in rear and to the left of Stewart and perpendicular to the diagonal road, at the same time throwing back Stewart's left to conform to the position of the enemy, Stewart's right being left *en potence* to guard against any movement against his right flank. I also occupied the heights at the base of the Pigeon Mountain with artillery supported by Preston's reserve, which it was necessary to employ on this duty in consequence of Hindman's division being still in rear. These dispositions having been made, my skirmishers drove in those of the enemy on the route to Davis' Cross-Roads. You also proposed to support this attack by Hindman's division, which was to be deployed to support the right of my line. The deployment of my column in the midst of a very dense undergrowth, through which the eye could penetrate but a few yards, was necessarily attended with considerable delay and difficulty. My line was established, however, and in readiness to advance pretty early in the afternoon, and I understood you were about to order an immediate advance, when the arrival of a dispatch from army headquarters induced you to delay the movement until further information of the strength of the enemy could be obtained. This information, when obtained, showed the enemy in retreat on the road to Stevens' Gap. As soon as this was reported to you, you directed me to advance. I immediately made a conversion of my line toward the right, and before it was accomplished on the left ordered an advance of Stewart's division upon the enemy. This was accomplished with as much rapidity as possible, through the dense woods and undergrowth and across a deep stream (the Chickamauga), in the direction of Bailey's Cross-Roads. The retreat of the enemy being rapid, Preston's division was ordered by a flank to pass in rear and to the right of Stewart's to form *en échelon* on his right, while Hindman's division, under Brigadier-General Anderson, was directed by my chief of staff (who, on account of the impracticable nature of the roads, was unable to bear to you the suggestion which I sent to that effect) to move upon the direct road to Lee's Mills to intercept the retreating enemy. The advance was made, I think, a little before 5 p. m. The pursuit, which was attended only by slight skirmishing, was continued until after dark and until recalled by the orders of the general commanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General, Commanding Corps.

NEWNAN, GA..
October 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be ordered at the earliest moment practicable to investigate and report upon all the facts and circumstances connected with the operations of the troops under my command on September 10 and 11, 1863, and the causes and propriety of the issuance of Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 249, from headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated September 29, 1863, suspending me from my command, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

Instead of a court of inquiry, would not a court-martial be preferable? It would equally secure a fair investigation and yet terminate the controversy, the continuance of which cannot fail to be injurious.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The investigation which I had opportunity to make personally into the facts of the case convinced me that, had the explanations which have since been furnished preceded the order of General Bragg relieving General Hindman from command, that order would not probably have been issued; and in view of the letter of General Bragg of November 15, it is not deemed necessary to the honor of General Hindman or to the interest of the public service that the inquiry asked for should be instituted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

—
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Newnan, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 2d instant, requesting copies of certain papers, I beg leave to say that you will find inclosed copy of order† of the 10th ultimo, directing movement of your command, and your report of the movement of the enemy, dated the 10th.‡

The order of the 9th ultimo. I cannot just place my hands upon, but will hunt it up for you. The order of the 11th was given on the field, as I am informed by Major Falconer, and no copy retained.

* See p. 298.

† See Bragg's report, p. 29.

‡ See Hill's report, p. 138.

The substance of the order of the 9th ultimo, handed you at midnight, was to move with your division to Davis' Cross-Roads, unite with Cleburne there, and assail the enemy.*

There is no obligation resting on you now to make the report called for, but await further action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charges and specifications preferred against Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

CHARGE.—Disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer.

Specification.—In this, that Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Provisional Army, Confederate States, having received an order from his commanding general at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 11, 1863, in McLemore's Cove, Ga., when in the presence of the enemy, to attack at the earliest hour that he could see the enemy that morning, did not obey said order.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

Witnesses:

General **BRAXTON BRAGG**, C. S. Army; Brig. Gen. **W. W. MACKALL**, Provisional Army, Confederate States; Brig. Gen. **PATTON ANDERSON**, Provisional Army, Confederate States; Brig. Gen. **W. B. BATE**, Provisional Army, Confederate States; written orders; map of McLemore's Cove.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Madison, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 22d ultimo, asking for leave to publish your report, I am instructed to say that the general commanding has no power to grant any such permission. Reports of this character are the property of the War Department, and leave for publication can only be derived from that source.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, November 15, 1863.
 (Received 20th.)

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, Richmond:

MR. PRESIDENT: After your action in the case of Lieutenant-General Polk, which to me has been entirely satisfactory, I feel it a duty, as it is a pleasure, to request similar action on your part toward

* See order of 11.45 p. m., p. 28.

Major-General Hindman. This officer, as will appear from the official reports, was conspicuously distinguished at Chickamauga for gallantry and good conduct, and nothing but the necessity for uniform discipline prevented my overlooking the previous affair for which he was suspended. From what I have heard unofficially the general may prefer not to serve under my command; but it is only just for me to add that he possesses my fullest confidence as a most gallant soldier and excellent disciplinarian.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

Order General Hindman to report for duty to General Bragg. See indorsement on letter of General Hindman asking for a court of inquiry.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

—
HEADQUARTERS,
Missionary Ridge, November 21, 1863.

I was present at the interview between General Bragg and Major Nocquet on the night of September 10 at La Fayette, Ga. Major Nocquet brought a message from Major-General Hindman in reference to a change of plan in regard to the operations in McLemore's Cove. He stated that General Hindman had heard that the enemy were moving in a particular direction, and that General Hindman thought it advisable to modify the orders he had received. The general commanding, in presence of Major-General Walker, Brigadier-Generals Martin, Liddell, and myself, placed his map before him and said to Major Nocquet: "Major, I wish you to tell me nothing but what you know as a fact." The major replied that the information that General Hindman had was only what he had heard, and he could not say that it was reliable. General Bragg then turned to him and said his information amounted to nothing, and he would not modify his orders to General Hindman, and to return at once to General Hindman and tell him to carry out his orders. He then told Brigadier-General Mackall, his chief of staff, to send word to the general to attack the enemy if he lost his command in carrying out the order. General Mackall stated he would repeat the order to General Hindman, but that he had already sent him peremptory instructions to carry out his orders.

DAVID URQUHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
November 21, 1863.

The accompanying papers from Major-General Hindman are forwarded with this statement. It is for the Department to decide whether the publication shall be made before my report can be rendered. Two weeks before General Hindman was suspended from

duty he was called on in writing to explain his non-compliance with orders. Ample time having been given and no response made, my action was taken. His explanation now seems to put the responsibility on Major Nocquet, who has left this army without my knowledge or orders.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

—
RICHMOND, *November 21, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN :

GENERAL : Inclosed please find a copy of a letter* from General Bragg requesting your restoration to duty, with which it gives the President much pleasure to comply.

Your letter of October 2, asking for a court of inquiry, was referred to the President, and has been returned with the following indorsement :

The investigation which I had opportunity to make personally into the facts of the case convinced me that, had the explanations which have since been furnished preceded the order of General Bragg relieving General Hindman from command, that order would not probably have been issued ; and in view of the letter of General Bragg of November 15, it is not deemed necessary to the honor of General Hindman or to the interest of the public service that the inquiry asked for should be instituted.

I inclose a special order directing you to report for duty to General Bragg.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—
HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
HOOD'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Dalton, Ga., April 27, 1864.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL : I have the honor to apply for copies of all reports or other official communications of General Braxton Bragg relating to the operations of the troops under my command, or those intended to co-operate with them, in McLemore's Cove, on September 10 and 11, 1863.

My object in this is to ascertain what action, if any, may be necessary to my complete vindication against the censure passed upon me in connection with that affair. I therefore indulge the hope that the request will be speedily granted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See p. 310.

† Paragraph XXIII, Special Orders, No. 277, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, November 21, 1863, omitted.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S CORPS, *April 27, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

J. B. HOOD,
*Lieutenant-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., April 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

By order of General Johnston :

W. W. MACKALL,
*Brigadier-General.*ORGANIZATION OFFICE, *June 4, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Shall the copies be made ?

SAML. W. MELTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg for remarks.

By order of Adjutant and Inspector General :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 15, 1864.

All my reports and correspondence have been before the Department since early in last January. I am not the judge as to whether they shall be furnished to subordinates to be answered. General Hindman's report was with mine, and he has already been furnished a copy of the charges preferred by me for the affair referred to.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The Adjutant and Inspector General does not think it judicious to furnish such reports. It would give occasion to counter reports and unending disputation.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 25, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

For conference with General Cooper.

J. A. S[EDDON].

No. 342.

*Report of Maj. E. B. D. Riley, Chief of Ordnance.*HDQRS. HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN..
October 1, 1863.

COLONEL: Agreeably to instructions received from Colonel Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, dated Richmond, June 24, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report :

On the morning of September 19, the ordnance train of this corps,

under the immediate command of the corps chief of ordnance, was parked about half a mile from Alexander's Bridge, in the rear of the right of our line of battle. I received an order from Major-General Hindman about 11 p. m. to move my train across the Chickamauga and park near the creek. This order was obeyed, and I immediately informed the major-general and the brigadier-generals of my position. During the night and the next morning I moved forward immediately in rear of the division. Very little ammunition was issued during the fight, the men bountifully supplying themselves from the cartridge boxes of the dead.

The morning of the 21st was occupied in collecting arms and ammunition from the field and carrying them to the rear.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining cartridges to suit the caliber of the guns in this division. Frequently rifle ammunition (caliber .69) marked musket ammunition is sent in place of the round ball or buck and ball cartridges. With regard to the Enfield ammunition, it is in almost every case too large, causing men whose guns become choked to throw them away as useless.

The accouterments and equipments which have heretofore been received have very often proved worthless—cartridge boxes of scarcely more consistency than brown paper, and haversacks and knapsacks that are rather an incumbrance to the men than a protection to their contents.

I have the honor to state that there were 217,080 rounds of small-arms ammunition used by this division during the engagement.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. D. RILEY,

*Major, and Chief of Ordnance, Hindman's Division,
Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.*

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,

Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 343.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Near La Fayette, Ga., Sept. 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of my command from the night of the 9th instant, when breaking up camp at Lee and Gordon's Mills, to the morning of the 12th, when it arrived at La Fayette:

At 11.20 p. m. on the night of the 9th, I received an order from division headquarters requesting me to put my command under arms on the spot and be prepared for motion at once.

At 1.25 a. m. on the 10th, I reported readiness to move, and at 1.30 did move in rear of the division toward Davis' Cross-Roads, in Mc-Lemore's Cove, by way of Dr. Anderson's and Worthen's Store. At about 9.20 a. m. we reached Morgan's house, on the Chickamauga Creek, some 4½ or 5 miles north of Davis' Cross-Roads. Here we halted to fill canteens and water the animals, and after a hurried

reconnaissance in front, formed line of battle about a mile in advance of Morgan's house, my left resting on the road to Davis' Cross-Roads and my right extending toward and in about 400 yards of Chickamauga Creek. One section of Garrity's battery was placed in position on the left, sweeping the road in front, and the other section was placed some 100 or 150 yards to the right on an eminence covering the front of my right regiments, and also having a line of fire down the road toward Davis' Cross-Roads. My whole command was in the woods. The undergrowth in front, as far as reconnoitered, was dense and difficult for troops to pass through. My right reached near open fields, and rested near the road which branches off from the road leading to Davis' Cross-Roads, pointing in the direction of Cooper's Gap. Pickets were immediately thrown out on this road some 300 yards to the right front of the brigade, and a regiment (the Ninth Mississippi, under Major Lynam) was posted on a similar road leading from Cooper's Gap into the road we had advanced on and intersecting the latter at Morgan's house, a mile in our rear.

In the afternoon of the 10th (hour not noted), Major-General Buckner, with his command, reached Morgan's house. Major-General Hindman then notified me that he had assumed command of the joint forces, and turned over the command of the division to me. Deas' brigade was in line on the left of Anderson's, its right resting on the road opposite Anderson's left. Manigault, on Deas' left, extended to some heights, spurs of Pigeon Mountain, say 1,000 yards east of the road leading to Davis' Cross-Roads.

At a council of division and brigade commanders, held at the headquarters of Major-General Hindman at about 9 o'clock that night (10th), the order of battle was determined upon; but the hour for attack was not fixed, owing to the want of information in regard to the exact locality of the enemy's strongest force, and also on account of not yet knowing whether Lieutenant-General Hill, then at Dug Gap, would attack first, or co-operate merely with our attack, a proposition to that effect having been submitted to him by Major-General Hindman.

At about — a. m. on the 11th, I received the written order of battle, fixing the hour when the troops should move forward in the direction of Davis' Cross-Roads and the order in which they should move. By this order the movement was to be made at 7 a. m., and Stewart's division was to move in front, Preston's next, and Hindman's following. Hindman's division was in line of battle as before described, in advance of Stewart and Preston, and it was several hours after the time appointed before Preston's rear cleared the road for our advance. The division followed close in Preston's rear, right in front, to Bond's (or Barnes') house, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Davis' Cross-Roads. Here the division was formed in column by battalions, the right resting on the road and intervals closed to 20 paces. The artillery was parked in an open wood-lot on the right of the road near the infantry. Soon Stewart's division was deployed at right angles with the road some three-quarters of a mile in advance of Barnes' house, and Preston on his left. Hindman's division was deployed 300 yards in rear of Stewart's right, the left of Deas' brigade overlapping Stewart's right. Manigault was held by me in reserve, and was posted for the time being about 200 yards in rear of Anderson's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Soon after the lines were thus formed, the major-general commanding, after having explained to General Buckner and myself the

situation of affairs in his front as derived from scouts, reconnoitering parties, and citizens, and having shown us a communication from the general commanding authorizing him to retire through Catlett's Gap if he deemed it imprudent to attack, announced to us his determination so to retire, and gave directions for us to act accordingly. Before, however, all the preliminaries of a retrograde movement had been agreed upon other information was received which caused the order to retire to be countermanded, and instead an advance was ordered at once. Stewart advanced in three lines, and before he had gone far I received information from General Buckner, who was personally conducting the forward movement, that the enemy were retiring toward Stevens' Gap, and directing me to move off by the right flank in that direction to cut him off, if practicable. My right was at this time about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stevens' Gap and the sun was less than an hour high. The division moved promptly by the right flank, Sharp in front, followed by Deas and Manigault, respectively. The density of the undergrowth made it difficult to move with rapidity for the distance of over a half a mile, but never were troops in better spirit and more eager to meet the foe. When the open fields were gained the movement was executed at a double-quick through the open ground across the creek, and at a time when the men were extremely thirsty, but not a man halted for an instant to slake his parched tongue from the limpid and tempting waters of the Chickamauga.

When Sharp's and Deas' advance were crossing the first open field near the creek one of the enemy's batteries, posted on the road from Davis' Cross-Roads to Stevens' Gap, and heretofore engaging Stewart in his front, opened a cross-fire upon my column, doing no other damage than wounding 2 men of the Forty-first Mississippi—one slightly and the other severely in the hand.

Soon after this a staff officer from General Buckner informed me that Stewart was not advancing any farther, it being deemed too late for him to cross the creek, and giving me General Buckner's order that in no event was the pursuit by me to be continued longer than dark. Two of the brigades (Sharp's and Deas') had now gained the west side of the Chickamauga Creek, and the head of Sharp's column was within half a mile of "the factory" and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Stevens' Gap. But it was growing dark and we had not yet gained the road from Davis' Cross-Roads to Stevens' Gap, on which the enemy was retiring. It was plainly imprudent to pursue and attack while Buckner's command remained on the east side of the creek; but my orders were not to continue the pursuit after dark, and I should have obeyed them whether my judgment approved the policy or not; so the column was halted, skirmishers were deployed forward, and reconnaissances were hastily and imperfectly made.

Here I met Colonel Morgan, commanding the cavalry, who picketed my front and right flank and informed me of an eminence some half mile in my front which he thought commanded the road on which the enemy were retiring. Before, however, I had determined to occupy this hill, the order to fall back to La Fayette by way of Catlett's Gap was received, and the movement was soon after commenced by facing about and returning by the way we came, the brigades moving in the order named—Manigault, Deas, Sharp. On reaching the main road upon which the command had advanced, and across which it had originally deployed, some delay was occasioned by meeting the trains of General Buckner's command, which were marching by way of Davis' Cross-Roads and Dug Gap. As soon as the way was clear,

the division pursued the march by way of Catlett's Gap to La Fayette without casualty or incident, the head of the column reaching La Fayette about 4 a. m. of the 12th instant.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high admiration for the spirit, ardor, and endurance of the troops of the division. Many of them barefooted and on short rations endured the toilsome night marches, hungry, thirsty, sleepy, not only without murmuring, but with real cheerfulness, their only regret being caused by the failure of the enemy to stand and confront them.

To the brigade commanders I am indebted for uniform promptness and alacrity in carrying out my directions in every particular.

The active, intelligent, and efficient co-operation of Brigadier-Generals Deas and Manigault so cheerfully extended on all occasions greatly relieved me of that load of responsibility which usually weighs so heavily upon one exercising a temporary command, and has brought me under obligations to those officers which are but poorly discharged by a notice in this humble report.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

**HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn, Oct. 6, 1863. .**

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late battle of the Chickamauga:

On the evening of September 19, at about 5 p. m., Major-General Hindman assumed command of the division on the west bank of the Chickamauga, not long after we had crossed to that side, and while the division was being put in position for the impending battle. I resumed the command of my brigade, which had been relinquished on the 17th, at La Fayette, Ga., for the purpose of relieving Major-General Hindman, who was too unwell to exercise the command of his division.

On taking command of my brigade, I took position in line from 200 to 300 yards in rear of Deas' left and Manigault's right, as the reserve brigade of Hindman's division. We bivouacked on the field for the night, and received orders to take up and continue the attack ordered to be made on the right at daylight on the morning of September 20.

The attack on our right was not made, however, until between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when it was promptly taken up by Deas and Manigault in my front, and the whole division moved confidently on the enemy's first line. Deas swept everything before him without halting or even checking up in his advance to and over the enemy's first line of breastworks. Manigault was checked and diverged to the left, unmasking my two left regiments. The whole brigade was moved steadily forward, gradually closing the space between it and Deas' line till the ascent of a range of wooded hills was reached, where the enemy, by reason of his advantageous position for both infantry and artillery, had brought Deas

momentarily to a stand. Three pieces of his artillery, strongly posted about two-thirds of the way up the hill and supported by infantry, were causing Deas' left regiment to waver, when I ordered an advance. The command was most gallantly responded to, the artillery captured, the heights carried, and the enemy so badly routed as to be unable to make any real stand again upon that part of the field. I continued in pursuit, however, for half a mile or more, when, finding my lines imperfect, by reason of some being able to follow faster than others, I rode to those in advance and soon succeeded in halting them till the line could be perfected. Here Colonel Coltart, of Deas' brigade, with a portion of his (Fiftieth Alabama) regiment, and another colonel of some other command, whose name I have forgotten, with a few men reported to me, having lost their proper commands. Before the new alignment had been completed, a staff officer from General Hindman recalled me from farther pursuit on account of a flank fire which had been opened by the enemy with artillery and small-arms on my rear and left regiments, the Forty-first and Ninth Mississippi, Colonel Tucker and Major Lynam commanding, respectively.

After reforming, the command was marched back, by General Hindman's order, in the direction from which it had advanced, a distance of about a half or three-quarters of a mile, then changed direction to the right over an open field toward a position where Kershaw was reported to be heavily pressed. My brigade reached this position about 3 in the afternoon, and was ordered to form line on Kershaw's left to support him in an attack upon a wooded hill in his front, where the enemy was strongly posted.

In taking position, it was found that the command of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson was in line on the extreme left with not sufficient interval between his right and Kershaw's left for my whole command. The interval, however, was filled and the overplus held in reserve. The attack was soon made by the whole line. It was stubbornly resisted from a very strong position just behind the crest of the hill. A portion of two of my regiments gained the crest of the hill and planted colors there, but the position was a hot one, and some breaking to the rear on the left caused the whole to give way for a time. The troops were rallied on the slope of the hill, lines reformed, and all in readiness to resume the attack, when the enemy advanced his line immediately in my front down the hill with some impetuosity. The line was instantly ordered forward to meet this charge and the command quickly responded to. The enemy was met by a volley and a charge which did much execution, his line broken, and his troops fled in some confusion; but as there was no corresponding forward movement by the brigades on my right and left, and as the hill near the crest was very difficult to ascend, he had time either to reform or to bring up a second line before we reached the top of the hill, and another repulse was the consequence. Troops never rallied more promptly and without confusion or clamor.

On taking position near the foot of the hill, it was found necessary to distribute ammunition, and while this was being done Colonel Kelly came up with his brigade and moved forward to the assault. The Seventh Mississippi, Colonel Bishop commanding, of my brigade, having some ammunition in the cartridge boxes, was ordered in with Colonel Kelly to strengthen his command as much as possible. Soon after two Florida regiments, under Colonel Finley, also

moved forward to Colonel Kelly's support. It was now nearly night, and the importance of completing the day's work, thus far so handsomely accomplished by the Left Wing, was apparent to all. Kelly made a most vigorous attack, supported as above, and succeeded in occupying a portion of the heights from which he had driven the enemy. Night at this time put an end to farther pursuit. Every preparation was now made for a renewal of the conflict early the next morning.

At 11 p. m. of the 20th, Major-General Hindman sent for me and turned over to me the command of the division, which he had assumed the evening previous, having received a contusion which disabled him from further service at that time, and here my connection with the brigade ceased, the command thereof devolving upon Col. J. H. Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

The light of the morning of the 21st disclosed the fact that the enemy had, under cover of darkness, hastily withdrawn toward Chattanooga from a field in which he had been so severely but justly punished.

In the first charge after moving up to General Deas' line, which had been checked near the base of a range of wooded hills west of the Chattanooga road, the brigade captured three pieces of artillery, killing many of the cannoneers at their guns and taking others prisoners. A little farther on and to the left, the Forty-first Mississippi (my left regiment) captured a battery of five guns, among which were several fine rifled pieces. Several stand of colors were also taken during the day. No note was taken of the number of prisoners captured by the brigade. They were merely ordered to the rear without guard or escort. Nine ordnance wagons loaded with fixed ammunition, several mules and horses, &c., were also taken and turned over to the proper officers.

I cannot close this brief recital of facts connected with the operations of the brigade I had the honor to command on the 20th without testifying to the officers and troops my high appreciation of the valor, courage, and skill displayed by them on this memorable field. Without a single exception, so far as my knowledge at this time extends, they have borne themselves gallantly and added fresh laurels to those so nobly won upon the former fields of Shiloh, Munfordville, Perryville, and Murfreesborough.

To the regimental, battalion, and battery commanders individually my thanks are due for their zealous, vigorous, and unremitting efforts throughout the whole day to make the battle a decisive one. For instances of individual gallantry conspicuous above others, I refer to the reports of subordinate commanders, herewith transmitted.

The brigade numbered 156 officers and 1,709 enlisted men on the morning of the 20th. The loss was 558, of whom 80 were killed, 454 wounded, and 24 missing.

Among the killed I regret to record the name of Maj. John C. Thompson, of the Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment. A man of education and position at home, of an age far beyond that prescribed by the laws of the land for involuntary service, at the first tocsin of war he enlisted in the ranks and fought as a private at Belmont and Shiloh, having been severely wounded at the latter. His gallantry and services marked him before the men of his State for promotion, which he soon after received, and he commanded his regiment with his usual gallantry at the battle of Murfreesborough. On the

memorable field of the Chickamauga his devotion to the cause of his country has been sealed with the blood of a patriot.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

MAJOR: In transmitting a report of the operations of my brigade on the field of Chickamauga, I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the major-general commanding the division the conduct of the following officers of my staff:

Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general, was constantly on the field wherever duty called or my orders placed him. In the zealous discharge of all his duties he was frequently much exposed. His horse was killed in the last assault upon the enemy's strong position, near the crest of the wooded hill from which he had repeatedly repulsed our advancing lines.

Capt. Lambert May, acting assistant inspector-general, displayed his usual impetuous valor throughout the engagement till he fell from his horse severely wounded in the face. His gallantry was conspicuous and served to inspire the troops with an enthusiasm almost boundless.

Lieut. William M. Davidson, aide-de-camp, was, as he had been at Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesborough, constantly by my side, ever ready, active, and intelligent in the communication of orders or the rallying of a broken line.

Capt. J. B. Downing, also temporarily acting as aide, did good service in the thickest of the fight, having his horse shot under him while conveying an order to one of the regiments.

To Majs. T. B. Beall, assistant quartermaster, and E. B. Carruth, acting commissary of subsistence, I am indebted for the prompt discharge of all their duties on this as well as on less important occasions.

For the display of energy, skill, and kindness by J. S. Cain, senior surgeon of the brigade, in all that pertained to his proper sphere, the wounded and the country will be ever grateful.

Privates R. R. Bradley, Company B, Tenth Mississippi Regiment, and R. M. Banks, Company K, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, my permanent couriers, also deserve my thanks for the fidelity and alacrity with which they performed their parts, not unfrequently quite perilous.

I may be permitted to express the hope that the long-tried and efficient services of at least Captains May and Barth, of the number above referred to, may soon be recognized by conferring upon them an increase of rank commensurate with their merits and the age of their present commissions.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

No. 344.

Report of Lieut. J. B. Mattison, Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
Missionary Ridge, November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular from War Department, Ordnance Bureau, June 24, 1863, I submit the following report:

This brigade went into action on Sunday morning, September 20, at 10 a. m., with an effective total of about 1,750 men. The engagement lasted until dark, during which time about 26,000 rounds of the ammunition carried into action was expended, being an average of 15 rounds to the man. No cartridges were issued the men from the wagons during the engagement. The actual number of rounds fired cannot be stated, as the men used ammunition taken from the cartridge boxes of dead men and from the enemy's wagons. Three wagons with 40,000 rounds of ammunition, caliber .57, were captured by the brigade and taken charge of by brigade ordnance officer.

Much complaint was made against the ammunition of the Atlanta Arsenal, the balls being too large for constant firing. Cartridges from the Richmond and Charleston laboratories are much preferred.

The battery was not closely engaged during the day and expended but few rounds.

Being absent on leave at the time of the battle, and the officer acting at that time being at present absent, I make this report brief and principally from the statements of ordnance sergeants.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. MATTISON,
Ordnance Officer, Anderson's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 345.*Report of Col. W. H. Bishop, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.*

HDQRS. SEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
In Line, near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: About 10 o'clock on the morning of September 20, I moved forward with the remainder of the brigade, keeping about 200 yards in rear of General Deas' line, as a reserve. Passing the first line of the enemy's works, from which Deas' brigade had driven them, and crossing the Chattanooga and Lee and Gordon's Mills road, I closed up to about 50 yards of Deas' line, which had been checked and broken by the enemy at their second line of works. In obedience to orders, passing through General Deas' line, I attacked the enemy in my front, drove them from their position, capturing three pieces of artillery, and pursued them nearly a mile. In this charge I lost 2 men killed and about 10 officers and men wounded, among the latter Color Sergt. W. J. Nunnery.

About 1 p. m., with the Ninth and Forty-first Mississippi Regiments, I moved about half a mile to the right, and with them formed in rear of and as a support to the Forty-fourth and Tenth Mississippi

Regiments. Soon after, reserve and all moved up and attacked the enemy who were posted on the crest of a high ridge. Occupying the extreme right of the brigade in the attack, I succeeded in gaining a position within a few feet of the crest of the ridge, when the line next on my left gave way. I held this position for a few minutes, but was compelled to give the order to retire, on account of a gallant fire from the enemy on my left flank, which rested in a ravine running up to the crest of the ridge, and which was left exposed by the line giving way on my left. Falling back about 150 yards, I formed on the left of Kershaw's brigade, which in the meantime had also fallen back behind their works. Soon after I formed again on the right of my own brigade. Two other attacks were made during the afternoon, but without success.

Color Corpl. Mat. Stringer, Company G, who succeeded Color Sergt. W. J. Nunnery as color bearer, deserves particular mention for his cool intrepidity and gallantry. The flag-staff was shot in two when near the crest of the ridge.

My loss in the first attack in the afternoon was very great. Among the killed, I regret to say, were Capts. J. M. Brister and G. A. Robertson, brave and gallant soldiers and attentive and efficient officers.

The fighting in this attack was the best I have ever seen, our advance to the crest of the ridge being contested by the enemy step by step.

My whole loss amounts to 10 killed, 64 wounded, and 1 missing. Three of the wounded have since died.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BISHOP,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I omitted to mention in the preceding report that after the third attack in the afternoon, at the request of Colonel Kelly, I was ordered by General Anderson to go to the support of one of the regiments in Colonel Kelly's brigade, where I remained until the enemy withdrew from their position on the ridge.

Lieut. W. J. Proby, Company A, and Lieut. John D. Cooper, Company G, deserve particular mention for their gallantry, courage, and efficient service throughout the whole action.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BISHOP,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 346.

Report of Maj. T. H. Lynam, Ninth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

Line of Battle, in Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: As commanding officer of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment during the late battle on the Chickamauga, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command during that bloody fight:

Having bivouacked in line of battle on the field on the night of the 19th instant, we were called to arms about 10.30 o'clock the next

morning and ordered forward to join in the fight, which had then been raging for three-quarters of an hour, commencing on the extreme right, and in which the brigades of Generals Deas and Manigault, whom we supported, had already become engaged. We were marched to the front in line of battle a distance of about 300 to 500 yards, when we encountered the enemy, who had just made a stand against Deas and Manigault, by whom he had been steadily driven from the commencement of the fight up to that time. These brigades had here halted. We took up the fight, drove the enemy back about a mile without an instant of halt or wavering. In the onward movement, so successfully conducted, our regimental battle line swept over three pieces of the enemy's cannon, which had played upon us with little or no damage as we advanced. There being some argument among the regimental commanders as to this artillery, I deem it my duty to state that I positively know the facts I have asserted, and that my color bearer (Cole Smith), a most gallant soldier, was the farthest advanced man of our whole brigade at the time, and passed between two of the pieces.

In this first charge we lost in killed, 5 ; wounded, 53 ; missing, 4 ; total, 62.

Finally we drove the enemy out of hearing, and not a shot was being fired by him, when it was discovered that our line had advanced beyond its flank supports, forming a block without protection on either side, and liable to enfilades and even being flanked and overpowered, hence a retreat was immediately ordered and executed by the brigade in excellent order and without a shot from the enemy. Having fallen back some 300 or 400 yards, we rested for half an hour, and were then marched by the right flank a mile or more to the base of an important hill held by the enemy on Pilgrim's Ridge, where we formed line near the road. We had not been here ten minutes before heavy firing on the hill announced that our front lines were engaged. They shortly fell back overpowered by the numbers and strong position of the enemy, and we were immediately marched up the hill to the attack. After a most desperate fight of twenty minutes we were in our turn compelled to retreat, which we did in tolerable order and formed rapidly against the base of the hill. Another charge was soon ordered and executed. We again fell back in good order half way down the hill, formed, and made another unsuccessful charge, when we had again to resume the old line at the base, when Kelly's brigade and other re-enforcements, supported by a flank movement and flanking batteries, accomplished the end for which we had been struggling. We had captured this hill in two of our charges, and had our supports come up in time could easily have held it ; but superior numbers and new lines of the enemy coming against us made it untenable by us.

In these charges (the last fights we made) our loss was in killed, 4 ; wounded, 22 ; missing, 5.

Night closed the contest. We bivouacked in line at the base of the hill for which we had so hard a struggle, and next day at 2 p. m. we marched from the field in the direction of Chattanooga.

Before closing this report I would call the attention of the brigadier-general commanding to the gallant conduct of Private Cole Smith, Company H, who bore the regimental colors on this hard-fought field. I do him no more than justice when I say he is as gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe. His conduct during the day was such as only a gallant soldier and brave man can display. I

earnestly request that his name be laid before the President for promotion.

I am greatly indebted to Capt. S. S. Calhoun, as acting major, for gallant service rendered during the day. Also to the company officers, who have, without exception, endeavored to perform their part; how well, I leave to the brigadier-general commanding to determine.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. LYNAM,

Commanding Ninth Mississippi Regiment.

[Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[P. S.]—The effective total before the battle, 332; the effective aggregate before the battle, 355.

No. 347.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Barr, Tenth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my regiment took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

After marching all night from La Fayette, Ga., arriving on the morning of September 18 on the east bank of Chickamauga Creek, we formed line of battle and rested until the morning of the 19th. About 12 m. crossed the creek; again formed in line; rested until 10.30 a. m. the morning of the 20th.

Ordered forward as a supporting line to Brigadier-Generals Deas and Manigault. Arriving immediately behind the first line under a heavy fire of small-arms and artillery. was ordered to charge the enemy, posted on a very strong ridge with three pieces of cannon (one brass Parrott, one brass rifle, and one brass howitzer) directly in front of the center of my regiment. My men answered to the call promptly, and nobly did they perform their duty, crossing over and beyond the first line of battle, driving the foe from their position, and shooting down the artillerists at their guns (the last one being discharged when my men were within 20 paces of it), completely routing them.

Here it was my color sergeant (Martin V. Denham) was killed while bravely carrying the standard well to the front.

After pursuing them nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, leaving the captured artillery behind us, was ordered to halt and form. This being done we marched back about a quarter of a mile in rear of the ridge the enemy was driven from; formed line of battle; changed direction to the right under fire from artillery, one shell bursting in the center of Company D, wounding 6 men, 2 of whom have died since. Then moved by the right flank a short distance. Being then placed on the extreme left of the brigade, was ordered forward to attack the enemy. Driving back their first line, their second attacked us, and seeing my regiment nearly surrounded [we] fell back about 200 yards; formed and advanced the second time. Compelled to retire by vastly superior numbers and the want of support on my left, I

fell back to the old position, formed and again advanced, fighting superior numbers for a long time.

My ammunition becoming exhausted, and the rifles so choked the men were compelled to force the balls home by hammering the ends of their ramrods against trees—reporting these facts to Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, he ordered me to hold my position until the expected re-enforcements arrived. I did so. Upon their arrival we were relieved and retired to the road about 300 yards in rear of the enemy's strongest position, which we had attacked and fought for nearly four hours with a single line of battle. Formed my regiment and supplied them with cartridges; had guns washed and cleaned; stacked arms, and rested from the fatigues of the day, expecting to renew the battle on the morning of the 21st; but morning found the enemy gone and our cavalry in pursuit.

I take great pleasure in mentioning for conspicuous bravery Sergt. James Franks, Company E; Private James Bridges, Company H, and Color Corpl. William Clark, Company F, who gallantly carried the colors through the afternoon's fighting. Also for gallant conduct: Company A, First Sergt. P. Bradley, Sergts. L. T. Glaze, J. O. Phillips, and Dean, Corporals Collins and Jackson, Privates Cooper, J. P. Walker, A. J. Bradford, J. L. McCauley, and D. Logan; Company B, First [Sergt.] F. D. Chaplin and Sergeant Benzell, Corporals Douglas, C. Eustis, and S. Orr, Privates G. T. Eisele, C. Irvine, James Wright, William Wells, C. Jacquemine, and S. W. Griffen; Company C, Privates William F. Law, Thomas Crayton, and William Marrs; Company D, Privates William Wells, H. Moode, and H. K. Bell; Company F, Sergt. D. O'Brien, Private Barney McCabe, who died within reach of his bayonet of the enemy; Company G, Privates L. G. Bullard, N. J. Brown, D. C. Tomkins, and J. H. Wright; Company K, Privates J. M. Prince, M. V. Hopper, Grant Holly, W. C. Lesley, and T. L. C. Gresham; Company A, Capt. A. W. Fleming, Lieuts. W. L. Lundy, D. W. C. Smith, and J. G. McGowan; Company B, Capt. R. A. Inge, Lieuts. T. Otis Baker, J. J. Hart, and J. J. Gobeau; Company C, Lieuts. S. B. Jackson and Henry Brown; Company D, Capt. George Dobson, Lieuts. J. W. Fite and J. W. Clingan; Company E, Lieuts. W. F. Harper and T. G. Bean; Company H, Capt. T. J. Sharp, Lieuts. R. H. L. Ray and P. S. Brown; Company K, Captain Stewart.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARR,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Mississippi Regt.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 348.

Report of Col. W. F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST MISSISSIPPI,

Chickamauga, September 21. 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Forty-first Regiment Mississippi Volunteers in the battle of Chickamauga:

On the 17th instant. Hindman's division, to which this regiment belongs, moved out of La Fayette, Ga.

On the 18th, formed line of battle on the east side of Chickamauga Creek, near Lee and Gordon's Mills. Remained in line until the evening of the 19th, when it was moved to the right, crossing Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford, and was placed in position to take part in the action of September 20, Deas' and Manigault's brigades forming the front line and Anderson's (ours) supporting the Forty-first Mississippi on the extreme left and immediately in rear of the right of Manigault's brigade.

About 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the first line came in contact with the enemy posted in a thick wood, and after a sharp conflict of a few minutes Manigault's brigade gave way and retreated in disorder. The Forty-first Mississippi was advancing at a double-quick through the woods when it was met by Manigault's men, and for a moment was thrown into confusion as they burst through its ranks; but the men responded with a regular Mississippi yell to the command forward, and dashed at the enemy, who immediately fled. Many prisoners surrendered at this point, but were merely ordered to the rear without guard.

As stated above, the right of my regiment being nearly in rear of the right of Manigault's brigade, no one supporting me on the left, when this brigade gave way all of the enemy confronting it had to be met by my regiment and a part of the Ninth Mississippi. This caused my left to be largely overlapped by the enemy's right, and as soon as his line in my front broke, a battery on the left threw a murderous fire of grape and canister up my line, while the infantry from the same point fired several volleys into us with deadly effect. Here I lost most of the men from my regiment reported as killed and wounded. This fire, galling as it was, did not check the impetuous rush of my gallant men, who pressed forward after the retreating foe through an open wood in rear of his first position, over a high, wooded hill, where he attempted to make a second stand, and through an open field beyond. The enemy on our left, finding their line irretrievably broken, abandoned their guns and fell back without further contest.

In this charge my regiment captured 5 pieces of artillery, 8 wagons loaded with ordnance and supplies, and quite a number of horses and mules. Sergeant Jackson, of Company A, also captured a flag-staff, but the bearer had torn away the flag.

General Anderson reformed his brigade in the open woods through which we had passed, and soon after we were moved off by the right flank up the valley to the base of a succession of wooded hills occupied by the enemy. Here the Forty-first, with the Seventh and Ninth Mississippi, were again held in reserve, and when, under a very heavy fire of musketry, the line in front gave way, these regiments were moved up by General Anderson. After perhaps half an hour's hard fighting, I had the pleasure of seeing the enemy's line in front of my regiment break in complete disorder. We immediately occupied the crest of the hill from which the enemy had been driven, and pursued him some 50 or 60 yards beyond, when, glancing to the right, I found that the enemy's line in that direction was still unbroken. I immediately withdrew my men from what I considered a perilous situation, and directed their attention to the enemy on the hill-top to our right; but just at the moment I thought this position, too, was won, the troops on our left gave way, and we were compelled reluctantly to fall back. While I do not wish to be considered as claiming for my men superior gallantry to those who with us fought

so desperately for this position, yet I desire to call particular attention to the fact that at this time, so far as I know, the colors of the Forty-first Mississippi alone, of this brigade or any other, reached and passed over the crest of this hill.

We fell back near our first position at the base of the hill, where the brigade reformed, and when ordered forward again my regiment alone was held in reserve by General Anderson. This time no assault was made upon the position held by the enemy, but from a hill-top immediately in his front, our first line opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was kept up for some fifteen minutes, when it (the first line) was thrown into confusion and fell back to the first hollow, where they reformed. My regiment was immediately ordered up by General Anderson, and held the crest of the hill until our troops rallied and came back to their position, which they held until relieved by fresh troops, when, our ammunition being exhausted and night being near at hand, we were ordered to the rear, and took no further part in the action, which closed in a short time thereafter.

Where all behaved well it would be invidious to make distinctions, and I beg leave to return my heartfelt thanks to all the officers and men of my regiment for their gallant conduct on the ever-memorable September 20.

The regiment went into action with 502 aggregate, and lost 24 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

W. F. TUCKER,

Colonel, Commanding Forty-first Mississippi.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Brigade.

No. 349.

Report of Col. J. H. Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the action of my regiment (Forty-fourth Mississippi) in the recent engagement on the Chickamauga. I omit mention of events preceding the fight of Sunday, September 20:

About 10 a. m. on the morning of the 20th ultimo, we were ordered forward into action. We passed over breastworks from which the enemy had been driven by the line in front of us; crossed an old field and charged up a hill upon which the enemy's artillery was posted just as the above first-mentioned line was wavering. Seeing support at hand they moved forward with us. We carried everything. I took no note of guns or prisoners captured. The last, in great numbers, were passed through the line. We captured two stand of colors. Having advanced 2 miles, and the enemy making no stand, we were ordered to retire. We were then carried to the support of a brigade on our right. Here we were ordered forward against the enemy, strongly posted behind the top of a hill. We were repulsed three times in confusion. It is but justice to state that

the men were each time reformed and moved forward against the heavy odds confronting them.

We went into action with 272 officers and enlisted men and lost 81 killed and wounded.

Among the killed was Maj. John C. Thompson, fearless among the fearless. He fell as he had wished to fall, fighting the foe that had invaded his home.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHARP,

Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 350.

Report of Maj. W. C. Richards, Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.

IN FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to the colonel commanding brigade the inclosed report of the action taken by my command in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On Saturday evening, September 19, the battalion, with the rest of the brigade, left the position on the east bank of the Chickamauga which it had occupied on that and the day previous; crossed the Chickamauga, and were placed in position as a reserve to the division same night.

At 10.30 a. m. Sunday, we were ordered forward and quickly got under fire. Pressing rapidly on and mingling with our advance line we soon put the enemy to utter rout, pursuing him for a mile with scarcely a show of resistance on his part. In our pursuit we ran over several pieces of artillery and passed many prisoners to the rear.

Having halted and reformed, we were moved about 1 p. m. to connect with the general line of battle on our right. Advancing nearly a mile to the base of a range of high hills, without discovering the exact position of the enemy's line, the sharpshooters were deployed and instructed to move forward and draw his fire, which was done, finding him in strength on the crest of the hills. So soon as the enemy's line was determined, the sharpshooters were ordered in retreat and placed (deployed) in rear of the brigade to prevent the passing of stragglers to the rear.

With the exception of some 5 or 6 skulkers from the ranks, the men of my command behaved admirably, neither straggling nor stopping to plunder. Of my officers I can say that each of them discharged his entire duty fearlessly and zealously.

Very respectfully,

W. C. RICHARDS,

Major Ninth Mississippi Battalion.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 351.

Report of Capt. James Garrity, Alabama battery.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of the Chickamauga:

On the 18th and 19th was not engaged. Conformed my movements to that of the brigade.

About 3 p. m. Sunday, I placed the battery in position on the right of Anderson's brigade and opened fire on the enemy, who occupied a hill in front of Kershaw's brigade. After firing 23 rounds, I was ordered to report to General Preston. He assigned me a position in rear of his division, where I remained until the close of the battle.

Casualties, 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GARRITY,
*Captain, Commanding Garrity's Battery,
Anderson's Brigade, Hindman's Division.*

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 352.

Report of Brig. Gen. Zach. C. Deas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEAS' BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Missionary Ridge, before Chattanooga, Oct. 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga Creek:

Late in the afternoon of September 17, my brigade, with the division, left La Fayette, and bivouacked for the night near Worthen's Gap.

The next morning we moved forward and formed line of battle on the east side of Chickamauga Creek, opposite to Lee and Gordon's Mills, where we had skirmishing and artillery firing off and on during that and the next day, until the division was relieved by that of General Breckinridge and ordered to cross the creek at Hunt's Ford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below. Soon after crossing we came under fire of the enemy's artillery, when I received orders to form on the right of Manigault's brigade with General Anderson supporting, and move forward, which I did promptly, but before I reached the line of the enemy it was dark. All fighting having ceased I fell back under orders a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

At early daylight I again moved forward to take my position in line, which was at the time occupied by a portion of a division under Brigadier-General Law, which was moving by the right

flank to make room for me, but it was 7, or perhaps even as late as 8 o'clock, before my entire brigade got into position, with Brigadier-General Manigault's on my left and Brigadier-General Anderson's in support. Here I received instructions that the fighting would commence on the right and gradually extend toward the left, each brigade attacking as the one on its right became engaged.

A few minutes after 10 a. m. heavy firing of infantry and artillery on the right announced that the fight had commenced in earnest, and about 11.20 o'clock the brigade on my right (Gregg's) moved forward and engaged the enemy. I immediately followed, and by the time I had advanced 300 yards saw the line of the enemy behind a breastwork of logs; at sight of which my men rushed forward with a yell, and, charging the defenses, took them without faltering. As they climbed over, some 600 or 700 of the enemy threw down their arms and hurried through our line to the rear. These works were at the foot of a gradually sloping hill of considerable height, just beyond the crest of which was posted about twelve pieces of artillery, and in front of them a little lower down was another work of the enemy, which was carried by my brave and gallant men without a moment's faltering. About twelve pieces of artillery were taken here.

By the time I gained the crest of the hill my brigade (which had for some distance been moving at a double-quick, passing in this manner over two works of the enemy) became somewhat scattered, and were in consequence checked for the moment in their onward movement. It was at this period that Brigadier-General Anderson's gallant Mississippi brigade came to my assistance, and as my men saw them coming they moved forward again, and, in conjunction with this brigade, captured several other pieces of artillery and scattered the enemy in our front so effectually that they never rallied or reformed again during the day on this part of the field.

During this charge my brigade occupied the extreme left of the army, with the exception of Brigadier-General Anderson's, which, from being in support, had got on my left.

I now halted and reformed my brigade, to be used as emergencies might require, and, learning that Major-General Hindman was near by, reported in person, and received orders to move to the rear and right and assist the troops then engaged, which proved to be Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division. I should here state that my men killed early in the fight and bore off the body of Brigadier-General Lytle, U. S. Army.

In moving back to take a new position Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade and mine came together, but soon separated again, he going to the right and I to the left to form on the left of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson; but on taking my position, under instructions from him, I found there was a gap of about 600 or 700 yards. General Manigault coming up some time after this with his brigade, was ordered by Major-General Hindman to fill up this gap. To get into line with these brigades it was necessary for me to make a right wheel and to form a line at right angles with my last. It was now about 4 o'clock. My line having been formed, I was ordered by General Johnson to make a right wheel again, or swing to the right, which brought me in collision with the enemy. My brigade at this time being the extreme left of the army and on the east side of the Rossville road, formed a line facing almost to the left flank of the one I occupied in the morning. Here commenced an attack on the

right and rear of Thomas' or Granger's corps posted on a steep hill, on which was planted artillery. My brigade was at this time without any support whatever. The ascent of this hill was exceedingly difficult, besides being very steep. Here I met with the most obstinate resistance I had encountered during the day, and after contending with the enemy in this unequal position during an hour and a half, my men in this time having been partially driven back several times, my whole line was finally driven down the hill. After reforming in an adjoining hollow, I again moved forward, and found that the attack on the enemy had been so severe that they were not disposed to risk another engagement and had retired, leaving me in possession of the field.

It was now dark, and I posted my command so as to hold the Rossville road, on which I then was, and then sent forward scouts 1 mile to the front, who reported no enemy, but captured about 50 prisoners. Here I bivouacked for the night.

The nature of the ground over which the battle was fought did not admit of the free use of artillery, but Dent's battery, which was attached to my brigade, followed it closely during the morning attack, firing, however, only a few shots, but in the afternoon rendered signal service, fighting at the time with other commands on my right. But the officers deserve special mention for their conduct.

I cannot close this report without testifying my high appreciation of the courage and daring displayed by the officers and men of the brigade which I had the honor to command on this ever-memorable field. They here added fresh laurels to those already won on other fields in the sacred cause of their country.

To regimental and battery commanders and their brave men my thanks are due, and most willingly tendered, for their very valuable assistance and co-operation in aiding to bring this battle to a successful and decisive issue.

To my staff I am specially indebted for their willingness and gallantry in carrying out my orders on the field: Capt. E. F. Travis, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Douglas West, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. F. G. Lyon, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. H. Williams, volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. J. Michailoffsky, provost-marshal, and to Senior Surg. V. B. Gilbert; Maj. R. J. Hill, assistant quartermaster; Maj. H. A. Deas, assistant commissary of subsistence, and Lieut. F. B. Dallas, ordnance officer, for the zeal and efficiency with which they discharged the duties of their several respective departments.

In going into the fight on the 20th, the brigade numbered 157 officers and 1,785 enlisted men, of whom 125 were killed, 592 wounded, and 28 missing; total, 745.

Among the killed I much regret to record the name of Lieut. Col. John Weedon, commanding Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, who fell early on Sunday morning while most gallantly leading and cheering on his brave regiment. A few minutes before him fell the ranking captain of this regiment, J. D. Nott, than whom no braver or better officer ever poured out his life's blood in his country's cause. He died where the brave and good should die—in the front rank, leading his men on to victory. Two heroes, whose lives were sacrificed to fanaticism. Maj. B. R. Hart, of the same regiment, was severely wounded in the same charge.

I have omitted to state that on Sunday afternoon I passed over

some ten or a dozen ordnance wagons filled with ordnance stores, three or four pieces of artillery and caissons, many ambulances, and one or two supply wagons, and a dozen or more mules and horses. There had evidently been a stampede here and these were the fruits left for us.

Before closing I wish to mention the fact that the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel Oates, was with my brigade a portion of the time during the first attack Sunday morning, and afterward left me to go to the assistance of General Johnson in the fight of the afternoon. It is simple justice to say that what I saw of this regiment it was behaving with great gallantry.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

P. S.—The following statement probably appertains more to the division than to the brigade report of this battle, and is, therefore, reserved for the postscript:

According to the strong testamentary evidence of the occasion, and that also of very many prisoners, this brigade, very materially and opportunely assisted by Anderson's, attacked on Sunday morning Sheridan's division, of McCook's corps, and by the impetuosity of their attack so thoroughly cut off Davis' division, of the same corps, that they never again assisted in the fight on that day, and, from the best information I can gather, fell back to Chattanooga by the western road to Rossville. The names of divisions above cited are taken from the statements of prisoners.

This postscript is meant more for information than as a portion of my report.

No. 353.

Report of Lieut. Frederick B. Dallas, Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. DEAS' BRIGADE, HINDMAN'S DIVISION, ETC.,
Missionary Ridge, October 24, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular from War Department, Ordnance Bureau, Richmond, June 24, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On September 19, I, in company with the other trains of this division, acting under orders from Maj. E. B. D. Riley, chief of ordnance, Hindman's division, parked my train near Pea Vine Church, to the right and in rear of the division. There was heavy firing during the greater part of the day immediately in front and to the right of our position, but Deas' brigade was not actively engaged until the next day. Here I issued, by order of Major Riley, 500 rounds of cartridges to the Fifth Georgia Cavalry.

On the following morning we were ordered to Hunt's Ford, Chickamauga Creek, where the brigade became engaged. Its strength on the morning of the battle was 1,942 infantry and a company of artillery numbering 87, with six 12-pounder Napoleon guns. The ex-

penditure of ammunition can only be arrived at by approximation, as the brigade supplied themselves once from the ordnance wagons of the enemy. The infantry expended about 96,000 rounds; the artillery about 300, consisting of shot, shell, spherical case, and canister in nearly equal proportions.

The following morning I was ordered to the battle-field, where I collected and transported to the rear 475 stand of arms and 20 sets of accouterments.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that it has been customary in this division as well as in others to issue the rifle-musket cartridge, caliber .69 (elongated ball), to be used in the common Springfield muskets, caliber .69. This ammunition, besides being inferior to the buck and ball, is sometimes very injurious in its effects upon the muskets. The ammunition boxes are marked musket cartridges, caliber .69, and hence I am led to suppose it is issued by mistake. (The elongated ball is .685 inch in diameter, and weighs 730 grains, with a charge of powder of 70 grains; whereas the round ball, in common use with the Springfield musket, is .65 inch in diameter, weighing 412 grains, and requires a charge of powder of 110 grains—Ordnance Manual, 1863.) The effect of this great increase in diameter and corresponding decrease in charge of powder is obvious. I observed several muskets in the late action rendered useless by choking, &c., from the use of this cartridge. I have used them, though, with success in the Belgian rifle, caliber .70.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. B. DALLAS,

Ordnance Officer, Deas' Brigade.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,

Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 354.

Report of Col. Samuel K. McSpadden, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,

Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to forward a report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

Having marched from La Fayette, Ga., on the night of the 17th and morning of September 18, we were placed in line of battle near Lee and Gordon's Mills, where we lay under occasional shelling, with skirmishing in front, until (Saturday evening, 19th) we were marched by the right flank some 2 miles across Chickamauga Creek and again placed in line of battle. Here we bivouacked during the night.

Early on Sunday morning (the 20th), we were ordered forward, and about 8 a. m. took position behind some temporary breastworks of logs, chunks, &c. My skirmishers were hotly engaged with those of the enemy at this point, while I lost several men killed and wounded by shell and canister along my line. Those works were in open

woods of heavy timber, with like timber and thick undergrowth in front for some 200 yards to an open field.

About 11 a. m. we were ordered forward. Scaling our breastworks, we advanced in good order, driving the enemy from the woods and across the field, but upon rising a hill in the field some 50 to 75 yards from its farther boundary, we were met by a volley of musketry from the enemy, who had been securely placed behind breastworks in the edge of another woods. At the first fire of the enemy, so unexpected and near, my regiment exhibited a momentary hesitancy and wavering, but upon my ordering "charge," it moved at double-quick, and, with a shout, scaled the enemy's works, and pursued their panic-stricken and shattered ranks through the woods and undergrowth until, reaching the borders of another open field, the enemy were discovered behind some houses, potash-works, and rail breastworks. At this point there was not even a momentary hesitancy, but with an increased shout and rapidity of step, we drove the enemy from these works with great slaughter, and pursued them through the open field some 250 yards to an elevated skirt of heavy open woods, where we again came upon him and drove him in utter confusion from two pieces of artillery and other breastworks. There being no horses near, we were compelled to leave the pieces of artillery on the ground. Just here, the Fifteenth Alabama Volunteers, who were to the right of my rear, began a heavy enfilading fire upon me. I immediately discovered they were friends, and ordered my colors back to the edge of the open field, and waving them, discovered to the Fifteenth Alabama their error, upon which they came up by a left-oblique march in fine order, and, joining in with my regiment, we continued to pursue the enemy for some distance across fields, woods, roads, and hills, until we passed over the telegraph road of the enemy into the hills, where we passed also other pieces of artillery, and found we had utterly cut the enemy's lines asunder.

At this point, I was advised that the enemy's cavalry were flanking me on the right. I immediately ordered one or two of my right companies to wheel to the right and engage the cavalry. The first company had only time to wheel and give two volleys when the cavalry fled in a panic. Seeing Major-General Hindman some hundred yards to my left, I ran and informed him of the attempt to flank me. He ordered me to retire by the right flank to a ravine in the rear, and await the return of the other troops of the brigade, who had gained a short distance to the front during my attack on the enemy's cavalry. This charge could not have been over a less space than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and yet so fierce and rapid was each successive assault and pursuit, the whole time occupied could not have been over one to one and a half hours. My loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and all along the route the enemy lay dead and wounded, while scores of prisoners passed to the rear, whom I ordered to report to our provost guard.

Having been engaged with McCook's corps in the morning (as we were informed), we reformed with the other regiments of the brigade early in the evening, and were ordered to another part of the field on our right, to charge a battery of two guns, strongly supported by infantry, said to be of General Granger's command. After a desperate charge over the crest of a very steep and rocky hill, we found our number too small to contend against such great odds, and fell back to reform and gather momentary breath. Again we made a charge, determined, if possible, to carry our standard to

complete victory ; but just at the moment we were hoping to succeed, the troops on our right gave way, leaving my regiment alone ascending the last point within 40 or 50 yards of the enemy's cannon. Immediately I discovered my right wing falling back, squad by squad, against every effort that could be made, until finally my force was reduced to so small a number it became madness to strive longer, and we were again forced to retire across the hill. Yet again we reformed our line, and making the third advance found the enemy and their artillery had left the field to us. Thus ended the day and its terrible battle.

I was then ordered on picket with my regiment, where, during the night and next morning, we were enabled to gather about 50 prisoners, two or three wagons of rations, ammunition, &c., with one piece of artillery, and many small-arms, all of which were turned over and brought away by the proper officers.

My regiment entered into battle with about 469 guns. My loss was : Killed, 34 ; wounded, 158 ; missing, 12. Total loss, 204.

My regiment deeply mourns the loss of many gallant comrades, and especially of a good man, a consistent Christian, and excellent officer, in the person of First Lieut. Joseph B. High, Company H, who was in command of and fell while gallantly leading his company at the enemy's third breastworks.

I am much indebted to the universal gallantry and soldierly bearing of every officer in the regiment, and with the men also, with the few exceptions of stragglers, whose names I shall report in a separate communication.

While I cannot specify the many acts of gallantry and daring exhibited by the different officers and men under my command, there was one instance of valor and daring so extraordinary as to demand my attention. On the second charge in the evening, when the troops on my right gave way and my right wing began to waver, Capt. Hugh L. Houston, Company B, sprang to the colors, and, rushing with them to within 30 steps of the enemy's cannon, gallantly waved them and urged the men to follow their country's banner. But finding he was supported by only 40 or 50 men, they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. K. McSPADDEN,

Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 355.

Report of Capt. Harry T. Toulmin, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND ALABAMA REGIMENT,

Missionary Ridge, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga :

On the morning of September 20, the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Weedon, and

forming a part of the Left Wing of the line of battle, was ordered to move forward against the line of the enemy. The movement began about 11.20 a. m. The regiment had advanced about 300 yards, when it came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, who immediately fell back on the main line. Here we met with heavy volleys of musketry from behind a temporary breastwork of logs about 3 feet high. Without halting to exchange fire with the enemy, the regiment most gallantly charged the works, capturing some 250 prisoners and a piece of artillery, and putting to flight the remainder of the line.

It was here that Capt. J. D. Nott and Lieut. Waller Mordecai, of Company B, fell mortally wounded. No truer patriots ever lived; no better, braver soldiers ever died. Here, too, Sergeant Laery, of Company H, bravely bearing the colors, fell severely wounded. The colors were then seized by Lieutenant Leonard, of Company K, and borne by him until he was wounded and forced to give them up. They then fell into the hands of Lieutenant Renfro, of Company K, who gallantly carried them to the front and planted them almost within the enemy's line. Moving rapidly forward, amid a destructive fire of shot and shell, some 200 yards across an open field, the regiment became engaged with a second line of battle, which obstinately contested every foot of ground over which it passed. Here took place a terrible conflict, which lasted about 20 minutes, and in which we lost many brave spirits, none of whom deserves more honorable mention than Lieut. A. B. Renfro, who fell pierced through the head with colors in hand. Here too, fell our brave, our true, our esteemed commander, Lieut. Col. John Weedon. Having led with distinguished coolness and bravery his command to within 20 paces of the enemy's line, he fell to rise no more. He fell beneath the honored folds of that cherished flag under which he had so gallantly led his brave men.

It was at this point the command of the regiment devolved upon me, Major Hart having been previously wounded and retired from the field. The command firmly held its ground and was driving the enemy slowly but surely before its destructive fire when re-enforcements came to our support. At this time the Twenty-second Alabama rushed forward with a yell and drove the enemy in dismay from his strong position. Here it captured two pieces of cannon and the tattered remnants of a stand of colors. It pressed on and, in conjunction with a portion of General Anderson's brigade, captured several other pieces of cannon. The regiment continued to press forward, the enemy fleeing before it, until ordered to fall back about a quarter of a mile for the purpose of reforming the brigade. This order was promptly obeyed. Having formed, the regiment, with the brigade, moved by the right flank some half or three-quarters of a mile and again formed line of battle, when it was halted to procure ammunition. This being done, moved on a short distance into the woods, where it was halted and remained at rest about an hour.

The regiment moved from this point in a line at right angles with the one occupied in the morning over a range of thickly wooded and very steep hills. Being ordered to move by a right wheel and to assault the enemy's line, it did so, but finding the enemy on a very high hill with a strongly posted battery, it was impossible to penetrate his line. The fire of grape and canister at this point was terrific, and although the command made bold and earnest efforts to rise the hill and storm the battery it was unsuccessful. Here, I regret to state, we lost our colors. Private Braswell, of Company A, who was then

bearing them, fearlessly rushed to the front and in advance of the line, and was there literally riddled with balls, as was subsequently shown by the recovery of his body. The fire at this time was such as to throw the regiment into confusion, in which the loss of Private Braswell and colors was not discovered until too late to rescue them, for amid this confusion the regiment fell back, and was unable afterward to regain its lost position. Twice did it rally and attempt to recover its ground and lost colors, but the storm of grape and canister was so terrible and destructive that every effort proved unavailing. Having fallen back a third time in some disorder, the regiment retired to the foot of the hill and reformed there. This was done by the whole brigade. From this point we moved by the right flank some 300 yards to a point on the crest of a hill, where we formed line of battle and bivouacked for the night. It was now about sunset.

Where all did so well, both officers and men, it would be hard to discriminate, but I cannot fail to mention the coolness and gallantry of Adj. W. G. Smith, and to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during the battle; nor can I close this report without the honorable mention of Lieut. C. J. Michailoffsky, of Company B, whose conduct was so worthy of the cause in which he fought, and whose gallantry was so conspicuous on every part of the field.

I am proud to be able to state that the command displayed such conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga as will entitle it to another star in that crown of glory it has already won.

The following is a list of casualties in the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment during the battle of Chickamauga, September 20: Went into action with 31 officers and 340 men; aggregate, 371. Killed: Officers, 5; enlisted men 39. Wounded: Officers, 10; enlisted men, 151. Missing, none. Aggregate killed, wounded, and missing, 205.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. TOULMIN,

Captain, Commanding Twenty-second Alabama Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 356.

Report of Col. George D. Johnston, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
In Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part borne by the Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

The regiment went into the engagement with the brigade (General Deas') of which it is a part, continued in its place with the same during the entire action, bearing its share of the duty and danger.

It bore itself to my satisfaction. Where there was such general good conduct, with but few exceptions, it is hard to discriminate and particularize. I shall refrain from it.

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The regiment carried into the engagement about 330 officers and men. Its loss was: Killed, 1 officer, 14 men; wounded, 5 officers, 90 men; missing, 2 men. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 6 officers, 106 men.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. JOHNSTON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 357.

Report of Col. Whitfield Clark, Thirty-ninth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Camp on Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I make this as my official report as commander of the Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

My regiment was with its brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Deas, during the whole of the battle; kept its place, and I am proud to say that, with very few exceptions, every officer and man did his duty.

The regiment went into the fight with 310 muskets. One officer and 13 men killed; 6 officers and 76 men wounded.

Very respectfully,

W. CLARK,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Deas' Brigade.

No. 358.

Report of Col. J. G. Coltart, Fiftieth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I herewith transmit a report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20.

On September 17, we left La Fayette, Ga., at sunset, and marched in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills until about midnight, when we bivouacked for the remainder of the night.

On the morning of September 18, the march was resumed at sunrise and continued until we were near the mills. Here line of battle was formed and the Fiftieth Alabama Regiment ordered to support Dent's battery, which was put in position some distance in front. The battery was placed near a house on the left of the road, the regiment in rear slightly protected by the brow of the hill. After exchanging a few rounds with our battery the enemy retired. I had 1 man slightly wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell from the

enemy's guns. The brigade was now advanced to the hill immediately upon Chickamauga Creek, where I rejoined it with my regiment.

We remained in line of battle Friday night and Saturday morning, September 19. In the afternoon of this day (the 19th) we were moved by the right flank and crossed the creek (Chickamauga) at a ford (name unknown). We now arrived upon a part of the field where the firing was very heavy, and were moved forward to the support of our troops, but we did not become engaged. At this point I had 1 man killed and several wounded. We were finally moved into position and stacked arms for the night. At daylight the line was again moved forward 200 or 300 yards and halted.

About 11 a. m. Sunday (20th), we were ordered to advance, which was done in gallant style. The enemy were discovered strongly posted behind breastworks, but were driven out, without a moment's check, in great confusion. The Fiftieth Alabama Regiment, in the excitement of the charge, found itself in advance of the remainder of the brigade, and our right flank exposed to the fire of the next regiment on our right (Thirty-ninth Alabama). This caused some confusion and checked for the time our advance. The men were soon rallied and the charge continued. Upon a hill in the rear of the enemy's breastworks we encountered the Sixth Ohio Battery. Its support was driven off and the battery captured. The guidon of this battery was taken by Private Amos Chaffin, of Company F, and is now in my possession.

My regiment now became entangled with the brigade of General Anderson, which joined us, and the pursuit of the enemy continued for more than a mile. The troops being much scattered and no enemy near, I asked permission of General Hindman to halt and rejoin my command, which was granted.

The brigade being reformed, occupied several positions, but was not again engaged until about 3 p. m., when we were ordered to charge a battery placed in a commanding position and very difficult of approach. The attack was made, but upon reaching the brow of the hill, we met with such a terrible fire of musketry and grape that we were compelled to fall back. Again we made the effort, and again were we repulsed; nor was it possible to rally the men to a third charge. This battery was afterward taken by a charge in a new direction by other troops. Night coming on closed the contest, and we camped where we were.

My loss was: Killed, 16; wounded, 81; missing, 8. Total, 105.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and I am proud to say that there was less straggling than I have ever known.

I have the honor to mention the names of the following non-commissioned officers and privates who have been reported to me as deserving much credit for their conduct, viz: Sergt. L. Coker, Company F; Privates J. B. Stewart, W. L. Bridges, P. M. Light, and M. Roberts, of Company G; W. N. Pitts, Company H; Sergt. J. M. Pitts, Company I; E. H. Stinnett, Company B, and Rudy Ward, of Company D.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. COLTART,

Colonel, Fiftieth Regiment Alabama Volunteers,

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 359.

Report of Capt. James F. Nabers, Seventeenth Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, DEAS' BRIGADE,
October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the battalion sharpshooters was deployed Friday, September 18, about noon, in front of brigade. Stood picket the night following.

Advanced on the morning of September 19 far enough to develop the enemy. Kept up casual firing until evening, when I was relieved by skirmishers from General Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division. Rejoined the command a short while after nightfall on the battle-field.

Was deployed on the morning of September 20, and moved forward until overtaken by the brigade, and was then with it in its restless charge upon the enemy's lines.

As far as I was able to see, officers and men conducted themselves well.

The casualties amounted to: Killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 2.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. F. NABERS,

Captain, Comdg. Sharpshooters, Deas' Brigade.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 360.

Report of Brig. Gen. Arthur M. Manigault, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MANIGAULT'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battle of Chickamauga and on the two days preceding it.

On the morning of September 18 (having left our encampment near La Fayette the previous evening), when about 1½ miles from Lee and Gordon's Mills, on Chickamauga Creek, the enemy opening upon our column while on the march from a battery on the opposite side, we were ordered to form a line of battle fronting the enemy's position, which threw my command, the right resting on the road, obliquely across an open field, our front being covered by skirmishers deployed from each regiment and under the command of Major Butler, of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment. Here the men were ordered to lie down in order to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery, which had begun to open upon our lines, causing a loss of 6 men in the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina. This position was afterward changed, in order to bring our right nearer to General Deas' left, whose brigade extended beyond me to the right.

Bivouacking near the road that night, we again occupied a position near the same place, but with the lines advanced and the left thrown forward some 300 or 400 yards on the following morning, the enemy's artillery occasionally throwing a few shot in our neighborhood, but without effect, our skirmishers keeping up a steady fire with those of the enemy opposing them, suffering a small loss on their own part.

In the afternoon of this day (September 19), we received orders, through the division commander, to move with the division to join the main body of the army, a portion of which had become engaged, the battle having commenced. Moving by the right flank and following the brigade of General Deas, we crossed the Chickamauga at Hunt's Ford, wading to the west bank. Continuing to move on for a distance of about 2 miles we arrived upon the ground, in the neighborhood of which Hood's division had been engaged during the afternoon. It was understood that we were to support this division. The brigade was then formed in line, with that of General Deas upon the right and Anderson's as a support, a few hundred yards in rear, our line facing directly west. It was now after sunset when the order to move forward was received, and we advanced, dressing to the right, some 400 or 500 yards, moving forward slowly and with difficulty, owing to the dense growth through which we had to pass. Skirmishers were thrown to the front, the line having been halted. The skirmishers and the left companies of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, on the extreme left of the brigade, a short time after nightfall twice became engaged with a force of the enemy, believed to be a reconnoitering party, in which that regiment lost some 12 or 13 men killed and wounded, but in each instance inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy and driving them back.

Falling back from the above position, by order of the division commander, about 9 o'clock that night, we rejoined the line of battle, a portion of the brigade filling the space between the left of Hood's division and the right of Major-General Buckner's corps.

On the morning of September 20 (Sunday), at an early hour, our final line of battle was completed, the brigade being in the front line, General Deas, with his brigade, being on my right, and my left resting on Colonel Trigg's brigade, of Preston's division, Buckner's corps. My instructions were to move forward when the brigade to my right moved, the attack commencing on the right of the army, the movement being taken up successively by each division and brigade toward the left, and I was also informed that the troops on my left would move forward in like manner.

At about 11.30 a. m. (the action having commenced on the right at about 10 o'clock) General Deas' brigade began its forward movement, and my own was given the order to advance. The guide being to the right, in order to preserve a continuous line (as much as possible) with that portion of the division on the right, the men were obliged to move forward at a very rapid pace. Skirmishers covering the entire front preceded our advance at a distance of from 100 to 150 yards. The brigade moved steadily on for a distance of some 600 or 700 yards before meeting with any opposition, when we found the enemy in our front posted near the crest of a hill, a gradual ascent leading to it, and behind breastworks of logs and timber their infantry lay, opening upon the command a heavy fire at short range from their positions of fancied security. At this point the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina were partially in a wood, the Twenty-

fourth Alabama were exposed in an open field in front of them, and in the center of which was planted a Federal battery, several pieces of artillery also being in the wood on our right. Waters' battery, which had followed in rear of the brigade, occupied our center, the Twenty-eighth Alabama on the left of it, its right being on the west edge of the same field, and extending into a wood beyond, and the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment to the left of this wood also in an open field with thick woods in their front. The entire line now became hotly engaged, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina and Twenty-fourth Alabama advancing to within 80 yards of the enemy's breastworks, receiving and giving a heavy fire. Here they were checked, and, from the severity of the fire, thrown into some confusion, not so much from the fire in their front as from a heavy enfilade fire from the enemy on their left, which caused a heavy loss; but they almost immediately advanced again and drove the enemy from his works, capturing many prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama moved steadily forward, also receiving a heavy fire, and drove the enemy from the works in their front.

Finding myself at this time on the extreme left of the army (the forces on my left which, when in line of battle, I had been told would advance simultaneously with me had not done so, the information which I had received being, I suppose, incorrect), and that my left flank was overlapped, as far as could be seen, by several regiments of the enemy's infantry, and not knowing how heavy the enemy's force was in this direction, my three right regiments being thrown in much confusion, and a large force of the enemy advancing through the field on my center to recover their lost ground, and three pieces of artillery which had been captured by the Nineteenth South Carolina (which, however, the enemy did not succeed in doing), I ordered the brigade to fall back about 300 yards across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. In this movement the two left regiments (the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiments) fell back with an unbroken front. In retiring the battery, the pole of the limber of a piece having been broken, the piece was for a time abandoned. However, Colonel Reid, commanding Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, moved his regiment forward, deploying two companies as skirmishers, and succeeded in recovering it. Just after having given the order for the retirement of the brigade, General Anderson's command of Mississippians, the reserve of the division, came gallantly forward and swept by me, his left regiment covering some four or five companies of my right regiment—the Tenth South Carolina. Colonel Pressley, commanding the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina, with several companies, here joined him and continued to move forward. Previous to the advance of General Anderson, I had sent to General Buckner to request that the brigade which had been on my left while in line (Trigg's brigade) should be sent forward to my support. They soon made their appearance, but the enemy had fallen back, owing to the advance of Generals Deas, Anderson, and others on my right, they apprehending in all probability that they themselves would be cut off, seeing also that reinforcements were coming to my assistance.

The line having been reformed, the brigade was then moved forward and was placed, by order of General Hindman, on the right of General Deas' brigade, then occupying a portion of a ridge west of the road known as the Rossville road. Here we remained but a

short time, when orders were received from the same source* to report to General Bushrod Johnson, whose command was then heavily pressed on a succession of ridges which lay east of our present position, about a half a mile to our right and to the east of the Rossville road. The command was immediately moved and formed on the summit of one of the ridges before alluded to, the line being at right angles with that occupied in the morning and running east and west. My right covered the battery of Captain Dent, which we found already in position; the center rested in a gorge between the ridge on which the battery stood and the left, which crowned a second ridge, having the brigade of General Deas on the left—the right of his brigade, however, covering six companies of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment. Skirmishers having been thrown forward, immediately developed the enemy not more than 150 or 200 yards in our front with a battery in position.

About 3.30 o'clock, having received orders from General Bushrod Johnson, under whose supervision the movement was to be made, to swing my line round, making a right half-wheel—which wheel was to be continued, if practicable, in order to envelop the enemy in our front and to drive him back upon the center of our lines, General Deas, on my left, to commence the movement and each successive brigade to conform to the wheel, keeping the touch to the right and dressing to the left—the troops were set in motion, and here commenced one of the most desperate contests of the day. The movement was scarce begun ere the entire line became engaged, and a deadly fire of musketry and canister was opened upon it at short range. The line for a short time was thrown in much confusion, but was quickly rallied and again advanced. Again and again were they driven back, but as promptly rallied and moved forward again, at each advance driving the enemy still farther from their original position. Nothing but the determined valor of our soldiers could have withstood the withering volleys poured into them by the enemy, who at this point certainly fought with great obstinacy.

The field and company officers were, as a general rule, conspicuous for their good conduct, urging and cheering on the men, and themselves setting an example to which their men nobly responded.

After a contest of nearly three hours victory crowned their efforts, and the foe were baffled and beaten and many taken prisoners. Owing to the exposed position of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and to the fact that a large number of the enemy still remained on our left, this regiment could never get ahead, and was, together with a large number of men from other regiments of the brigade, held in hand to prevent any demonstration of the enemy on our flank. It was after sunset when the firing ceased, and night ended the contest. The men, completely exhausted by their long-continued efforts, had the proud satisfaction of knowing that they had been victorious in every part of the field, and that their efforts had contributed no small share to the earning of this great victory.

I would respectfully refer you to the lists of killed and wounded, already handed in.

We have to deplore the loss of many brave officers and men who fell on that bloody field. The loss of no one will be felt more keenly than that of Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, of my staff, who fell about half an hour before sunset, pierced through the

* Note on original : To move to the support of General Johnson.

heart by a rifle ball and expiring immediately. Earnest and zealous in the discharge of his duty, he had made himself respected and beloved in this command by his gentlemanly manners, his impartial and consistent discharge of the duties of his department, and by his great courage, coolness, and judgment in action. The Twenty-fourth Alabama also lost one of its most efficient officers, Captain O'Brien, a gentleman of accomplished mind, a brave and gallant officer. Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Cooper, of same regiment, were severely wounded, and their valuable services will be for a long period lost to their country.

The following named officers were distinguished for their conduct on the field, and I take pleasure in bringing them to your attention in this report: Lieut. Col. Julius T. Porcher, Tenth South Carolina Volunteers; Maj. J. L. White, Nineteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and Adjutant Ferrell, of same regiment. Of Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCrackin, Fowler, and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup, Short; Adjutant Jennison, and Sergeant-Major Mink. Color Sergeant Moody behaved with great gallantry. Lieutenant Jordan, of Twenty-eighth Alabama, conducted himself in a most conspicuous manner, and I regret to say was killed during the action. Of the same regiment, Captains Hopkins and Ford, Lieutenant Graham, and Acting Adjutant Wood, throughout the action were distinguished for their gallant conduct. Captain Reese, acting quartermaster, and Commissary Sergeant Craig were efficient in the discharge of their duties in their respective departments. Of Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Lieutenants Mitchell, Lambert, Oliver, Crockett, and Bickerstaff behaved in a manner to attract attention.

I cannot close my report without referring specially to the conduct and bearing of Col. J. C. Reid, commanding, and Maj. W. L. Butler, Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment; Col. J. F. Pressley, commanding Tenth South Carolina; Col. N. N. Davis, commanding, and Lieut. Col. B. Sawyer, Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and Major Slaughter, commanding Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and to their individual exertions is to be attributed much of the success which attended our arms on that day. Untiring in their efforts, they set an example to their commands by their personal daring, the effect of which was visible in many instances.

To my staff I am indebted for the most valuable assistance. Capt. C. I. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. W. E. Huger, aide-de-camp, who fearlessly exposed their persons, carrying and executing orders under the most trying circumstances. Lieutenant Malone, brigade provost-marshal, was active in the discharge of his duty, and rendered efficient service in the prevention of straggling, forcing many who were unwilling to face the heavy fire to which they had been exposed back into their proper positions.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of the regimental commanders, who have more particularly specified the names, rank, &c., of parties conspicuous for their conduct in their respective regiments on the occasion of the battle of Chickamauga.

I have the honor, major, to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. M. MANIGAULT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 361.

Report of Lieut. Joseph H. Johnson, Ordnance Officer.

. HDQRS. ORDNANCE DEPT., MANIGAULT'S BRIGADE,
November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that I was ordered, on the morning of September 19, to follow in the rear of General Deas' brigade ordnance train. In this manner we proceeded to within about half a mile of Alexander's Bridge, when we halted in an old field and remained there the remainder of the day. Major Riley ordered me to turn over to a squad of cavalry who were without ammunition 3,000 cartridges of caliber .69 and 500 of caliber .54.

On the morning of the 20th, were ordered to change our position across Chickamauga Creek, where we remained the balance of that day waiting for further orders.

On the morning of the 21st, were ordered to proceed to the rear of Manigault's brigade to supply the troops with ammunition. After doing so, I went on the battle-field to collect arms. We collected 400, 352 of which were sent to Alexander's Bridge; the balance were kept in the brigade.

The amount of cartridges consumed by brigade, 33,000; amount consumed by artillery, 32 rounds abandoned and blown up in caisson of the gun.

JOS. H. JOHNSON,

Lieutenant, and Ordnance Officer, Manigault's Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel OLADOWSKI,

Chief of Ordnance, Bragg's Army Tennessee.

P. S.—The effective strength of brigade: Infantry, 1,856; artillery, 70.

No. 362.

Report of Col. N. N. Davis, Twenty-fourth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date from brigade headquarters, calling for a report of the action taken by the respective regiments and battery in the late battle of Chickamauga, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in that engagement by this regiment:

Early on the morning of September 18, I being on picket with my regiment at the gap leading through Pigeon Mountain to McLemore's Cove, received orders to rejoin the brigade with my regiment, immediately after which the brigade took up line of march on the road leading from La Fayette to Lee and Gordon's Mills, and arrived near the latter place about 10 a. m., when the brigade halted in the road, and orders were received from the brigade commander to deploy two companies as skirmishers on the left flank of the regiment, and to connect with skirmishers on the right and left. Captains Fowler and Hall, with their respective companies, were ordered on this duty, both under the command of the former. The brigade then moved a short distance farther down the road toward the mills, where it again halted and line of battle was formed fronting Chickamauga Creek and in an oblique angle to the road. The skirmishers

moved to the right, so as to cover the front of the brigade and about 300 yards in advance. In forming line of battle the enemy discovered the movement and opened upon us from a battery on the opposite side of the creek, but fortunately no damage was done; the shells passing over and exploding in our rear. Late in the evening the regiment moved by the right flank with the brigade back into the road and some 400 or 500 yards nearer the mill, when it halted and bivouacked for the night on the roadside.

Early Saturday morning (the 19th), reformed line of battle, fronting the creek as before. The enemy again opened upon us from their battery, but with no effect. Our skirmishers were ordered to advance nearer the creek, which they did under fire of the enemy's skirmishers on the opposite bank. In moving forward, Private Thomas J. Carter, of Captain Fowler's company, was killed. The regiment remained in line of battle, the enemy shelling us at intervals until late in the evening, when it moved with the brigade some 3 miles down the creek to Hunt's Ford, and after crossing joined the main body of the army. After crossing, the regiment proceeded about a mile and formed line of battle with the brigade and moved to the front some 600 or 800 yards, when it halted and we were ordered to bivouac for the night.

Captains Fowler and Hall, with their companies, rejoined the regiment early Sunday morning. Immediately afterward the regiment moved with the brigade and took position in the front line of battle. At 10.15 a. m. the order was received to advance. After moving forward about 400 or 500 yards through the woods, the regiment entered an open field, through which it continued to advance briskly for some distance up a gentle slope, and immediately upon arriving upon the crest of the hill the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The order having been previously given to guide upon the regiment on the right, in order to do this the regiment was compelled to oblique to the right, which threw the right wing into the woods skirting the field. After moving forward a short distance, the regiment came under a heavy cross-fire from the left besides a severe fire from the front. It being discovered that we were being flanked on our left, the order was given to fall back, which was immediately obeyed.

In this charge the regiment suffered severely, both in killed and wounded. Capt. W. J. O'Brien was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his company forward, and Capt. B. S. Chamberlain severely wounded while leading on his men. Lieutenant Cooper was dangerously wounded while some distance in advance of his regiment. The color bearer, Sergt. George W. Moody, receiving a severe wound, dropped the colors, which was not discovered until after the regiment was rallied. Lieutenant Young, with 4 men, immediately volunteered to bring them off the field, but they could not be found. It is reported that Sergt. George B. Ackerman, of Company G, was seen with the colors in hand going toward the enemy's lines, and it is supposed he deserted, as he has not been heard from since.

The line having again been formed, the regiment moved with the brigade by the right flank about a mile on the road leading to McFarland's Springs, when line of battle was again formed near the foot of a range of hills and at right angles to our original line. It then moved forward upon the slope of a hill, where it was ordered to halt, as I supposed to await the movement of some troops on the

left. In a few minutes the order was given to advance. We had gone but a short distance before the enemy [opened] upon us a heavy fire from the top of a hill, where they were strongly posted, with both infantry and artillery. After moving forward some distance up the hill the fire became so heavy the regiment fell back. It was soon rallied, and again moved forward to the charge; again fell back. Several charges were in like manner made, and with the same result until about sundown, when a final and successful charge was made and the enemy driven back from the hill in confusion. We pressed forward briskly and followed the enemy in his retreat until dark, when we halted to await orders, supposing it to be dangerous to proceed farther in the dark.

Both officers and men were completely exhausted, having fought desperately for more than three consecutive hours before the enemy could be driven from their position. In following up the enemy the different regiments became confused and mixed. When we halted order was again restored and we were ordered to the crest of the hill, where we bivouacked for the night.

Conspicuous for their gallantry during the day I would mention Adjutant Jennison, Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCrackin, Fowler, and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup, Short, and Nettles, and Sergeant-Major Mink. In fact, many of the officers did their duty nobly, and exerted themselves in rallying their men and urging them forward to the charge.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates I would mention the following as having behaved with great gallantry during the entire day: Sergeant Neil and Private Crevillan, Company A; Sergeants Wylie (killed) and Moody, Company D; Sergeant Bumpers and Private Hall, Company E; Corporal Sweat and Private Boswell, Company F; Privates J. M. Ragland and C. P. Hurtel, Company G; Corporal Tatum and Private Smith, Company H; Sergeant New and Private Walters, Company I; Sergeant Tally, Privates Wilson, Carter, Scott, Love, Eubank, and Fulmer—in fact all of this company [K]. J. B. Hall, a youth of seventeen years of age, joined his brother's company (Company K) as an independent volunteer, and fell mortally wounded while gallantly fighting the enemy some distance in advance of the regiment.

The regiment went into action with an aggregate of 381, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows: Killed, 22; wounded, 91; missing, 3. Total, 116.

Respectfully submitted.

N. N. DAVIS,

Colonel, Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 363.

Report of Col. John C. Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

BATTLE LINE, IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, received this day, I have the honor to make the following report of

the action of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment in the battles of Chickamauga, fought on the 19th and 20th ultimo:

During the afternoon of Thursday (the 17th), the regiment, together with the brigade, moved from its bivouac near La Fayette, and marching through said place entered the Chattanooga road leading by Gordon's Mills. After a march of 10 miles the command bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 18th, it again moved on said road and reached the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek, where we formed our line of battle, facing the creek, a few hundred yards from the right bank, the enemy occupying the right bank and playing on us heavily with his batteries; but, owing to the configuration of the ground, did us but little damage, wounding only 1 man. The command remained in this position, with Companies B and G as skirmishers, until 5 p. m., when, by orders from brigade [head]quarters, we moved by the right flank and formed a new line closer in to the creek bank, and in this position the command bivouacked during the night of the 18th.

Early on the morning of the 19th, by orders from the brigadier-general commanding, the regiment moved closer in to the enemy, and formed a new line a short distance from the creek and well up to their batteries, which, at intervals, kept up a vigorous fire, but with little effect, Companies B and G engaging those of the enemy on the opposite shore. About 12 o'clock, the battle having opened far on our right, the regiment, by orders from the brigadier-general commanding, moved by the right flank about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the creek, which it crossed by wading, about 2 p. m., and continued its march in quick time in the direction of the fighting.

About 4 o'clock Robertson's brigade, Hood's division, was attacked by large numbers, and the regiment, with the brigade, double-quickened into position in rear of said command as a support; but they withstood the shock and drove him [them] back. By the right flank the regiment moved, together with the brigade, into its position in line, which was accomplished under fire of infantry, and occupied until night before completing it, Company C [acting] as skirmishers. It was then withdrawn several hundred yards and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the regiment took its place in line near where the night was spent and impatiently waited the signal to move on the enemy. At 11 o'clock the command forward was given, and rapidly the line advanced, encountering the enemy on the west side of the road leading from Chattanooga to Rome and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the creek. The enemy were behind formidable fortifications, however, though the attack was so rapid and determined that they ignominiously fled before our approach, firing only a few guns. The regiment, highly elated with this success, quickly mounted their guns, and pushed vigorously forward in pursuit, through a field and dense copse of woods, the surface gradually descending for near three-quarters of a mile, and halted only by command of the brigadier-general commanding.

Meanwhile the enemy had rallied and attacked us from a position of his own choosing, on a ridge covered with trees and in front of our immediate right by a farm-house. The regiment fought them determinedly until ordered to fall back by orders from brigade headquarters, which was done in the best order, the regiment halting on the

few hundred yards in rear. Major Slaughter, commanding the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, had also withdrawn his command from the left of the line occupied by this regiment, and halted at the point above designated. From orders received from brigade headquarters, the undersigned was placed in command of this part of the brigade.

Meantime, Lieutenant Watkins, commanding Waters' battery and attached to this brigade, had moved up well-nigh to the line occupied by this command and on its right, and in attempting to withdraw his battery, from the heaviness of the enemy's fire, was forced to leave one of his pieces. This fact being called to the attention of the undersigned, he believed the rescue of the piece practicable, and accordingly called for two companies in his command to volunteer as skirmishers to reconnoiter the locality on which the piece stood. Companies A, I, and K, Lieutenant Graham, Captains Hopkins and Ford, forthwith responded to the call; the last two named, being the first to announce themselves ready, were selected. Their captains were ordered to deploy their companies to the right and left and move forward to feel the strength of the enemy in possession of the gun, and if prudent to rescue it. These companies were followed by the piece's limber. Without difficulty the enemy were driven off and the piece brought out.

We then moved by the right flank a few hundred yards and joined the balance of the brigade. When the brigade was reformed we moved by the right flank toward the extreme left of our lines, the enemy having fallen back from the hill upon which we left them to that point.

About 3.30 o'clock the line was formed, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments on the right, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiments on their left, at the base in front of an abrupt ridge of hills on which the enemy had posted his reserves to make his final stand. Company A [acting] as skirmishers, the command moved forward about one-quarter of a mile, when the skirmishers attacked the enemy, who were in position on the top of Missionary Ridge with a heavy battery supported by infantry in front. This was one of nature's strongest positions. The enemy were so situated behind the top of this ridge that we could do him little damage until we got to the extreme top of the ridge, while he could strew death and destruction into our lines for a distance of 150 yards as we advanced. This company fought the skirmishers of the enemy, with the battery pouring shot and shell into their ranks, for an hour.

About 4 o'clock the brigade, being ordered to the attack, executed a half-wheel to the right and soon became furiously engaged with the enemy; and this was the most desperate and hotly contested field of the day. Twice did we reach the summit of the hill in close proximity to the enemy, and as many times forced by weight of numbers, canister, shell, and grape-shot, to retire.

Meanwhile the troops on our left had well-nigh all given way, as had the troops on the right several times done. The regiment was under heavy fire from the enemy in its front and on its left flank. At this critical moment, when humanity itself almost prompted a retreat, the Forty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, General Bushrod [R.] Johnson's brigade, moved up on the right of our brigade, and with the troops on our right at sunset we made one last des-

perate assault and drove them, routed, demoralized, from the field. We pursued the enemy beyond the hill for three-quarters of a mile. While engaged in this pursuit, I was joined by Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, with 30 men from his command. They acted gallantly, and as something due them I mention the fact in this connection. After pursuing the enemy for the space above designated, we were ordered to halt by General Bushrod [R.] Johnson, in command of this part of the division of our army. The undersigned was then placed in command of the brigade by General Johnson, and was ordered to take position for the night on the rear crest of the ridge described, which he did about dark.

The colonel commanding takes pride and gratification in returning his thanks to both the officers and men of his command for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed all his commands. Men never fought more gallantly than did my command. I cannot find words adequate to express the weight of obligation I am under to them for their heroic conduct.

He also desires to return his sincere thanks to the medical department (not to include [*sic*] the infirmary corps) for the zeal and faithfulness with which they labored, spending every moment of their [time] in alleviating the pain and distress of the wounded.

The ordnance department, also, is entitled to my thanks for their promptness in the discharge of their duties.

I am also under obligations to Capt. Carlos Reese, acting quartermaster, and to Sergt. William Craig, of the commissary department, for their untiring efforts in trying to keep the command fed. In this they succeeded admirably.

The memory of Lieut. C. S. Jordan and his brave comrades, who fell on the field nobly battling for the rights of freemen, shall ever be cherished with the kindest remembrance by their commander. Men who sacrifice life and all they hold dear on earth in such a cause can never be forgotten, and deserve to live forever.

The colonel commanding cannot close this report without an expression of obligation to the brigadier-general commanding for the coolness, impartiality, and skill which he exhibited throughout the trying scenes of the conflict. Always at his post, he contributed more than his share in achieving the victory of which we have so much reason to be proud. To the members of his staff—Capts. C. I. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. W. E. Huger, aide-de-camp—he also returns his obligations. Nobly and gallantly did they perform their several duties, rallying the men of the command whenever they showed a disposition to give way. Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, deserves the thanks of the whole command for his untiring exertions. Never did an officer display more gallantry on a field. In the discharge of his duties as a soldier he fell. His memory will be cherished and his services never forgotten.

To Lieutenant Malone, provost-marshal, the command is under obligations. He contributed much in rallying the men when they showed a disposition to falter.

Mention is heretofore made of the undersigned being placed in command of the brigade at the conclusion of the battle. This was occasioned by part of the troops of the same being under the immediate command of General Manigault near the late battle ridge, and also of this officer's remaining there to perform the last sad rites

over the remains of his relative and inspector-general, Capt. D. E. Huger.

Accompanying this report the undersigned has the honor to submit the list* of killed and wounded.

I am, captain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. REID,

Colonel Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 364.

Report of Maj. John N. Slaughter, Thirty-fourth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT, ETC.,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the participation of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

Friday, September 18.—I formed the regiment in line of battle south of Chickamauga Creek, half a mile northwest of Mrs. Hunt's residence, in a field. By orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I threw out as skirmishers Companies E and H, commanded by First Lieutenant Colquitt and Captain Carter. I was ordered to conform to the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment on my right. My command remained in this position two or three hours, when it was marched by the right flank and formed line of battle; retired 150 yards from the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery, which swept the field in our front. In this position it rested upon arms for the night.

Saturday, September 19.—Under your order and direction, the regiment moved to the front in line of battle through the open field between one-quarter and a half mile, then by the left flank into a body of woods, and formed line in support of Captain Garrity's battery, which moved up to our front. My command was 150 yards to the left of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and I kept up communication with it by a sentinel.

The regiment remained in this position until 3 or 4 p. m., when it marched by the right flank in rear of Mrs. Hunt's residence to Hunt's Ford, on Chickamauga Creek, 3 miles below, and crossed it by wading, and thence to the field of battle, where we formed in line. After a number of maneuvers my command moved forward with directions to conform to the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment and gradually swing to the right. After marching to the front a quarter of a mile in this way, the brigade commenced forming in line of battle. We were ordered to give way to the left, and I directed Second Lieutenant Cobb, acting assistant adjutant, to conduct the regiment to the left until we had room.

It was now becoming dark, and while moving in this direction, four companies having entered the field, they were fired upon by the

* Not found.

enemy's skirmishers at a distance of 40 paces, wounding 7 men. The companies lay down and returned the fire, and the enemy quickly retired out of range. I immediately ordered Captain Wood's company (B) to the front as skirmishers, and formed the regiment in line to the field, and turned three companies of the left wing back down the fence to protect them. Hearing the enemy advance again in the darkness, and deeming my skirmishers too weak in front, I threw out a small company (C) under Lieutenant Hannon, and they had just gained their position when the enemy again opened a brisk fire upon them, which they returned with vigor, causing the enemy to retire again. We had two men wounded in this last affair. We were not again molested, and retired soon and formed in rear of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, in column by battalion, and rested for the night.

Sunday, September 20.—My command was early formed in line of battle. Our companies (E and H) joined us this morning. Having been deprived of the services of Captain Fielder, as acting major, by an accidental wound, I appointed Capt. J. C. Carter, next senior captain, to the position by order of the brigadier-general commanding.

At 10 a. m. we moved forward under the same orders of the evening previous, Captain Wood's company (B) having been thrown forward as skirmishers. We marched in line of battle across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road near an old house, charged through a field in front to the woods beyond, where we received a desultory fire from the enemy's skirmishers, thence through the woods to a second field, and through it over the enemy's breastworks into a second body of woods, some 50 yards in advance of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and halted.

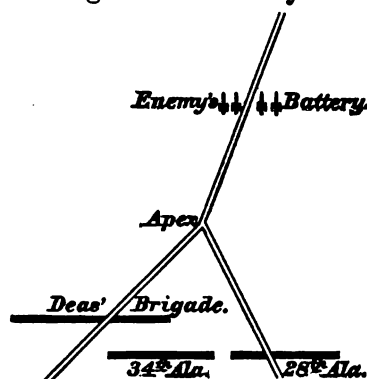
Finding the position a strong one, having a ravine, and short, low bluff in front, over which the men could rise and fire and be protected while loading, I concluded to form the regiment, and did so, in the ravine. I had commenced reconnoitering the enemy's position, when I received orders from Captain Huger, inspector-general, to retire with the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, with which we fell back to the C[hattanooga and L[a Fayette] road, formed, and were placed temporarily under the command of Colonel Reid. All these movements had been performed at a run, and our men were very much exhausted, some so much so that they could not return with the regiment, and were captured.

In falling back we lost 2 men killed, 28 wounded, and 28 prisoners.

My men were much chagrined at being compelled to fall back, and it was difficult to urge them back, stopping and rallying at every favorable position for defense.

We remained in our new position for some hours, when we moved with the brigade in a northwesterly direction and formed in line near the base of Missionary Ridge. Moving forward across the abrupt spurs of this ridge, we ascended the steep and high hill on which the enemy were posted, formed in line, and lay down some hundred paces from the top of the hill. While lying in this position, Deas' brigade marched forward and formed 60 paces to our front, his right regiment overlapping the left of mine six companies, and lay down. Previous to this I had thrown out Lieutenant Colquitt's company (E) as skirmishers to our front.

The enemy's position was a strong one, as the accompanying diagram will show. The ridge on which they were posted divided, and



the apex was where three ridges met. The left of the Twenty-eighth Alabama rested on the one to my right, Deas' brigade extended over the one to my left, and the enemy occupied the one in my front, his battery being placed some 100 or 150 paces from the apex, being in a slight depression of the ridge which protected him from our fire. My regiment occupied an inclined plane between the first two ridges. The ground was such that the right and left of the regiment was exposed to a fire for 100 paces before the center. The moment the men appeared above the ridge they were exposed to a sweeping fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. We received orders at this juncture to move forward and govern ourselves by the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama, on our right, and Deas' brigade on our left. The regiment had moved forward with firmness some 50 or 60 paces up the hill when they were met by the right regiment of Deas' brigade falling back in disorder, they having come under a severe fire of canister and musketry, as did also the right companies of my regiment, which caused it to falter and fall back in confusion. I attempted to rally them, and with the assistance of some of my officers a number were rallied, who moved forward with the colors, and kept their position with the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment during the remainder of the battle. The rest became so confused with Deas' men, and continued to fall back down the hill, that I could not rally them until they reached the top of the opposite hill. I ordered Captain Carter to the top of the hill, where, with assistance of other officers, he succeeded in rallying and forming them again. I was about returning to my position in line when I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to retire near my first position of the evening.

I would here state that Captain Huger, inspector-general, rendered me valuable assistance, and I would add my testimony to his gallantry on the field. Riding fearlessly amid the shower of canister and Minie balls, waving his sword and calling upon the men to rally, and encouraging them by his heroic daring, he fell pierced through the heart and died almost instantly. We rejoice to know that he died as the patriot and soldier would wish to die—in the stern performance of duty—yet we mourn that one so young, so gallant, so full of promise, should be cut off in the morning of life and at the threshold of his usefulness and be lost to his family, and his invaluable services lost to his country in this her hour of peril.

The regiment moved forward under orders and rested for the night near a battery on the hill in front of a small farm.

Monday, September 21.—We were ordered to join the brigade in front this morning, and then moved back near the little farm, stacked arms, and sent out details to bury our dead.

We would add briefly the causes of the regiment falling back on the hill: First, nearly half of the regiment had not had a drop of water for twenty-four hours, and the balance but a scanty supply, in consequence of the loss of our canteens the evening previous; second, being on the left and swinging flank, my regiment performed all movements at a brisk run in the morning. It ran a mile in the first charge, and without time to rest it ran back to the La Fayette and Chattanooga road. This was done with their knapsacks and blankets on, a portion of the time under heavy fire without being able to return it. We were also compelled to move at a brisk pace over the rugged spurs of Missionary Ridge to our last position in order to keep up with the line, the consequence was the almost complete exhaustion of a great majority of the regiment; third, they were confused by the falling back and mixing up with Deas' men; fourth, the enemy's artillery was so situated that as our men arose above the hill they were swept by canister and musketry without being able to return the fire, and owing to the steepness of the hill they were compelled to advance slowly. To denote the severity of the fire, although we were not under it more than two minutes, and the right companies mainly exposed, yet we lost 38 killed and wounded, and the right company, though small, 13 of these.

In closing this report, I have the general remark to make that the men acted well under the circumstances. The officers were prompt and energetic, and it is hard to distinguish who performed their duties best where all did well; but I feel it incumbent upon me to notice some special instances of gallantry. I would mention the names of Captain Burch, First Lieutenant Mitchell, Second Lieutenants Lambert, Oliver, Crockett, and Bickerstaff. Among the non-commissioned officers and privates, Sergeant Carlton, Company A, who was killed; Color Corporal Ferguson, Company C; Color Corporal Willingham, Company D, who was wounded while bearing the colors; Private Adams, Company B, wounded; Riddle, Company B; Bone, Company F; Salmon, Company G, who was killed while leading in a charge on a battery.

I was ably assisted by Acting Assistant Adjutant Cobb and Captain Carter, acting major, and would recommend them to your favorable notice.

Respectfully,

JNO. N. SLAUGHTER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 365.

Report of Col. James F. Pressley, Nineteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH AND NINETEENTH S. C. VOLS.,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the late battle of Chickamauga.

On September 18, we were first formed in line of battle on the right bank of Chickamauga Creek, a little above Lee and Gordon's Mills, and having three companies in front as skirmishers our line did not become engaged, but was at times submitted to severe shelling from the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the creek, from which we lost 2 men killed and 5 wounded.

We held our position till the afternoon of the 19th, when, together with the remainder of our division, we were moved to the right some 2 miles, crossing Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford, moving forward and taking position in the front line of the army for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, our division was transferred to the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and we were placed in the Left Wing of the army. At 11 o'clock we were ordered to move against the enemy. Moving forward some three-quarters of a mile, we encountered his line strongly posted, partly behind breastworks of logs and dirt and partly behind the crest of a hill. We advanced up to within about 60 or 70 yards, when the engagement between us became general and exceedingly hotly contested. Our brigade being, unfortunately, not supported on the left, and the enemy's line overlapping us, the three left regiments were necessarily either forced to retire or move by the right flank for protection under some woods on their right. This entirely exposed my left, the enemy at the same time opening from that direction a most terrific enfilade fire upon us with both musketry and artillery, from the effects of which my command was suffering intensely. Notwithstanding this, the men fought with great desperation, and the left of my command, principally the Nineteenth Regiment, succeeded in pushing forward, driving the enemy from three pieces of his artillery and passing some distance beyond the captured guns. My position at this time became a critical one, being comparatively isolated, and, after having had some of my best officers disabled and many a noble soldier killed or wounded, we were forced to retire. Just at this juncture Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade came to our relief, a part of one of his regiments passing through my ranks as we were falling back, which, together with the terrible fire to which we were exposed, divided my command. In a very few minutes I succeeded in rallying a portion of my regiments, amounting to a fair representation from each company, and immediately followed after the gallant Mississippians who were driving the already severely punished Abolitionists before them.

Owing to the forced retirement of the left of our brigade, I was at this time alone, but finding Major-General Hindman, he ordered me to report temporarily to Brigadier-General Deas, who was then reforming his brigade. I moved on his left for some two hours, till I again met my own brigade. We were then moved forward to attempt to dislodge the enemy from a strong position occupied by his center on very high hills near the Rossville road. His position here was well chosen, and his troops encouraged by having repelled one attack of our troops against him. We moved upon this position about 3.30 o'clock, and were several times repulsed, but not discouraged; we would as often advance upon the enemy's stronghold. Here the last struggle was made by our adversaries, and they brought up line after line of their reserve troops and threw them against us. But by the determination of our brave soldiers and the firm resolve which seemed to pervade almost every breast that we would conquer

or die, we succeeded about sunset in completely routing them and assisted in gaining for our army a signal victory. This ended the fighting in the battle of Chickamauga.

The two regiments which I have the honor to command did their duty nobly, and where so many did their whole duty it would be invidious in me to make distinctions. Of course, as is probably the case in all bodies of men, there were individuals who failed to act their part in the great struggle, but of those it would be out of place to particularize in this report.

I am particularly indebted to and most cheerfully award the meed of praise to Lieut. Col. Julius T. Porcher, Maj. J. L. White, and Adj. J. O. Ferrell for valuable and efficient service rendered throughout the entire battle.

Our losses were heavy. We buried upon the battle-field 1 commissioned officer and 25 enlisted men. Our wounded are 5 commissioned officers and 205 enlisted men. Total loss, 236. A number of our wounds were mortal, and the list of dead that we have already heard of reaches over 40.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. PRESSLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. I. WALKER, Asst. Adj. Gen., Manigault's Brigade.

No. 366.

Report of Lieut. George D. Turner, Waters' (Alabama) Battery.

WATERS' BATTERY, October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with orders, the battery followed the center of the brigade. At about 12 o'clock on the 21st [20th], before the pieces could be brought in battery, the infantry (so far as could be seen) falling back, Lieut. C. W. Watkins commanding, deemed it prudent to fall back also. In so doing, one of the poles having been broken in turning, had to leave the piece, which was afterward recovered.

One man missing; 1 horse killed. The battery took no active part in the engagement.

Respectfully,

GEORGE D. TURNER,
Second Lieutenant Waters' Battery.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Manigault's Brigade.

No. 367.

Report of Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, commanding corps.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CHATTANOOGA, November 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, in connection with the reports of my subordinate commanders, the following synopsis of the military movements of Buckner's corps on September 18, 19, and 20:

The corps consisted of the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart (which was composed of Johnson's, Brown's, Bate's, and Clayton's brigades), and of the division of Brig. Gen. William Preston (composed of the brigades of Brigadier-General Gracie and of Colonels Trigg and Kelly), of a battalion of artillery to each division, and a

battalion of reserve artillery under Maj. S. C. Williams. Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade, having been detached several days before by orders from army headquarters, was engaged under its gallant commander, under the orders of another corps commander, and did not report to me until two days after the battle.

On the morning of the 18th, I moved from a point on Pea Vine Creek, midway between Pea Vine Church and Rock Spring Church, under orders to cross the West Chickamauga River at Thedford's Ford, after Major-General Walker's division had succeeded in crossing below me. Part of my route being common with that of Walker's column, my march was somewhat retarded by the encounter of the two columns. But notwithstanding this I occupied, about 2 p. m., with Stewart's division, after a brisk skirmish, the crossing at Thedford's Ford, and, with Preston's division, without opposition, the crossing at Hunt's (or Dalton's) Ford. In this position, holding both banks of the stream, I awaited the movements of Walker on my right.

At daylight on the 19th, under instructions from the commanding general, I crossed my entire corps to the west bank and formed it in line of battle—Stewart on the right—on the left of Hood's division, facing southwest in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills, General Cheatham's division, as I was informed, being directed to sustain me in the proposed advance. About noon, when the enemy's attack on Walker had been met, and Cheatham's division (which had been sent to sustain him) had become hotly engaged, Stewart's division was detached, by the orders of the commanding general, to support Cheatham. For the operations of his division until he again came under my orders on the following afternoon, I refer to the report of its able commander.

In obedience to the orders of the commanding general, I remained with my remaining division to hold the extreme left of the line. With this view I deployed Preston's division on a line extending from an abrupt elevation on the bank of the river along a ridge in a northern direction, the flanks well sustained by artillery. Considerable skirmishing took place toward the right of this line, the enemy falling back in a southwest direction, and the troops were considerably exposed to artillery fire during the day.

Being informed by a staff officer of the commanding general that General Hood, who had advanced to my right, was hard pressed, and being requested to re-enforce him as far as I could, I immediately (about 3 p. m.) sent to his assistance the brigade of Colonel Trigg. The gallant and successful charge of this brigade drove back the advancing enemy and relieved the left of Hood, which was out-flanked and retiring before the enemy's heavy attack.

During the day both Stewart's division and Trigg's brigade had penetrated the enemy's lines and passed beyond the Chattanooga road; but at night both were drawn back into positions which would conform to the general line, which had pushed forward during the day's action.

During the night of the 19th, I materially strengthened the position on the left by intrenchments.

On the morning of the 20th, Lieutenant-General Longstreet assumed command of the Left Wing. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he in person ordered me to conduct Preston's division (leaving one regiment and a battery to hold the left) to the Chattanooga road. Between 3 and 4 o'clock it was formed as follows: Gracie's and Kelly's brigades in two lines at right angles with the road north of Brother-

ton's and just in rear of Poe's (commonly called the burnt house), Trigg's brigade just south of Brotherton's house and supporting Williams' artillery. At this time Stewart was in line, his left advanced in front of Preston's right, his right receding, forming an obtuse angle with Preston's line. In his front was a heavy breastwork of logs on the summit of a slight ridge, heavily wooded and strongly held by the enemy's infantry and artillery. His right flank was opposite the angle of this work; his center, facing toward the northwest, was opposed to the flank of the work, which was perpendicular to the road. On Stewart's right, in front of the face of the work and parallel to the Chattanooga road, was Cleburne's division, of Hill's corps. Brigadier-General Law's brigade, of Hood's division, was in line perpendicular to the road, to the left and slightly in advance of Preston and close by the burnt house (Poe's), near which was a battery of Hood's artillery. A personal reconnaissance in company with the lieutenant-general commanding showed an advantageous position for artillery in front of Poe's burning house, from which point the enemy's main line, which fronted eastward and was situated a little to the east of Kelly's field, was exposed to an enfilade fire, or rather to a fire slightly in reverse. His right flank, as before stated, was thrown back at right angles to the road, and was located behind log breastworks in the heavy wood between Poe's and Kelly's fields. As the enemy's right had been beaten back, it had, by a conversion on this angle of their work as a pivot, been gradually driven to assume a position also at right angles to the road, his right resting on a chain of heights beginning near Snodgrass' house, about a fourth of a mile west of Kelly's house, on the road and extending westward about 1 mile to the Crawfish road. These heights constitute the southern spurs which terminate Missionary Ridge to the south, are covered with open woods, have a gentle but irregular slope on the south, the north, and the east, and their summits are fully 100 feet above the general level of the surrounding country.

A little after 4 p. m., under instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, I ordered Preston, with Gracie's and Kelly's brigades, to support Kershaw's brigade in the attack on the heights near Snodgrass' house, sustaining him afterward with Trigg's brigade. Under the able direction of Brigadier-General Preston the first two brigades passed Kershaw's and Anderson's brigades, which had suffered severely in the action, and with great impetuosity assailed the enemy in his almost impregnable position. Trigg on coming up was directed to the left of Kelly, and joining in the simultaneous movement of Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson's division, still farther to the left, pierced and turned the enemy's line, and, in conjunction with Kelly, Gracie, and Robertson, drove him from his strong position into the ravines beyond, where a large number of prisoners were captured. For the details of this brilliant action I refer you to the graphic report of Brigadier-General Preston.

While this action was progressing the lieutenant-general commanding directed Stewart's division to advance and to aid the combined attack. I ordered, by his authority, Williams' battalion of reserve artillery to be placed in position in front of Poe's house. This was done under the immediate direction of Major Porter, my chief of artillery,

About this time the enemy were moving re-enforcements to sustain his right, which was staggering under the terrific assault of Preston. Williams, with eleven pieces of artillery, opened upon this re-enforcing column with destructive effect, dispersing it in every direction

and silencing his artillery. At the same time Stewart assaulted the enemy's works and captured a number of prisoners, who dared not cross the stream of fire which Williams poured across their path. Stewart in advancing also threw forward one of his batteries, which joined in the fire. As he advanced I conducted Darden's battery, of Williams' battalion, to Kelly's field, but this battery, as well as Stewart's division, it now being nightfall, were withdrawn into the edge of the wood, as we encountered in our advance the Right Wing of our army, which joined in the assault of the enemy's works, and was moving in a direction perpendicular to our line of march. The continued cheers of the army announced at dark that every point of the field had been gained. Stewart bivouacked within the intrenchments he had assaulted, Preston upon the heights he had so gallantly won.

For the details of the action, of which this report is only a brief synopsis, and a notice of individual conduct, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders, and of the chief and battalion commanders of the artillery, which are herewith transmitted.

To the gentlemen of my staff I am indebted for their prompt and gallant discharge of duty on every occasion. No commendation from me can add to the well-earned reputation of Major-General Stewart and his able brigadiers—Johnson (who was detached and in command of an improvised division), Brown, Bate, and Clayton. They were worthy leaders of the brave troops (nearly all of them veterans) whom they so gallantly led.

Upon Brigadier-General Preston and his brigade commanders—Brigadier-General Gracie and Colonels Trigg and Kelly—I cannot bestow higher praise than to say that their conduct and example were such as to convert a body of troops (but few of whom had before been under fire) into a division of veterans in their first battle.

Stewart's veterans maintained the reputation they had won on many fields. Preston's troops emulated their example and equaled them in merit. The recapitulation of the heavy losses sustained in both divisions is a sad testimony of the soldierly qualities of the survivors. Few troops who have suffered so heavily have been victorious on the field of their losses, but the result is only another evidence of the invincible spirit of our people, which, under the guidance of Providence, must finally win us our independence as a nation.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General, lately Commanding Buckner's Corps.

[Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT, *Asst. Adj. Gen.*]

No. 368.

Report of Maj. Thomas K. Porter, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,

Near Chattanooga, November 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of General Buckner's corps at the battle of Chickamauga:

It consisted of Williams' battalion of four batteries, Leyden's battalion of three batteries, and three batteries of Major-General Stewart's division acting with their brigades. Leyden's battalion was

attached to Brigadier-General Preston's division, and by his order one battery was attached to each of his brigades. As most of the ground over which the battle was fought was very thickly wooded, we could not see more than 300 yards to the front, and consequently could very seldom use artillery. For this reason the batteries of Major-General Stewart's division fired but a few shots, though they were left in exposed positions, and lost between 20 and 30 horses.

Two of the batteries of Leyden's battalion were engaged Saturday and Sunday, but, owing to the thickness of the timber and undergrowth, continued but a short time. They were unable to ascertain the damage they inflicted. They suffered but a slight loss themselves. One of his batteries (Jeffress') was kept on the extreme left of the original line till the battle ceased.

Williams' battalion was kept as a reserve, and on Saturday morning was placed in position on the ridge which Preston's division occupied. When Stewart's division was carried to the right of the line, Brigadier-General Mackall, General Bragg's chief of staff, ordered that all the artillery that could be spared from the corps should be placed in the position just vacated by General Stewart. In obedience to this order, Major Williams was directed to post two of his batteries there and remain to repel any assault that the enemy's infantry might make. He remained there several hours, part of the time under a heavy artillery fire, which he could not return, as our fuses are so uncertain that he would have run the risk of killing our own men by firing over their heads. He remained there till about sundown, when he was moved back to his former position, where he remained till the left made its move to the front and right on Sunday. He was then ordered to leave Baxter's battery to assist Jeffress in holding the bluff on the extreme left of the line, and move with his other three batteries in rear of Preston's division. After getting to the Chattanooga road he was placed in several positions to check the expected moves of the enemy, but did not get into action till about 5 p. m. This was when Preston's division was in the hottest of the fight, and the enemy were crossing the Chattanooga road in large numbers to re-enforce that part of their army holding the hill to the left. Major Williams was then ordered to take position about 1,000 yards from where they were crossing and open fire with his three batteries. This he did with great execution, silencing the enemy's artillery, cutting off the re-enforcements, and enabling the infantry to capture between 500 and 600 prisoners.

All the officers and men acted, whenever they had an opportunity of doing so, with courage and coolness.

Inclosed are reports of the battalion commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS K. PORTER,

Major, and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM F. MASTIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 369.

Report of Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

SIR: This division, constituting at the time a part of Buckner's corps, with the exception of Johnson's brigade, detached, marched

on Thursday morning, September 17, from La Fayette, Ga., in the direction of Chattanooga. We bivouacked for the night on Pea Vine Creek, and resumed the march next morning, with Bate's brigade in front, Clayton's following, and Brown's in rear, the column taking the direction to Thedford's Ford, on the West Chickamauga.

Arriving during the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, within a mile or less of the ford, Major-General Buckner directed me to occupy the high ground in its vicinity commanding the approaches to it, but not to bring on an engagement with the enemy, who were near at hand, unless necessary. With the aid of Major Nocquet, of the Engineers, Bate's and Clayton's brigades, with their batteries, were placed in position on the wooded heights, respectively, below and above the ford, Brown's being drawn up in reserve in rear of Clayton's. The Eufaula Battery, Captain Oliver commanding, and Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters, both of Bate's brigade, opened fire upon the enemy in the direction of Alexander's Bridge, who soon retired. Three companies from Clayton's brigade were then sent across the stream to occupy, as skirmishers, a wooded hill beyond, and after nightfall his entire brigade crossed.

Early Saturday morning, the 19th, the other two brigades passed over and formed in rear of Clayton's. The commanding general coming up soon after, and receiving information that the troops which had crossed the stream lower down had advanced and established their line in front of and nearly at right angles to Preston's, whose division had passed the stream above and was then on my left, General Buckner directed me to move forward and form on the left of this line. This was done, Clayton forming on the left of McNair, whose brigade constituted part of an impromptu division, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, Brown and Bate in rear. Preston's division was then formed on my left, also in three lines, all fronting nearly or quite to the west. While in this position the Eufaula Battery (3-inch rifled guns) was sent forward, by General Buckner's order, as I was informed, and opened fire on the enemy's position in front. The enemy replied with shell and round shot, wounding a few of our men. A subsequent change, made also by order of General Buckner, moved us a space equal to brigade front directly to the right. Soon after making this change of position, and, as I supposed, near noon, Maj. Pollok B. Lee brought me an order from the commanding general to move to the point where firing had commenced, which seemed to be a considerable distance to the right and somewhat to the rear of us.

Before moving, I went to General Bragg himself, who was near by, in order to get more specific directions. He informed me that Walker was engaged on the right, was much cut up, and the enemy threatening to turn his flank; that General Polk was in command on that wing, and that I must be governed by circumstances. Moving by the right flank in the direction indicated, from half a mile to a mile, we arrived near a corn-field, beyond which the heaviest firing was heard. Messengers were sent in search of General Polk, but without success, and fearing to lose too much time, I determined to move upon the enemy across this corn-field. Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide to General Polk, confirmed me in this design. He came up in search of the general himself, and told me that from what he knew of the nature of the ground and situation of the enemy, a better point at which to attack them could not be found. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Clayton was directed to advance, and it is

but just to this excellent officer and his fine brigade to say that they moved forward to this, their first engagement, with great spirit and alacrity, and in admirable order. Major Hatcher, of my staff, was sent with them to bring me intelligence, and I followed myself until overtaken by an aide of Brigadier-General Wright, of Cheatham's division, who informed me that Wright's brigade had been turned by the enemy on its left, its battery captured, and the general needed aid. Passing a short distance toward the left and meeting General Wright, he informed me that his brigade had fallen back, leaving his battery in the hands of the enemy. This, at least, was the substance of what he said, according to my recollection.

Brigadier-General Brown was immediately ordered to advance, and soon after it was discovered that Clayton's brigade had obliqued to the left and was moving forward in our front. After a severe engagement of near an hour, during which he sustained a loss of nearly 400 officers and men, General Clayton withdrew to replenish his exhausted ammunition, and his place was supplied by General Brown. This gallant officer, with his veteran command, advanced rapidly, driving the enemy before them several hundred yards through a dense undergrowth and routing his first line, driving it back upon his second, which was posted on a slight ridge and supported by artillery. Advancing upon this line under a terrific fire from all arms the enemy were forced from the ridge, which was occupied, but from which the brigade soon withdrew in consequence of a force of the enemy threatening its right. After passing the dense undergrowth mentioned, the horses were killed and gunners driven from several field pieces opposite the center and right of the brigade. Three of them (6-pounder rifled brass pieces) were brought off by Lieutenant Anderson, commanding Dawson's battery, and two others by other troops of the division. The left regiment (Twenty-sixth Tennessee) also drove the enemy from another battery, three pieces of which were left between the opposing lines, but were not brought off. The brigade sustained during this engagement a heavy loss in officers and men.

It being necessary to relieve Brown, Bate's brigade was brought up and received by the enemy with as hot a fire as had successively greeted Clayton and Brown. Attacking, however, with their usual impetuosity they drove the enemy back, forcing him to withdraw his batteries and to abandon one position after another, losing and recapturing a piece of artillery, and wresting from him the flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment, Wright's brigade. Clayton's brigade being again brought forward as a support to Bate's, the two pressed on, driving the enemy beyond the road leading to Chattanooga. Clayton's brigade, with a portion of Bate's, continued the pursuit for half a mile beyond this road, when, in consequence of threatening movements on the right and left, they fell back leisurely about sunset, reforming on the east side of the road.

In these charges the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments, Colonel Tyler commanding, captured four pieces of artillery; and Clayton's brigade, aided by the Fifty-eighth Alabama, of Bate's brigade (Col. Bush Jones commanding), captured three pieces.

During the whole of these several engagements, the enemy's fire was very heavy and destructive, and each brigade suffered severely both in officers and men. Their conduct was most gratifying, and needs no praise from me.

As the result of the afternoon's work, to which each brigade con-

tributed its full share, I claim that we rescued the battery of Wright's brigade and the flag of one of his regiments; that twelve pieces of artillery were wrested from the enemy, from 200 to 300 prisoners were captured, several hundred stand of small-arms secured and sent to the rear, and the enemy's line pierced near its center and driven back beyond the Chattanooga road. Among the prisoners was Lieutenant-Colonel von Schrader, assistant inspector-general on the staff of the Federal General Thomas. Of the artillery actually captured, I am unable to ascertain how many pieces were ultimately secured. After night Major Eldridge, chief of artillery, sent four pieces and one caisson beyond the Chickamauga.

The men being exhausted, and night approaching, after distributing ammunition, Brown's brigade was formed in front facing the Chattanooga road, Clayton on the right and facing in that direction (as there were no troops of ours within half a mile of us toward the right), Bate's brigade on the left and in rear of Brown's. During the night a number of stragglers from the ranks of the enemy were picked up and sent to the rear by my skirmishers or pickets.

I should have stated that owing to the difficulties of the ground, its advantages being altogether with the enemy, it was found impracticable to use artillery. During the night the enemy were heard constructing defenses and moving artillery toward his left.

After leaving General Bragg, as mentioned, I saw no officer whose rank was superior to my own for the rest of the day. Having been separated from the corps to which the division was attached, a staff officer was sent after night (the earliest moment practicable) to report to Major-General Buckner, who directed that we should remain in position until further orders.

Early the next morning (30th), Lieutenant-General Longstreet, who had arrived during the night, came to see me and informed me that I would receive my orders on that day directly from him; that the attack was to commence on our extreme right at daylight, was to be followed on the left and gradually, or, rather, successively, to extend to the center, and that I should move after the division on my right or the one on my left had moved, according to circumstances. Apprising him of the fact that there were no troops to the right, at least within a half mile, he directed me to move something more than a quarter of a mile in that direction. This was done, Brown's brigade forming in the front line on the crest of a slight ridge and constructing a breastwork of logs, Clayton's a few hundred yards in rear on a parallel ridge, and Bate with his left resting on Brown's right, his line extending obliquely to the right and rear to prevent the enemy from turning our position, it having been ascertained that the Right Wing was a very considerable distance to our rear. My division was the right of the Left Wing, commanded by Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and McNair's brigade was on the left of Brown's. Subsequently Wood's brigade, of Cleburne's division, was formed on the right and in prolongation of Brown's, and about 9 a. m. Deshler's was formed on the right of Bate's.

In the meantime, a heavy fire was opened upon us from the enemy's batteries in our immediate front and but a few hundred yards distant, by which some losses were occasioned.

At length, about 11 a. m., Major Lee, of General Bragg's staff, came to me with an order to advance at once and attack the enemy. I informed him what orders had previously been received, and that no attack had been made on my right. He replied that General

Bragg had directed him to pass along the lines and give the order to every division commander to move upon the enemy immediately. Accordingly, I arranged with General Wood that he should advance with Brown, which was done without delay; Clayton was moved up immediately to Brown's position, and Bate's right thrown forward to bring him on line with Clayton, when they also advanced to be within supporting distance of Brown and Wood. For several hundred yards both lines pressed on under the most terrible fire it has ever been my fortune to witness. The enemy retired, and our men, though mowed down at every step, rushed on at double-quick until at length the brigade on the right of Brown broke in confusion, exposing him to an enfilade fire. He continued on, however, some 50 to 75 yards farther, when his two right regiments gave way in disorder and retired to their original position. His center and left, however, followed by the gallant Clayton and indomitable Bate, pressed on, passing the corn-field in front of the burnt house and to a distance of 200 to 300 yards beyond the Chattanooga road, driving the enemy within his line of intrenchments and passing a battery of four guns, which were afterward taken possession of by a regiment from another division. Here new batteries being opened by the enemy on our front and flank, heavily supported by infantry, it became necessary to retire, the command reforming on the ground occupied before the advance.

During this charge, which was truly heroic, our loss was severe. Several valuable officers were killed and wounded. Generals Brown and Clayton were each struck by spent grape, temporarily disabling the former, and General Bate and several of his staff had their horses killed—the second lost by General Bate that morning.

After remaining long enough to reform the lines, to replenish ammunition, and rest the men, the command again advanced to the corn-field mentioned above, then moved by the right flank until it formed across a ridge which extended obliquely to the front and right. The enemy were still in position behind a breastwork of logs a few hundred yards in front of us, and General Buckner coming up, I understood it to be his wish that I should not then attempt to go forward, but to await orders.

In the meantime, a severe struggle was going on to the right and left of the field, in one corner of which, near the Chattanooga road, stood Kelly's house.

About 5 p. m. an order reached me by an officer of General Longstreet's staff to move forward upon the enemy. Brown's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Cook, of the Thirty-second Tennessee, was directed to support the artillery placed in position on a hill in the corn-field to our left, and Clayton's and Bate's brigades, in the order named, advanced with a cheer and at a double-quick upon the enemy's defenses. The enemy gave way, utterly routed. Our men dashed over their breastworks, pursuing to the edge of the open ground or field around the Kelly house, where we halted, capturing 300 or 400 prisoners, among whom was Major Beattie [?], of the regular army. A prisoner brought up before this charge was made stated that the position was held by the division of the Federal General Reynolds. The Eufaula Battery was brought up and fired the last shots at the retreating foe, who, being taken in flank by our attack, fled from their position in front of the divisions on our right.

During the night and next morning several thousand stand of

small-arms, accouterments, &c., and a large quantity of ammunition were collected by my division, a large portion of which was removed by our ordnance wagons.

Our total loss in the three brigades during Friday afternoon, Saturday, and Sunday, was as follows, viz :

Command.	In action.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Per cent.
	Officers.	Men.					
Brown's	120	1,320	50	496	4	480	38.3
Bate's	132	1,086	66	516	11	588	48.7
Clayton's	94	1,352	86	585	13	684	42.4
Dawson's battery	3	62	1	6	.....	7	.....
Eufaula Battery	3	108	1	13	.....	14	.....
Humphreys' battery	3	86	1	3	.....	3	.....
Escort company	3	32	.....	1	1	2	.....
Total	368	4,040	205	1,499	29	1,733	.....

Among these were several officers of eminent worth and services, whose names are mentioned in the reports of brigade commanders.

I desire to express my high appreciation of Brigadier-Generals Brown, Bate, and Clayton, and of their respective commands. Representing the three States of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, they vied with each other in deeds of high and noble daring. The Confederacy has nowhere braver defenders led by more skillful commanders.

It is due to the several members of my staff that I should acknowledge my obligations for their invaluable services, and record my estimate of their personal bearing and conduct in the field.

Maj. R. A. Hatcher, assistant adjutant-general, than whom there is not a more active or faithful officer in the service, displayed throughout his usual intelligence, promptness, and cool courage.

Maj. John C. Thompson, assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. T. H. Cahal, acting assistant inspector-general, were conspicuous for their zeal and disregard of danger.

Maj. J. W. Eldridge, chief of artillery, discharged his duties with energy and skill, bringing the artillery into play on the few occasions where it was practicable with judgment and success.

My two aides—Lieuts. Bromfield Ridley, jr., and R. Caruthers Stewart—though very young men, and the latter under fire for the first time, behaved with commendable gallantry.

On Saturday I was also well served by Mr. John E. Hatcher, a volunteer aide, and Private John M. House, a clerk in the adjutant-general's office.

To Chief Surg. G. B. Thornton, and the medical inspector, Dr. G. W. Burton, I am indebted for the good care of the wounded and the excellent hospital arrangements provided under their supervision, and for their unremitting attention to their duties.

Under the management of Capt. J. W. Stewart, ordnance officer, supplies of ammunition were always promptly at hand when needed, and affairs were managed to my entire satisfaction in their respective departments by Majs. John A. Lauderdale, assistant quartermaster, and J. D. Cross, acting commissary of subsistence, who are among the most faithful and energetic officers of their branches of service.

My thanks are due to Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding my escort, and who acted as an aide, and to the officers and men of his admirable company, for their intelligence, activity, and zeal. I have never required a service from the company, nor from any member of it, that was not performed to my entire satisfaction.

In conclusion, I desire to express my humble but most grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for the signal success that crowned our arms. Greatly outnumbered as we were by a skillful and determined foe, our own strong arms and stout hearts could never have secured to us the victory without the divine favor. Let all the praise be ascribed to His holy name.

Inclosing with this the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, to which I beg to refer for details and for the names of those in their respective commands who entitled themselves to special mention,

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

Capt. J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Buckner's Corps.

P. S.—The credit of rescuing Carnes' battery, of Wright's brigade, is due to Brown's brigade. The flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment was recaptured by Bate's brigade.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery battalion of Stewart's division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.				Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.				Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pound Napoleon.	3-inch rifles.	12-pound howitzers.	Killed.		Wounded.					
				Officer.		Men.	Officer.	Men.			
Darden's a	4	.....	.....	80	.....	1	.....	2	8	2
Dawson's	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	5	10	4
Eufaula b . . . . .	.....	4	.....	78	.....	1	.....	13	8	7
Humphreys' c	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	4
Total	8	4	4	165	1	3	1	28	35	17	

a In Darden's battery one gun disabled temporarily by blowing out of vent-piece and one by cannon-shot striking wheel.

b In Eufaula Battery one 3-inch rifle disabled and abandoned or captured; 10-pounder Parrott taken in its stead.

c In Humphreys' battery two pieces disabled by having limbers broken by wounded horses.

*Original signed by Capt. Put. Darden, acting chief of artillery.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Return of Casualties in Stewart's division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 18 to 20, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			1				1
17th Tennessee.....			10	51	10	59	130
23d Tennessee.....	2	6	10	67	2	11	98
25th Tennessee.....	1	9	5	40		1	56
44th Tennessee.....		10	7	81		15	103
Total.....	3	25	33	239	12	86	398
BROWN'S BRIGADE.							
18th Tennessee.....	2	18	16	98		1	135
26th Tennessee.....	2	10	5	74		1	92
32d Tennessee.....		9	4	108		2	123
45th Tennessee.....	1	12	6	79			98
Newman's battalion.....		3	2	27			32
Total.....	5	52	33	386		4	480
BATE'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			1				1
58th Alabama.....	a1	20	20	108			149
37th Georgia.....	b1	18	8	160		7	194
4th Georgia battalion.....		2	2	34			38
15th and 37th Tennessee.....	c3	12	14	88		4	121
20th Tennessee.....	d2	6	14	66			88
Total.....	7	58	59	456		11	591
CLAYTON'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			2				2
18th Alabama.....	3	34	20	230		8	295
36th Alabama.....	2	14	9	124		3	153
38th Alabama.....	3	34	13	130		5	193
Total.....	8	82	44	484		16	643
ARTILLERY.							
Darden's battery.....		1		2			3
Dawson's battery.....	1		1	5			7
Eufaula Battery.....		1		13			14
Humphreys' battery.....		1		2			3
Total.....	1	3	1	22			27
Cavalry escort.....				1		1	2
RECAPITULATION.							
Infantry.....	23	217	169	1,565	12	117	2,111
Artillery.....	1	3	1	22			27
Cavalry.....				1		1	2
Grand total.....	24	220	170	1,588	12	118	2,140

a Lieut. W. H. Rader killed.

b Lieut. Francis Power killed.

c Captain Jarnagin and Lieutenants Grayson and Kent killed.

d Lieut. J. W. Peyton killed.

In addition, there were about 100 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who were slightly wounded, but have not been so reported, as they were not disabled. In this number is embraced Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

List of enlisted men who distinguished themselves at the battle of the Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
September 29, 1863.

JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.

Twenty-fifth Tennessee.—S. A. Holland, Company C, was recklessly brave, being always in front of the general line, setting an example which was very encouraging to the others. He fought through every fight, and was badly wounded in the last fight on Missionary Ridge. G. W. Buttram, Company D, carried the colors and acted very nobly, advancing in the face of the most deadly fire to any position indicated, and standing firmly until the regiment advanced to him. He showed himself worthy of the post he had been called to fill for the time, and will be appointed to the position. Charles E. Cobb, Company A, and Ira Dennis, Company H, vied with Holland and Buttram in endeavors to keep in the lead of all others. They were always in front, not leaving their position even for ammunition. They were among the few who advanced to the second fence, within 20 yards of the battery captured on Saturday. Corpl. W. R. Morris, Company A; Sergt. W. Hunter, Company D; Private Joseph M. Cope, Company H, were second only to the above named in their gallant bearing and praiseworthy conduct throughout the whole engagement. They were among the number who took the battery, and they deserve great praise for their determined coolness and bravery.

Twenty-third Tennessee.—Sergt. J. J. Shelton, Company D, distinguished himself for great coolness, and was always in advance upon a charge. When a call was made on Sunday for volunteer skirmishers he was the first to report, and led the way over the crest of the hill where the enemy had fled, and captured several prisoners alone. Private Z. P. Lee, Company C, after being badly wounded in the knee (which has since caused amputation); remained upon the field and fired his piece until borne off. Private A. R. Todd, Company H, was severely wounded on Saturday in the thigh, but refused to be carried off the field, and remained through the fight on Sunday until again wounded, when he was borne from the field. Private J. D. Jeffries, Company F, was color bearer, and was always in advance of the lines with the colors. On Sunday, after the enemy had been put to flight, he rushed forward and planted the colors upon the extreme crest of the hill beyond where we had engaged them.

The Forty-fourth and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments report that their men all behaved so well they can make no distinction.

BROWN'S BRIGADE.

Eighteenth Tennessee.—Sergt. J. A. Looney and Private J. L. Dismukes, Company B; Private H. C. Murphy, Company E, and Corpl. James A. Soper. On Sunday morning, September 20, when the brigade was ordered forward and forced to fall back by a most galling fire from the enemy's artillery, Corpl. James A. Soper and Private John L. Dismukes continued to advance some 100 yards to

a house within 50 yards of the enemy's guns, and fired at the gunners until the next brigade came up. The house in the meantime was pierced by a number of shells, and the roof torn off, and E. D. Moore, a private of the same company, who accompanied them, fell mortally wounded, pierced by four balls. Attention is also called to the conduct of Corpl. James A. Soper, Company K, and acting color bearer, who, when the brigade was compelled to fall back before a most destructive cross-fire of artillery and musketry, continued to advance, and waved the colors, calling upon his regiment to come on, and did not retire until ordered to do so by his commanding officer.

Twenty-sixth Tennessee.—Sergt. Maj. J. A. M. Foute; Sergt. N. F. Whitlock, Company K; Private J. E. F. Rice, Company C; Private George W. Jones, Company D.

Forty-fifth Tennessee.—Sergt. T. S. Watkins, Company C; Private George Lenoir, Company G; Private J. P. Hale, Company D; Sergt. R. D. Jamison, Company D.

Thirty-second Tennessee.—Private J. W. Ellis, Company A; Sergt. W. W. Courtney, Company D; J. R. McNutt, color bearer; L. B. McFerrin, Company K.

Newman's battalion.—J. W. Wallace, color bearer.

BATE'S BRIGADE.

Twentieth Tennessee.—Sergt. W. W. Evans, Company A; Sergt. J. C. Irvin, Company E; Private B. [F.] Harrison, Company F; Sergt. A. [L.] Fuqua, Company I; Sergt. J. J. Ellis, Company I.

Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee.—Sergt. J. McFarland, color bearer; Sergt. J. W. C. Mitchel, Company A; Corpl. J. R. Yates, Company A; Corpl. Isaac Mullins, Company A; Sergt. J. A. McNutt, Company B; Private E. Flemming, Company B; Private W. B. Lee, Company C; Private J. S. Lee, Company C; Private J. Coon, Company C; Sergt. Robert Monteith, Company G; Private John McConkey, Company G; Sergeant Rosenbalm, Private E. M. Snipes, Company K.

John McFarland, color bearer of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, signalized himself by distinguished courage. He preceded his regiment in the action 15 or 20 feet, exhorting his fellow soldiers to stand by his colors. His enthusiasm was unbounded. He would not relinquish his colors for any promotion.

Commanders of the Thirty-seventh Georgia, Fifty-eighth Alabama, and Caswell's battalion are unable to mention any man in their commands that showed himself more conspicuous for gallantry than another, stating that all conducted themselves so well that it would be invidious to make distinctions.

CLAYTON'S BRIGADE.

Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.—Sergt. T. J. Durrett, Company E; Private J. Jones, Company F; Corpl. and Color Bearer J. B. Moore, Company G; Private T. F. Hughston, Company K.

Thirty-sixth Alabama.—Color Bearer J. W. Tillinghast.

Thirty-eighth Alabama.—Sergt. Maj. J. R. Larkin, Sergt. J. W. George, Company H; Privates J. P. Seabrook, Company I, and Calloway Johnson, Company E.

No. 370.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

**HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
Before Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.**

MAJOR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following as a report of the part performed by my command in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

My brigade consisted of the Eighteenth Tennessee, Col. J. B. Palmer; Forty-fifth Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy; the Thirty-second Tennessee, Col. Ed. C. Cook; Newman's battalion, Maj. Taz. W. Newman, and the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard, forming line from right to left in the order stated, numbering 1,200 total effective on the morning of the 19th. Dawson's battery of Georgia light artillery (four pieces), commanded by Lieut. R. W. Anderson, also reported to me.

At early dawn of the 19th, I crossed the Chickamauga at Thedford's Ford, and formed in rear of Brigadier-General Clayton, 600 yards from that stream, Bate forming soon after in my rear. A little after sunrise we moved to the front in that order, swinging the right a little forward, until we came up with the division commanded by Brigadier-General Johnson, and formed on its left. About 11 o'clock we moved by the right flank 400 or 500 yards in rear of Johnson's division, and soon afterward 800 yards farther, halting immediately in rear of the left of Cheatham's division, which was then hotly engaged. His left brigade, being numerically overpowered and repulsed, was relieved by Brigadier-General Clayton, immediately in my front. I followed this movement closely, being so near to Clayton's line that many of my command were wounded and a few killed before I could return the fire. The front line advanced but little under the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and small-arms until General Clayton reported his ammunition exhausted.

At about 2 p. m., in obedience to orders received in person from the major-general commanding, I relieved him, and encountered the enemy in an unbroken forest, rendered the more difficult of passage by the dense undergrowth which for more than 200 yards extended along my entire line; and the difficulties were still further enhanced by the smoke of battle and the burning of the woods, rendering it impossible to distinguish objects 20 paces in advance. My skirmishers encountering the enemy at 100 yards or less, I pushed rapidly upon his lines under a most terrific fire from all arms. There was no position from which my artillery could be served with advantage against the enemy, while two of his batteries immediately in my front and one almost on my right flank filled the air with grape, canister, shells, and solid shot, while volley after volley of musketry in quick succession swept my men by scores at every discharge. For 400 yards, however, my line steadily advanced without faltering at any point until the enemy had been driven beyond the tangled undergrowth and his first line completely routed. A stubborn resistance from the second line, supported by artillery posted upon a slight acclivity in our front and pouring showers of canister upon us for a few minutes, checked our progress; but again we advanced, driving back his second line up to and beyond the summit of the ridge, until my right rested upon and my center and left had passed the crest. Unfortunately, however, at the moment when the

roust of the second line was about being made as complete as the disaster to the first a few minutes previous, a force of the enemy appeared on my right flank, and had well nigh turned it, compelling the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments to retire rapidly and in some confusion under a heavy enfilading fire. This necessitated the withdrawal of the center and left, there being no support upon my right for a mile, and none in my rear nearer than 600 yards, and which was then not in motion.

Before reaching the summit of the ridge, many of the best and bravest officers of my command had been stricken down. Among these may be named Col. J. B. Palmer, severely wounded; Col. John M. Lillard, mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, slightly wounded; Major Joyner and Maj. Taz. W. Newman, severely wounded, besides many line officers whose services were almost indispensable to their commands.

Soon after passing the dense undergrowth mentioned above, we killed the horses and drove the gunners from five field pieces, three upon the right and two in the center. The command passed them, but the men were not permitted to fall out of ranks to remove them. Lieutenant Anderson, of Dawson's battery, removed three of them (6-pounder rifled brass pieces) to the rear, and the other two were removed by persons unknown. In addition to this, the Thirty-second Tennessee, on the center, just before being withdrawn and while a little beyond the crest of the ridge, drove the enemy from two other field pieces and silenced their fire, but did not reach them, while the left (Twenty-sixth Tennessee) drove him from a battery of the second line, but was retired before reaching it.

In this action Carnes' field battery of light artillery, of Wright's brigade, which had an hour or two previous been captured by the enemy, was retaken by my command.

Brigadier-General Bate relieved me about — p. m., and I rapidly reformed and replenished my ammunition in his rear, and when ready again to move forward a staff officer announced that the enemy had penetrated between Bate's left and Johnson's right, and that his skirmishers were moving upon my flank. I immediately changed the direction of my line at a double-quick, first sending forward a strong line of skirmishers. But finding that the enemy had either retreated, or that the alarm was a false one, I reported the fact to the major-general commanding, and in obedience to his orders moved again to the front, and passing the commands of Bate and Clayton formed in line beyond their left flank almost upon the precise ground to which I had previously pursued the enemy. Having placed my artillery in position under the personal supervision of Major-General Stewart, and protected my front with skirmishers, I was directed to remain and hold the position during the night. The enemy was about 250 or 300 yards distant in my front, but did not advance, and save an occasional shot on the picket line and a few shells about nightfall, there was no firing during that night.

Soon after daylight on Sunday morning (the 20th), in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding, I moved by the right flank 500 paces, inclining a little to the rear, so as to keep the crest of the ridge. In a few moments the skirmishers encountered a sharp fire from the enemy and were rapidly driven in on the right, 6 or 8 of them being shot down. They were immediately re-enforced and pushed cautiously forward, under such shelter as the ground and timber afforded, to a distance of 150 yards; but so near was the enemy that they could not be advanced farther without provoking a

engagement, which I had been cautioned to avoid until our line could be established. Brigadier-General Bate formed on my right, but at an angle with my line, his right retired. In a short time afterward Brigadier-General Wood, of Cleburne's division, formed on my right a little in front of Bate. We erected temporary defenses of logs, rocks, brush, and such other material as could be hastily collected.

At about 10.30 a. m. the enemy commenced shelling us from two positions—one immediately in my front about 400 yards distant, and the other more to my right—doing but little damage.

At about 11 o'clock, when ordered to advance, I moved in line to the front, preceded by my skirmishers, who, soon driving in the enemy's skirmishers, rallied upon the command. We moved at double-quick nearly 300 yards through an open woods, the enemy retiring before us, when the brigade on my right broke in confusion. My line still advanced 50 or 75 yards farther, and to within 50 yards of the enemy's battery and line of defenses, when the right, wholly unsupported and receiving a terrible cross-fire of musketry and artillery upon its flanks, broke and retired in disorder to our temporary defenses. I found all effort to rally the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee short of the defenses in vain, and, indeed, impracticable, under the storm of grape and canister which prevailed upon every part of the field over which these two regiments passed. The center and left continued steadily to advance until they crossed the Chattanooga road 200 or 300 yards, and passed the battery in our front, but on the right flank of the Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment; but being unsupported on the right in consequence of the retreat of the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments, it became necessary to retire the remainder of the line, because to have advanced farther would have exposed it to the hazard of being cut off, while to have remained stationary without shelter and under fire from a protected foe would have sacrificed the men without obtaining any compensating advantage. I therefore ordered it to retire, which it accomplished in comparatively good order, to the original line. While reforming my line I received a slight wound, which disabled me from duty for the remainder of the day, and I refer to the report of Colonel Cook, upon whom the command devolved, for the conduct of the brigade in the evening.

It would give me pleasure to mention the distinguished valor exhibited by many officers and men throughout the action, but the limits of this report will not permit it, and by implication injustice might be done to others not named. With but few individual exceptions, the whole command did credit to the noble State which sent it to the field, and added new luster to the cause for which it fought.

To the regimental commanders and to Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Forty-fifth, and Major McGuire, of the Thirty-second, who respectively commanded the skirmishers, I cheerfully accord the highest meed of praise for bravery and skill.

In the death of Colonel Lillard, the country lost one of her best men and bravest soldiers, and his command an officer whose place cannot be supplied.

I felt deeply the loss of Colonel Palmer's services on the field, for with him on the right, the gallant Cook in the center, and the brave Lillard on the left, I felt the utmost confidence in the unwavering steadiness of my line.

I beg leave to refer to the accompanying reports of my regimental commanders (marked A, B, C, D, and E) for detailed accounts of the part borne by those several commands.

I cannot close without expressing my obligations to the members of my staff—Capt. H. J. Cheney, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Gid. H. Lowe, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. James T. Brown, aide-de-camp—for the services rendered by them during the entire engagement. More gallant men could not be found. They discharged their several duties with a degree of fidelity and intrepidity which mere language cannot reward.

Maj. B. P. Roy, assistant quartermaster-general; Maj. B. F. Carter, acting commissary of subsistence; Dr. James F. Grant, brigade surgeon, and Lieut. Mark S. Cockrill, ordnance officer, performed their several duties with an efficiency and zeal deserving the highest praise.

I am also indebted to George B. McCallum and M. A. Carter, acting staff officers, for valuable and efficient assistance on the field throughout the battle.

I have the honor to be, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of the effective strength of Brown's brigade on the morning of September 19, 1863.

Command.	Brigadier-general.	Staff.	Field officers.	Staff.	Line officers.	Effective total.	Infirmary corps.
[Headquarters].....	1	3					
18th Tennessee, Colonel Palmer.....			3	4	23	30	12
26th Tennessee, Colonel Lillard.....			3	4	23	30	15
32d Tennessee, Colonel Cook.....			3	4	23	30	19
45th Tennessee, Colonel Searcy.....			3	4	23	30	10
Newman's battalion, Major Newman.....			1	2	10	13	11
Total.....	1	3	11	16	104	1,210	67

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Tabular statement of the effective strength of Brown's brigade on the morning of Sunday, September 20, 1863.

Command.	Brigadier-general.	Staff.	Field officers.	Staff.	Line officers.	Effective total.	Infirmary corps.
[Headquarters].....	1	2					
18th Tennessee, Captain Lowe.....			1	3	18	22	19
26th Tennessee, Major Saffell.....			1	1	19	21	15
32d Tennessee, Colonel Cook.....			2	4	23	29	19
45th Tennessee, Colonel Searcy.....			3	4	14	21	8
Newman's battalion, Captain Simpson.....				2	8	10	11
Total.....	1	2	6	14	78	729	65

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD, October 7, 1863.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
September 22, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular order of this date, calling for report of captured arms, accouterments, and ammunition, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The ordnance officer of this brigade reports that he carried off the field 2,500 guns. The kind and caliber were not taken, because the guns were brought in—large quantities, and he had no time to assort them, but most of them were muskets, caliber .69, and rifled muskets, caliber .58. He also reports that he had over 1,000 collected together, which he was unable to haul off the field. He also reports about 500 sets of accouterments, 14,000 rounds ball cartridge, caliber .70, and 3,000 rounds ball cartridge, caliber .57.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
In the Field, near Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Report of non-commissioned officers and privates who were conspicuous for their gallantry and good conduct in the late battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, and thereby entitled to promotion:

Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment.—Corpl. James A. Soper, color bearer, Company K; Sergt. J. A. Looney, Company B.

Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment.—Sergt. Maj. J. A. M. Foute; Sergt. N. F. Whitlock, Company K; Corpl. J. J. Butler, Company F; Privates J. E. F. Rice, Company C; George W. Jones (color bearer), Company D; F. K. Suddath, Company I.

Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment.—Sergts. W. W. Courtney, Company D; McNutt (color bearer), Company C; W. H. Gunter (acting lieutenant), Company A; Corpl. L. B. McFerrin, Company K; Privates B. F. Pamphlin and J. W. Ellis, Company A.

Newman's battalion.—Corpl. J. W. Wallace (color bearer), Company B.

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 371.

Report of Lieut. Col. William R. Butler, Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, in the late battle of the Chickamauga:

About 3 p. m. Saturday, September 19, the Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, under command of Col. J. B. Palmer, 320 strong, was

ordered forward with Brown's brigade, and upon the right of the same, to relieve Clayton's brigade, then under fire of the enemy. The conduct of both officers and men as the regiment moved forward in the charge was truly gratifying. Regardless of the thick woods, the crest of the hill to be gained, and the galling fire of both musketry and artillery from the enemy, the line, without faltering, moved in perfect order, passing some pieces of the enemy's cannon and reaching the crest of the hill, at which point we received a most destructive enfilading fire of artillery, thinning our ranks at a fearful rate. Just about this juncture, the regiment retired, many of the members, however, remaining on the crest of the hill until the brigade that relieved us moved up.

This hurriedly written report, gotten up at short notice, fails to mention the gallant conduct of many meritorious officers and men, but the writer respectfully requests a suspension of publication until the colonel commanding recovers from a severe wound received at the same time and place, from whom a more complete detailed report of the operations of the regiment may be received.

All the field officers having been wounded, the regiment was placed in command of Capt. Gid. H. Lowe, who will furnish a report of the operations of the same on Sunday.

A list* of casualties of the two days' fighting is hereunto attached. Respectfully submitted.

W. R. BUTLER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers.

[Capt.] H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 372.

Report of Maj. Richard M. Saffell, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, requiring me to report the action the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment took in the late battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, I respectfully submit the following:

On Saturday, September 19, the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, forming the left regiment of Brown's brigade, and numbering 229 total and 255 aggregate, under the command of Col. John M. Lillard, received orders about 2 p. m. to advance from a position a short distance in rear of our line of battle to the front. Accordingly, the regiment was moved forward, and had advanced but a short distance before we encountered a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers. The regiment was then halted and Companies A and E, commanded by Capt. J. A. Cash, deployed as skirmishers, before which the enemy's skirmishers rapidly fell back to their main line. The regiment was now moved forward in double-quick time and soon came upon the enemy's main line, which had taken position upon the crest of a low ridge running parallel with our line of battle. The enemy's whole line now opened fire upon us at the distance of about 150 yards.

*Not found.

We then received orders to fire upon him as we advanced, and the engagement now became general and the fighting on both sides desperate. Immediately in front of my regiment the enemy had planted a battery of small field pieces, from which he was pouring a destructive fire into our ranks. Colonel Lillard ordered the regiment to charge this position, and we succeeded after a severe contest, which lasted about ten minutes, in forcing him from his position and driving him back to his second line, he leaving three guns of the battery between his second line and ours. We had nearly succeeded in reaching the top of the ridge when the enemy's reserve line of fresh troops opened a most destructive fire upon us. Here Colonel Lillard fell mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me. The fire from the enemy's fresh troops at very close range threw our line into some confusion, and I soon became convinced that by attempting to hold my position or to move forward would involve the loss of the entire remnant of the regiment, as the enemy now largely outnumbered us. I took the responsibility, in the absence of orders from my brigade commander, of ordering the colors and what remained of my command to fall back, which order was not executed in very good order, as the enemy was pouring a destructive fire of grape, canister, and musketry into our ranks. The column was halted a short distance in rear of our reserve line, commanded by Brigadier-General Bate, and the men, with few exceptions, reformed in line.

This engagement lasted nearly two hours, and the regiment lost in killed and wounded—total, 66; aggregate, 73.

From this position I received orders to move my regiment a short distance to the rear, where most of the brigade had rallied after the repulse. We remained in this position until near sundown, when we were again moved to the front and thrown into position a short distance in front of Brigadier-General Bate's line. Here we deployed skirmishers and bivouacked for the night, no casualties having attended the second forward movement.

At daylight on Sunday, September 20, we were moved by the right flank about 400 yards, and took position just behind the top of a low ridge, and constructed a temporary breastwork of rotten logs, stones, and other material which we found convenient. About 8 a. m. the enemy's skirmishers were discovered about 400 yards in front of our line, and were soon after fired upon by our skirmishers. The enemy also commenced shelling us about this time, and continued to fire at irregular intervals until near 12 o'clock, when I received orders to advance. The line was accordingly moved forward in double-quick time, and after some skirmishing came upon the enemy's main line near to and parallel with the main road leading to Chattanooga. We succeeded after a short contest in driving him from his position and forcing him back across the road. We drove the enemy back steadily until my regiment had reached a slight eminence beyond the road. My attention having been directed to our right, I discovered that the right wing of our brigade had been forced back by a heavy fire of artillery; and knowing of no support near, and fearing the enemy might cut my command off, I thought it prudent to order the command back to the position we had occupied in the morning. This order was executed in good order, and the command rallied promptly behind the breastwork.

This engagement lasted nearly one hour, and the casualties in the

regiment were 24 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, and missing, and 1 officer severely wounded.

We remained behind the breastwork until about 4 p. m., when I again received orders to move my regiment forward, and the line moved forward in quick time as far as the Chattanooga road. From here we were marched by the right flank, by order of Colonel Cook, commanding Brown's brigade, parallel with the road in the direction of Chattanooga, about a quarter of a mile. Here we were deployed in line of battle perpendicular to the road. We were now moved forward through an open field until fired upon by a battery which the enemy had planted on the opposite side of the field near the road. I then received orders from Colonel Cook for my men to lie down. The enemy continued to fire upon us rapidly with grape and canister shot, which, fortunately, did us but little damage. After remaining in this position about ten minutes, Colonel Cook ordered the line to take shelter in the woods about 200 yards on our right, which order was promptly obeyed. We remained here until near sundown, when we were ordered to the support of a battery just to our left, immediately upon the Chattanooga road. The enemy fired rapidly upon us with artillery as we moved across the field to the position assigned us. We remained here until near dark, when we were moved by the right flank about half a mile to the right of the Chattanooga road, ordered to stack arms, and rest for the night.

On Monday my regiment remained near where we rested on Sunday night.

In addition to the above, I have to report that Lieut. A. C. Hickey, formerly connected with this regiment, and Lieut. Charles F. Henley, of Company F, on detached service, came in on Sunday and volunteered their services, and were of great assistance in Sunday's battle.

The officers and men of the whole regiment, with a few exceptions, behaved themselves during the whole engagement in a manner creditable to themselves and the command.

R. M. SAFFELL,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Recapitulation of Casualties during the two days' engagement.

Casualties.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	1	2	5	8
Mortally wounded	1	1	3	5
Severely wounded	3	6	20	31
Slightly wounded	3	12	39	54
Total	8	23	67	98

No. 373.

*Report of Col. Edmund C. Cook, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry.*HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Before Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that in the late battle of Chickamauga River, of the 19th and 20th instant, my regiment was engaged both days.

On the 19th, I carried into battle 330 enlisted men and 31 commissioned officers, 6 of whom were the field and staff, being an aggregate of 361. Of this number, 1 sergeant and 18 privates were of infantry corps, leaving only 310 guns. The Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment was the center regiment of Brown's brigade.

On the 19th, we engaged the enemy about 2 p. m., and were in a few minutes warmly engaged. Meeting a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, we drove them rapidly before us. Very soon we engaged their line of battle. This we likewise drove about 600 yards, passing in our march four pieces of artillery and several caissons, and some 30 unarmed prisoners passed through our line to the rear. No detail was made nor any one allowed to stop to carry off either prisoners or artillery. After driving the enemy as before stated, over very rough ground covered with heavy undergrowth, we came within 50 yards of another battery of the enemy, which poured a heavy fire into my ranks, wounding many of my men. At this moment, while the regiment was loading, the battery ceased firing, and Major McGuire approached and informed me that we had no support either on the right or left, and were about to be flanked by the enemy. I examined the position, and found that the enemy had fallen back from their battery and formed a very heavy line of battle a short distance in its rear. My regiment, being already much reduced by loss in killed and wounded, and having no support upon its flanks, and being satisfied it was too hazardous to lead the regiment thus unsupported against this largely superior force in an advantageous position, I ordered my regiment to retreat, which it did in good order. Having gone about 300 yards I halted the regiment in front of a portion of the enemy's battery which we had passed in our advance, and sent Adjutant Irvin farther to the rear to ascertain at what point the brigade was being formed. We remained in this position until he returned and informed me that the rest of the brigade were forming at least a quarter of a mile to our rear, and that General Brown ordered me to form upon them. This was done immediately.

In this engagement our loss was 5 killed and 78 wounded. On the night of the 19th, we rested upon our arms upon the battle-field.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the men were put under arms and stood in line of battle till about 8 a. m., when we were moved by the right flank some 600 yards, where we were halted and caused to construct breastworks from the logs and rocks near at hand.

About 11 a. m. we were moved forward to engage the enemy (the regiment now numbering for duty an aggregate of 278). The line moved rapidly forward, driving before it a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers and soon engaged his line of battle, which was as rapidly driven. Driving him from a log breastwork in our advance, we crossed the Chattanooga road, encountering at this point an enfilading fire from the enemy's battery on our right and situate on the

Chattanooga road, pressing him to a second line of breastworks. Here we lost 4 men killed and many wounded, being exposed now to a fire almost immediately in our rear, having in our advance passed on the right of the battery on the road and several hundred yards to its rear. This was caused by that portion of the brigade to the right of my regiment falling back before it reached the battery. The regiment being thus exposed to a murderous fire, fell back in somewhat of disorder, and was partially formed in the Chattanooga road, but being still exposed to the enfilading fire, we were ordered by General Brown to fall back to the breastworks. In doing this, we found that General Clayton's brigade, which had been ordered to our support, had fallen back and were occupying our breastworks when we reached them. Here the regiment was reformed and took its position. In this engagement Major McGuire was wounded and rendered unfit for service for several days.

Shortly after reaching the breastworks, General Brown being wounded, I was called into command of the brigade, and Capt. C. G. Tucker was placed in command of the regiment. Soon thereafter we were again moved forward, and were placed near the enemy and were exposed to a very severe fire of artillery. We remained in this position until about 5 o'clock, when we were moved, by order of General Stewart, to the left to the support of several of our batteries, which we did till night came on, when we again bivouacked on the battle-field.

On this day we lost 4 killed and 78 wounded. In the engagement of both days the regiment was under very severe and destructive fire. Officers and privates did their full duty with the exceptions hereinafter named.

Lieut. Col. W. P. O'Neal being absent sick, Maj. John P. McGuire, Capt. C. G. Tucker (acting as field officer), Drs. T. J. Reid and T. H. Moss, Adj. R. A. Irvin, and Sergt. Maj. D. S. Bodenhamer were the field and staff officers present (Dr. J. F. Grant doing duty as a senior surgeon of brigade) who rendered me great aid, each doing his full duty, and great praise is due these gallant officers for courage and gallantry exhibited under the hottest fire.

All the company officers save B. M. Burch, captain Company B, who is charged with having deserted his company before the enemy, did their full duty and deserve the highest compliments for their gallantry.

The conduct of Capt. R. F. Hall, Company G, in the engagement on Saturday was such as to entitle him to special mention for gallantry.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates deserve to be specially mentioned for their gallantry, viz: W. W. Courtney, first sergeant Company D; B. F. Loftin, private Company D; J. W. Ellis, Company A; L. B. McFerrin, corporal Company K; W. H. Mayfield, private Company B; J. R. McNutt, color bearer.

The infirmary corps, Sergt. Jones Webb commanding, were very active in the discharge of their duties under the hottest fire.

J. W. Ellis has marched with his company barefooted for six weeks, went thus into battle, and kept up with his company at all times till wounded.

Private Mayfield, Company B, was simultaneously shocked by a shell and struck by a Minie ball in the thigh. He was placed in a litter and carried some distance, when he recovered from the shock. He instantly sprang from the litter and remarked, "This will not

do for me," and ran back to his company, found a gun, and fought through the fight.

The conduct of Sergeant Courtney through the entire fight was such, in my opinion, as to entitle him to promotion for gallantry and noble bearing on the field. Ever in the van, he was constantly an example for the emulation of his comrades.

Private J. W. Freeman, Company F, deserted his company on Sunday morning, and is now a deserter, against whom charges will be preferred.

The following is a recapitulation of loss : Killed, 9; wounded, 156. Total, 165.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. C. COOK,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General Brown's Brigade.

No. 374.

Report of Col. Anderson Searcy, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

September 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I respectfully report the following as the action of my regiment in the engagements of September 19 and 20:

My regiment formed the center of the right wing of Brown's brigade, composed of five regiments.

On Saturday, the 19th, when the order to advance upon the enemy was given, my regiment moved forward in good order; very soon met the enemy, and were evidently driving him back steadily under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, when suddenly a perfect shower of grape and canister enfiladed our line from the enemy on our right, the regiment on my right (the Eighteenth Tennessee) having given way, which allowed him to almost gain our rear. My regiment at this time captured a battery which the enemy had been compelled to abandon, but owing to the concentrated fire from the right and front, we were unable to hold our position; but after retiring a short distance, with the assistance of some of my officers I succeeded in rallying the men and was again ready for the fight. The enemy failed to follow us or to attempt to retake the battery. Just at this time Brigadier-General Bate came up with his brigade and relieved us, and immediately occupied the ground that we had driven the enemy from. This closed our operations on Saturday, the 19th.

On Sunday, when the order to advance was given, the regiment moved forward in good order but rather too fast; it seemed to be impossible to restrain the men. When we had advanced something near 400 yards, to within about 50 yards of the enemy's lines, under a very heavy fire, I was surprised to find again an enemy on the right and rear of our lines. The grape and canister coming from that direction was not at all agreeable. The regiment on my right (Eighteenth Tennessee) began to fall back, as on the preceding day, being again more exposed. The right wing of my regiment began immediately to fall back in some little disorder, but was soon rallied, when the whole line retired.

During this action my regiment passed a battery of the enemy, but on retiring failed to bring it off the field, although no enemy, as on the preceding day, attempted to retake the guns.

Our loss in killed was not so heavy on the 20th as the 19th, but the loss in wounded was much heavier. Accompanying this you will find a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing in the two engagements.

I am, captain, with respect, your most obedient servant,
A. SEARCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Brown's Brigade.

No. 375.

Report of Capt. W. P. Simpson, Twenty-third Tennessee Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS NEWMAN'S BATTALION,
October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Newman's battalion, commanded by Col. Tazewell W. Newman, went into the late actions of September 19 and 20 numbering 155 officers and men, of which there were 13 commissioned officers, 132 non-commissioned and privates, and 10 belonging to the infirmiry corps.

The brigade formed line of battle on the north bank of the Chickamauga early in the morning of the 19th in reserve to General Clayton's brigade. The day was spent in maneuvers until 1 p. m., when our line was ordered to the support of General Clayton, who was hotly engaged with the enemy. While halted in his rear, the battalion lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded by the fire directed upon his line. Colonel Newman, being wounded at this time, turned over to me the command of the battalion, which I retained throughout the whole engagement. Being ordered to advance upon the enemy, we did so with spirit and alacrity, driving him before us for a distance of 600 yards, and losing 1 man killed and 18 wounded. Being obliged to fall back in order to obtain a supply of ammunition and having procured it, we reformed on our original position and advanced to the extremity of the battle-ground, which we held during the night.

On the morning of the 20th, we advanced upon the enemy through a storm of grape, canister, and shell, driving him beyond the Chatanooga road, at which point I reformed my command and fell back to our first position in the morning. We were afterward ordered to the support of a battalion of artillery, where we remained until night, exposed to a severe fire of shot and shell.

My loss on the 20th was 1 killed and 23 wounded.

The battalion, which had never before been in action, behaved with the greatest courage and intrepidity, fighting side by side with veteran regiments on the right and left, and having their colors twice shot from the hands of the color bearer, Wallace.

W. P. SIMPSON,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Brown's Brigade.

* Not found.

No. 376.

*Reports of Lieut. R. W. Anderson, Dawson's (Georgia) Battery.*HEADQUARTERS DAWSON'S BATTERY,
October 7, 1853.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action that my battery took in the recent engagement:

On the morning of the 18th, I was ordered to report to my brigade commander (Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown) and to maneuver with the brigade. The brigade being in reserve, we took no part in the fight until the following day, when the brigade moved to the front and soon entered a charge, I, according to orders, following close in its rear, but owing to the density of the forest, I found it impossible to keep up with the brigade, and by order of General Stewart, I moved to the right of the brigade and took position, where I remained until near night, when I received orders to move up and take position with the brigade in the front line. I there remained until morning, when the brigade moved a little to the right, and I took a position (by order) on a hill immediately in front of the brigade, with orders to remain until the enemy's position was carried, as there was no position for artillery between the enemy and the position that I occupied. I here remained all the morning under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, not returning the fire, being so ordered by General Brown, who thought best not to bring on an artillery duel at that point.

About noon the brigade made a charge upon the enemy's batteries and support in front, which they found so fortified and the fire so intense they were necessarily compelled to retire.

During this charge I was exposed to a most destructive fire, and had 1 lieutenant killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 3 men wounded, and 15 horses killed, from which cause I retired a short distance to the rear (pulling two pieces off the field by hand), for the purpose of refitting my battery for service, which I soon did, and reported to Colonel Cook, who was then in command of the brigade. Colonel Cook gave me orders to remain where I was; if not receiving orders before 5 o'clock, to retire to the creek and there water and feed, as the horses had had nothing to eat or drink for two days. The enemy retreated that night, and I was not again called into action.

I carried into the fight 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 musician, and 53 privates.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Maj. J. W. ELDRIDGE,
Chief of Artillery, Stewart's Division.

HEADQUARTERS DAWSON'S BATTERY,
October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Saturday, September 19, I saw General Brown's brigade charge and capture three brass guns (6-pounders, I think), but as to whether

smooth-bore or rifled I cannot state positively. I had two of the guns run to the rear about 150 yards by my cannoneers; could take them no farther. I know of no other guns captured.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

R. W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Capt. PUT. DARDEN,
Acting Chief of Artillery.

No. 377.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. BATE'S BRIGADE, STEWART'S DIVISION,
In Front of Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation had by my brigade in the late three days' battle of the Chickamauga, comprising the 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo:

Having been ordered to advance, take possession, and hold Thedford's Ford, but not to bring on a general engagement unless indispensable to the accomplishment of these objects, I moved my command at once at a double-quick and occupied a wooded eminence commanding it, and placed my battery (the Eufaula Light Artillery) on a cleared hill to the front and left, which overlooked the enemy and within a few hundred yards of his position. The attack, in which the Fourth Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters (Major Caswell) and my artillery alone were engaged, was brisk and spirited.

In the meantime, however, the entire brigade was subjected to a severe shelling from the enemy just above Alexander's Bridge and across the Chickamauga, by which 1 man was killed and 5 or 6 wounded. After a few well-directed shots from my battery, which Captain Oliver placed promptly in position, the enemy gave way. This was the opening fight of the battle of the Chickamauga.

We bivouacked near the camp of the enemy commanding the two fords—Thedford's and the Bend Ford—where I crossed my command next morning at an early hour, and formed line of battle in rear of Brigadier-Generals Brown's and Clayton's brigades, the whole under command of Major-General Stewart. We moved in this order, bearing to the right through a corn-field and woodland, nearly 2 miles, at which point we were halted for some hours. Here my artillery was put forward to develop the enemy's position, which it did, drawing shell and round shot upon our lines, wounding 3 or 4 of my men. We were moved hence by the right flank near to a point where heavy volleys of musketry were heard, and thence by the left flank in line of battle some 300 or 400 yards, and halted in the same relative position we had occupied during the earlier part of the day, mine being the rear line of battle.

At 3 p. m. Brigadier-General Clayton's and Brown's brigades successively engaged the enemy. In about thirty minutes I was ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance, General Clayton having withdrawn and Brown also passed to the rear. My line of battle was organized by placing Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters (Fourth Georgia) on the right, and in succession from that wing were the Twentieth Tennessee, Col. T. B. Smith; Thirty-seventh Georgia,

Col. A. F. Rudler ; Fifty-eighth Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones, and Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler, constituting the supporting line. I had thrown out no skirmishers. The whole command moved forward with spirit and zeal, engaging the enemy hotly before it had proceeded 200 yards, his lines extending in front and to the right and left of us. A battery in front of my extreme right played constantly and with terrible effect upon that wing until my right pressed within less than 50 paces of it, when it was rapidly removed to prevent capture. Another revealed its hydra-head immediately in rear of this, supported by a second line, hurling its death-dealing missiles more destructively, if possible, upon our still advancing but already thinned ranks. Having driven the first line back upon its support, a fresh battery and infantry were brought to play upon my right, which, by its advanced position had become subject to an enfilade fire, and gave way, but not until Major Caswell, Colonel Smith, and Colonel Rudler, the three officers commanding, respectively, the three right battalions, were wounded, and at least 25 per cent. of their numbers killed and wounded.

When the right gave way the enemy sought to follow it up, and pressed his sharpshooters beyond the right flank, who, finding it well aligned and in the attitude of resistance, precipitated themselves back and out of reach. The men were easily rallied and promptly reformed a short distance in the rear of the point to which they had advanced. In this dash the enemy captured one of my pieces and one of my couriers. It needed, however, but a moment to retake the piece, which was handsomely done. In this contest my right retook the battle-flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment, General Wright's brigade, which but a moment before had been wrested from them by superior numbers and flank movements of the enemy. I was rejoiced to deprive him of his trophy so recently won, and to return it to its gallant owners hallowed, as it is, by its baptism in the blood of Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesborough.

My left in the meantime, composed of the Fifty-eighth Alabama, Colonel Jones, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), Colonel Tyler, not being so much harassed by the enfilade fire from the right, pressed steadily forward in fine order, driving the enemy, who contested every inch of ground with dogged and persistent obstinacy until forced beyond the Chattanooga road and several hundred yards back into the woods, thus deranging his compact lines and breaking his center. In this charge Colonel Tyler captured three guns, and Colonel Jones participated with the Thirty-eighth [Thirty-sixth] Alabama (Colonel Woodruff) in the capture of three, for particulars of which I refer to their reports.

It being nearly night, and having advanced so far beyond the enemy's lines as to make them liable to a flank movement, they returned from farther pursuit to the point on the battle-field to which I had ordered the Eufaula Light Artillery, and where General Clayton and I were reforming our shattered commands, Colonel Tyler bringing with him his captured guns, and Colonel Jones in such fine order as to elicit my public commendation. Owing to a movement of the enemy to our right, the front of General Clayton's command was changed by Major-General Stewart to meet an expected attack from that source, and my line was left fronting the Chattanooga road. General Brown's command subsequently intervened. Thus we bivouacked for the night upon the field of carnage enveloped by the smoke of battle and surrounded by the dead of friend and foe.

Sunday morning found us in the line assumed the night previous, and under the order of Major-General Stewart I moved my command by the right flank 500 or 600 yards and took position forward and on the right of General Brown's brigade; but in forming the line was compelled to retire the right to an angle of about 45° on account of the proximity of the enemy located to my right oblique. Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters, under command of Lieut. Joel Towers (Capt. Benjamin M. Turner having been dangerously wounded the evening before), was thrown forward and deployed at right angles with my right to guard against a repetition of the movement of the previous evening (to turn that flank, to which we were liable), there being at that time no force sufficiently near to intervene. Having assumed this line of battle, I had a temporary barricade of logs hastily constructed, which gave partial protection against the shower of grape, canister, and shell which continuously and most angrily saluted us. During the time we were subjected to this ordeal several men and officers were killed and wounded, yet no restiveness or other evidence of demoralization was manifested.

At about 9 a. m. the brigade of General Deshler was placed upon my right, prolonging the line and observing the same inclination to the rear. Soon thereafter I received notice that General Wood's brigade was in my front, and that the general movement would be a successive one, by brigade, commencing on the right, and was ordered by Major-General Stewart to follow up the movement of General Deshler. After waiting, under a severe and incessant fire of artillery, until about 11 a. m., I communicated to General Stewart that no movement on my right had taken place; that General Deshler had been killed, and desired to know if I should longer remain inactive. About this time there was firing in my front, and soon thereafter General Wood's command came back, passing over my line. I was then ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance and attack. My command received the order with a shout and moved upon the foe at a rapid gait. The battalion of sharpshooters was ordered to maintain its position at right angles to the line and check, if possible (if not, to delay), any movement in that direction, giving the earliest notice of the same. My right, as upon the evening previous, became hotly engaged almost the instant it assumed the offensive. It was subject to a most galling fire of grape and musketry from my right oblique and front, cutting down with great fatality the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia at every step, until they drove the enemy behind his defenses, from which, without support either of artillery or infantry, they were unable to dislodge him. General Deshler's brigade not having advanced, I called on Major-General Cleburne, who was near my right and rear, for assistance; but he having none at his disposal which could be spared, I was compelled to retire that wing of my brigade or sacrifice it in uselessly fighting thrice its numbers, with the advantage of the hill and breastworks against it. I did so in good order and without indecent haste, and aligned it first in front and then placed it in rear of our flimsy defenses. My left (the Fifty-eighth Alabama and Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, the latter under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser, Colonel Tyler having been wounded), being farther from the enemy's line than my right, did not so soon become engaged, neither at this time subject to so severe a cross-fire, proceeded steadily on and drove the enemy behind his works, which had been constructed the night previous

on the very spot we had driven him from, and maintained their position with a dogged tenacity until the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia were put in position behind the barricade and the battalion of sharpshooters drawn in. The artillery of the enemy had ceased to play upon us, except at slow intervals, and a part of their (Tyler's and Jones') commands having already returned, I dispatched Lieutenant Blanchard, of my staff, to ascertain their situation, who reported that he met them returning with the balance of their commands in good order. I placed them in position and awaited orders.

I am unable to give as accurate an account of my left as of my right, for the reason that the right became first engaged, and the commanders of the three right battalions having been wounded the evening previous, devolving the commands on junior officers, I felt that my personal services were most needed there, which prevented my witnessing so as to give in detail the incidents connected with that portion of the field. I found, however, their dead in the breastworks of the enemy, which is the highest evidence that can be afforded of what they did.

In this fight my command lost 30 per cent. killed and wounded, in addition to the heavy loss of the evening before.

After a short respite Major-General Stewart ordered my command (which still held its position in the front line) to the left, where it would be more secure from the artillery missiles of the enemy on my right. Here we remained until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered to form in rear of General Clayton and join him in taking the batteries and breastworks on our right, from which we had suffered so heavily during the day. I changed front forward on my right battalion, and, together with General Clayton's brigade, soon ran over the fortifications, driving the enemy in confusion and capturing a number of prisoners. In this charge Captain Tankesley commanded the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser having been wounded. The Eufaula Light Artillery, Captain Oliver, had kept close to my infantry, notwithstanding the obstruction of a dense wood, took position inside the fortifications, and opened a rapid and destructive fire upon the retreating foe until the curtain of night closed upon the scene. I claim for this battery the honor of opening on Friday evening and closing on Sunday evening the battle of Chickamauga.

My brigade went into the fight with muskets in the hands of one-third of the men, but after the first charge Saturday evening every man was supplied with a good Enfield rifle and ammunition to suit, which was used with effect on their original owners the next day. The dead and wounded of the enemy over which we passed in driving them back on Saturday and Sunday give an earnest of the telling effect produced upon them in both days' fight. Besides arming itself with Enfield rifles, a detail from my command, under supervision of my ordnance officer, James E. Rice, gathered upon the field and conveyed to the ordnance train about 2,000 efficient guns. The pieces captured by Colonel Tyler and those in which Colonel Jones participated in the capture were taken to the rear and turned over to proper officers.

My command entered the fight Friday evening with 1,055 guns and 30 provost guard and a fair complement of officers, out of which number it lost 7 officers and 59 men killed and 541 wounded, 61 of whom were officers; making a total of 607. It is seen that every field officer in the brigade excepting three were wounded.

For further particulars allow me to respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of battalions and battery, which are herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without noticing the distinguished services rendered, unworthy as the tribute may be, by my field officers—Colonels Tyler, Smith, Rudler, and Jones; Lieutenant-Colonels Smith, Inzer, and Frayser, and Majors Caswell, Wall, Kendrick, Shy, and Thornton—to each of whom is due the highest meed of praise. It would be invidious to make distinctions where each has played his part so well.

Colonels Rudler and Smith and Major Caswell were painfully, the last two seriously, wounded at the head of their respective commands early in the engagement of Saturday, and compelled to retire from the field, thus devolving the command of the Twentieth Tennessee on Major Shy, the Thirty-seventh Georgia on Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and battalion of sharpshooters on Lieutenant Towers, each of whom did his duty gallantly and nobly throughout the conflict.

Colonel Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonels Inzer and Frayser, Majors Wall, Kendrick, and Thornton were wounded, from which they suffered considerably (the last-named officer prostrated by the explosion of a shell), still remained at the post of duty, bearing themselves with distinguished gallantry.

To each of my staff—Major Winchester (who, notwithstanding his leg was badly hurt from the fall of his horse when shot Friday evening, continued in the field until the close of the fight), Lieutenants Blanchard and Bate—I am indebted for his hearty co-operation and prompt execution of my orders, notwithstanding each was unhorsed by shots from the enemy. Also to James E. Rice, brigade ordnance officer, am I indebted for the prompt discharge of his duties. But to none are my thanks more signally due or more cordially awarded than to my gallant young adjutant, Capt. W. C. Yancey, who, while cheering and encouraging my right wing in its desperate charge on Sunday, received a fearful wound, shattering his foot and compelling him to retire from the field.

I take pleasure, also, in adding my testimony, humble as it may be, to the hearty co-operation of the two gallant brigades of Stewart's division (Generals Clayton's and Brown's) in every charge in which it was the fortune of my command to engage.

Major-General Stewart will accept my thanks, as a soldier's tribute, for his polite and genial bearing and personal assistance in the thickest of the fight, the time when I felt I much needed it.

While I recount the services of the living I cannot pass unremembered the heroic dead—the cypress must be interwoven with the laurel. The bloody field attested the sacrifice of many a noble spirit in the fierce struggle, the private soldier vying with the officer in deeds of high daring and distinguished courage. While the "River of Death" shall float its sluggish current to the beautiful Tennessee, and the night wind chant its solemn dirges over their soldier graves, their names, enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, will be held in grateful remembrance as the champions and defenders of their country who had sealed their devotion with their blood on one of the most glorious battle-fields of our revolution.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Palmer's battalion of artillery, Walker's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	6-pounder bronze.	3-inch rifles.	12-pounder howitzers.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Bledsoe's ^a	.....	2	2	125	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Martin's ^b	2	.....	4	112	3	.....	4	3	3
Total	2	2	6	237	4	.....	5	3	3

^a Exchanged two howitzers and two 3-inch rifles for four 3-inch rifles.

^b Had three guns disabled. The poles of two were broken and the other had a wheel shot to pieces. The other battery [Ferguson's] did not get up for the fight.

No. 322.

Report of Brig. Gen. States R. Gist, C. S. Army, commanding Walker's division.

HEADQUARTERS GIST'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of the troops under my command in the battle of Chickamauga on Sunday, September 20, last:

Being ordered with my brigade—consisting of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, Col. P. H. Colquitt commanding; the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. C. H. Stevens commanding; the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. James McCullough commanding; the Eighth Georgia Battalion of Volunteers, Lieut. Col. L. Napier commanding, and Ferguson's light battery, Lieutenant Beauregard commanding—to Rome, Ga., upon detached service, I did not engage in the affairs of September 18 and 19 with the other troops of the Reserve Corps of Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

On the afternoon of Thursday, September 17, I received orders from the general commanding to report with my brigade at Ringgold, Ga., and was further informed that transportation by rail would be afforded me.

I left Rome the next morning upon the arrival of the trains with the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, Eighth Georgia Battalion, three companies of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, and Ferguson's battery, there not being cars sufficient for the remainder of the command. Upon reaching Kingston I urged the transportation agent to send forward additional cars for that portion of the brigade still at Rome, and he assured me that he would do so promptly. I subsequently telegraphed him from Ringgold to hasten on the rest of the command. The result was that the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers and my battery did not join me until the morning of September 23, three days after the battle.

Upon arriving at the terminus of the railroad (Catoosa wood station) on the morning of the 19th, I rode forward to Ringgold for orders and to obtain wagons for my reserve ammunition, my own train being left with the division upon my departure for Rome. In a few hours I received orders from the general commanding to guard and convey to the army a large ordnance train that would be formed and reported to me. This train was not reported until near 10 p. m. With the train in charge, having procured a reliable guide in the person of Dr. Evans, of Ringgold, I reached Alexander's Bridge (at which point I was directed to cross Chickamauga Creek, if possible), about sunrise upon the morning of the 20th, after a most fatiguing march during the entire night. I reported my arrival with the train to army headquarters, and, being relieved of further charge of it, was directed to march forward to a point about a mile distant from the bridge, and there awaited further orders.

After remaining at this position some twenty minutes, I was ordered by a staff officer of the general commanding to move forward, reporting to Lieutenant-General Polk, and join Major-General Walker's corps. Being at the same time placed under the guidance of a staff officer of General Polk, he turned over the direction of my command to a second officer of the same staff, and he to a third officer. With considerable difficulty, and after marching for some time, I reached the division to which I was attached. Upon reporting my command (at this time numbering only 980, aggregate) I was ordered by Major-General Walker to at once assume command of the division, consisting of Brigadier-General Ector's, Colonel Wilson's, and my own brigade, the brigades of Ector and Wilson, numbering about 500 each, having suffered heavy losses in the engagement on the previous day. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill was present when I reported to Generals Polk and Walker, and as I was turning off to assume command of the division requested Major-General Walker to send a brigade to the support of Major-General Breckinridge's division, which was hotly engaged in our front and upon our left. Major-General Walker indicated one of General Liddell's brigades, near by. General Hill asked for Gist's brigade, saying he had heard of that brigade. General Walker remarked that "Gist's brigade is just coming up," and directed me to report to General Hill. I did so. The brigade being now under command of Col. P. H. Colquitt, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, he at once reported and received his instructions from General Hill. General Walker then directed me to report the other two brigades also to General Hill, which was promptly done. Colonel Colquitt, having his instructions from General Hill, advanced his command in the direction indicated, being cautioned that he was to support General Breckinridge, two of whose brigades were reported in his immediate front. I was afterward directed by General Hill to follow up and support the advance of the First Brigade with the brigades of Ector and Wilson. Colonel Colquitt, upon advancing a few hundred yards in the woods before him, found himself in the presence of the enemy, strongly posted and massed behind a breast-work of logs, the troops reported in his front having retired before the galling fire of the enemy. The direction taken by Colonel Colquitt was too far to the right, and the left regiment (Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers) only came directly upon the enemy's lines, which were so disposed by a salient as to rake the entire front of the brigade as it came forward with a severe and destructive enfilading fire. The brigade could not have changed direction, as the

position of the enemy was not discovered by Colonel Colquitt until the left was within a short distance of the breastworks. The right, however, changed front sufficiently to become directly engaged. Colonel Colquitt did not reconnoiter the position, as he was instructed that our troops were in his front.

The enemy now poured forth a most destructive and well-aimed fire upon the entire line, and though it wavered and recoiled under the shock, yet, by the exertions of the gallant Colquitt, nobly seconded by Colonels Stevens, Capers, and other brave and true officers, order was promptly restored, and for some twenty-five minutes the terrific fire was withstood and returned with marked effect by the gallant little band.

It was here that the lamented Colquitt fell mortally wounded while cheering on his command, and in quick succession the iron-nerved Stevens and the intrepid Capers were seriously wounded, and many others who deserve to live in their country's memory yielded up their life's blood. One-third of the gallant command was either killed or wounded. Reeling under the storm of bullets, having lost all but 2 of their field officers, the brigade fell back fighting to the position from which they advanced. The brigades of Ector and Wilson kept up their fire from the cover (the enemy did not venture beyond their works, so severely had they suffered) until I was directed by General Hill to withdraw them to the positions they occupied before advancing and reform my whole line in rear of the batteries some few hundred yards distant from the enemy's position. This order was gallantly extended [executed] under a heavy fire by Capt. M. P. King, my assistant adjutant-general.

Our lines being re-established, we remained in position until about 4 p. m., when a general advance was ordered. Maj. A. M. Speer, with seven companies of the Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, having come up, my own brigade, now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, was increased to some 1,400 men and officers. I was directed by Major-General Walker to support the advance of General Liddell's division. Upon reaching the Chattanooga road, General Liddell found his command exposed to a heavy fire upon both flanks and fell back to my rear. The gallant Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, occupying the right of the brigade, eager to avenge their beloved colonel, the brave Captain Cooper, and other true officers of the regiment, with a loud cheer, led by their brave major, charged through the wood before them, driving the enemy and capturing some 40 prisoners. The remainder of the brigade followed up handsomely the advance upon the left. Upon reaching the Chattanooga road, the force of the enemy that engaged and fired upon the flanks of General Liddell's division had retired from view, and not being aware of any support upon my right, I at once halted the command, threw out skirmishers to my front and upon my right flank, and sent information of my position to Major-General Walker. The brigades of General Ector and Colonel Wilson advancing, took up positions to the left of the First Brigade without encountering any serious opposition. Not receiving any further orders and night being nearly upon us, we bivouacked upon the field of victory. General Liddell, whose command was promptly reformed, came up and took position on my right. The firing ceased, loud cheers went up to heaven, and the grandest, most important battle of the war was fought and won.

I would respectfully refer the major-general commanding to the

reports of Brigadier-General Ector* and Colonel Wilson for particulars in relation to their respective commands, and acknowledge my indebtedness to them for judicious and efficient support.

To Maj. B. Burgh Smith, brigade inspector; Capt. M. P. King, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. L. M. Butler and J. C. Habersham, aides-de-camp, of my staff, I am under great obligations for valuable assistance in reforming commands, extending orders under heavy fires, and other efficient service.

Maj. J. S. Green, brigade quartermaster; Capt. J. A. Bowie, acting brigade commissary, and Lieut. J. M. Hunt, acting brigade ordnance officer, were at their posts and in efficient discharge of their respective duties.

I would recommend to the favorable notice of the general commanding the distinguished gallantry of Col. C. H. Stevens, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, who, besides being severely wounded, had 2 horses killed under him.

I have the honor to inclose a report* of those officers and men from my own brigade represented by their commanding officers as having conducted themselves meritoriously upon the field of battle.

I cannot close my report without expressing my satisfaction at the conduct and efficiency of the officers, and my admiration for the brave and soldierly bearing of the men of the division which I had the honor to command in the battle of Chickamauga. Their rolls of killed and wounded testify to the place which they occupied in the picture.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. GIST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOS. B. CUMMING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 323.

Report of Col. Claudius C. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WILSON'S BRIGADE,
Mission Ridge, October 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: It was not until 1 o'clock on Friday night, the 18th instant [ultimo], that my brigade succeeded in crossing Shallow Ford, on the Chickamauga River, the road having been blocked up by the wagons and artillery trains of the brigades and divisions which preceded us on the march. We bivouacked on the west side of the river that night prepared to follow our division on the next day's march.

The ordnance train of the division not having succeeded in crossing Friday night, I was directed by special order from division headquarters to remain with the train, holding my brigade as a guard until it had crossed, and then to rejoin the division. I immediately detached the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment and sent it to the ford as a guard to that portion of the train that had not crossed, and to fur-

* Not found.

† Nominal lists of casualties not found. A tabular statement of losses in the Twenty-fourth South Carolina shows 5 officers and 38 men killed, 10 officers and 104 men wounded, 1 officer and 11 men captured, a total of 169.

nish fatigue parties to help forward disabled or stalled wagons, having first reconnoitered the position and thrown out two companies on each road leading to the ford to guard against surprise by the enemy.

About 9 a. m. the whole train had crossed and was put in motion, with the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment and a section of the battery ahead as an advance guard and the rest of the brigade in rear. In this order we had marched about 2 miles from the ford to the intersection of the road from Alexander's Bridge with the road to Lee and Gordon's Mills, when I received from one of General Forrest's staff an order from division headquarters directing me to go with General Forrest and obey his orders. The train was thereupon sent forward alone, and the brigade filed to the right on the Alexander's Bridge road, conducted by the staff officer who had brought me the order. One company, however, of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, which had been thrown out as skirmishers from the ford, had not yet overtaken the regiment, and did not until the fight was over, but fell in on the left of General Ector's brigade and behaved gallantly, as I am informed, during the engagement of that day. This was Company B, Capt. R. M. Hitch.

Riding forward with General Forrest he informed me that the enemy in considerable force were engaging his cavalry to the right and front of my position, and he directed me to select a position and form line of battle on the left of the road. I formed my line on the ridge of the long hill, which from the northeast overlooks and commands the plain where our first encounter with the enemy took place, posting the artillery by sections on the most elevated positions and opposite to the intervals between regiments. We had not remained in this position long when an order from General Forrest informed me that the enemy were pressing him sorely in front and directed me to move up on his left. This order was promptly executed, the brigade moving off by the right flank, and, filing up the Alexander's Bridge road about three-eighths of a mile, was formed forward into line. The line was scarcely formed when firing commenced on the left. The order was given to move forward at once, and the line stepped off with the enthusiasm of high hope and patriotic determination, and the precision and accuracy which only disciplined and instructed troops can attain. The enemy's skirmishers were encountered at once and driven in on their first line, which opened upon us a terrific fire. Steadily the line moved forward and poured into the enemy's ranks a well-directed fire, which very soon caused his line to break and flee from the field in confusion, leaving dead and wounded covering the field over which we marched. The command still pressed forward on the retreating foe and soon encountered a second line of battle, which seemed to have been drawn up 300 or 400 yards in rear of the first. Then again the contest was renewed with great energy and the position disputed with stubborn resolve. The firing at this point was terrific, and many brave officers and men fell while gallantly discharging their duties. For a time our line wavered, and the overwhelming force of the enemy seemed determined to drive us from the field. Rallying from the shock of this new encounter, our line again moved forward with determination and energy, and finally succeeded in driving back the enemy's second line in confusion to his breastworks, which had been erected of fallen trees about 400 yards in rear of his second line. At this time an order from General Forrest directed me not to press the enemy farther; but in the mean-

time our line had come within range of the breastworks, from which a constant and galling fire was poured into our ranks and a heavy force was moving around our left flank. I at once dispatched one of my staff to General Ector, who I knew was a short distance in our rear, with a request that he would move up on my left; but before my messenger reached him, General Forrest had ordered his brigade to the right, a position held up to that time by the cavalry.

In the meantime, the enemy, having turned my left, poured an enfilading fire into our thinned ranks and compelled the whole left of the line to fall back, including the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, which occupied the center. Observing this movement and pressed by a galling fire in front, the right of the line (made up of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiments) began slowly to fall back. This movement having been promptly arrested, I passed toward the left with a view of rallying the rest of the brigade, and succeeded in restoring some order to the thinned ranks of the Thirtieth Georgia, when I discovered the enemy still pressing around the left toward an open field through which our line had advanced. I thereupon directed Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, then commanding the Thirtieth Georgia, to fall back a little farther to a wood on the left of the road, intending to reform on it. While this was being done General Ector's brigade went in on the right of my line, and the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiments went with this brigade again into the action and remained with it during the fight of that brigade, and the sharpshooters and Louisiana battalion were rallied and reformed in rear of other troops of our division, which at this time had come up to our relief. Having been reformed and our cartridge boxes replenished, the brigade took up its position again, and remained on the battle-field that night and moved with the division next day.

During the action of this day (Sunday), the 20th instant [ultimo], it was not our fortune to be much engaged. Our ranks had been much reduced, and we mustered not over 450 aggregate.

About 12 m., the right of our line having advanced some distance, we engaged the enemy in a thick wood about half a mile from the Chattanooga road in connection with General Gist's brigade, which was in front of us, and General Ector's, which was in our rear. At this time the three brigades were occupying the same line nearly, and this arrangement necessarily resulted in some confusion. After a very unsatisfactory fight, lasting probably forty-five minutes, and in which we lost some valuable officers and a few men, we were ordered to fall back and reform. This was accomplished, the line falling back a few hundred yards, where we remained until about 5 p. m., when the line was reformed, with General Gist's brigade on the right, General Ector's on the left, and mine in the center, the division being under the command of General Gist, and advanced to the last charge, meeting, however, no enemy, and having the satisfaction of taking up our bivouac upon the field from which our enemy had been driven in confusion.

This brigade entered the fight with an effective force of 1,200 men, and lost during the two days' fighting 99 killed, 426 wounded, and 80 missing. Of the number missing many were wounded and fell into the enemy's hands, but were recaptured with the field hospital he had established near the battle-field. Of the number wounded several have since died, among them Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams, commanding the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment, a brave and gal-

lant officer, to whom much praise is due for his conduct on the field. He fell at his post and in the efficient discharge of his duties.

A list of killed and wounded officers having been furnished, I deem it unnecessary to embody it in this report. I may be permitted to say, however, that among them were numbered the bravest, the truest, and the best.

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to draw distinctions. I know of no instance in which any officer shrunk from the discharge of his duty, and in mentioning a few who fell under my own observation, I do not mean to disparage those who did not.

I notice as worthy of commendation the cases of Capts. A. W. and A. H. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and Captain Spencer, of the Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment; Lieuts. Alfred Bryan and N. B. Sadler, First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, who, notwithstanding they were wounded, remained with their commands through the fight and discharged their duties to the end.

I respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding to the cases of my acting assistant inspector-general (First Lieut. Robert Wayne) and my acting assistant adjutant-general (First Lieut. R. E. Lester). The first was seriously wounded in the leg while in the discharge of his duties, and Lieutenant Lester was wounded in the head and abdomen, under the same circumstances, and had 2 horses killed under him. They were both conspicuous in the fight, riding fearlessly along the line in the thickest of it, distributing orders, rallying the men when broken, and setting an example to all of courage and devotion, and of a cool and intelligent discharge of duty under the most trying circumstances worthy of all commendation. I acknowledge myself greatly indebted to them, and respectfully ask their promotion to the rank of captain in the departments in which they are serving.

I also take great pleasure in noticing the case of First Lieut. G. R. McRae, adjutant Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment, who was conspicuous in the fight, encouraging his men and rallying them when broken, and who, being left senior officer after the first engagement, assumed command of the broken remnants and gallantly led them in again on the left of General Ector's brigade.

During the first day's fight many prisoners were taken, but they were turned over at once and no account kept of them, and many were sent to the rear without a guard, not having men to spare for this purpose. One section of my battery alone was able to get into position, and did some service. The enemy had no artillery in our front, and we took no pieces. The field was not such as to render artillery useful.

In addition to the officers above named, who, being wounded, remained on the field, I will add the name of First Lieut. A. H. Harrell, Company H, Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment.

About 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Private Thomas Henderson, Company A, Fourth Louisiana Battalion, was captured by the enemy, he being in advance of his battalion, but, when the rout of the enemy commenced, made his escape from his guard, and seizing a rifle, on his return to our lines, captured and brought in 6 of the enemy as prisoners, delivering them to the guard of Brigadier-General Bate.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WILSON,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. Jos. B. CUMMING, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 324.

Report of Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S AND LOWREY'S BRIGADES,
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Before Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the action of my division, consisting of Walthall's and Govan's brigades, and constituting a portion of the reserve, at the battle of Chickamauga:

About 2 p. m. on Friday, September 18, I was ordered by Major-General Walker to take Alexander's Bridge, across the Chickamauga. The reconnaissance I made was a very hasty and imperfect one, and relying chiefly upon the information obtained from General Pegram, I instructed Brigadier-General Walthall, of my division, to make an attack upon the enemy, in possession of the bridge. This was promptly executed, and in three-quarters of an hour we had it in possession. The force in our front consisted of Wilder's mounted infantry, from whom were captured a half dozen or more breech-loading rifles.

Our loss was 105 in killed and wounded, and I can only account for this disproportion from the efficiency of this new weapon, our attack having been made through thick woods and cedar underbrush, rendering the artillery of the enemy that was used on the occasion comparatively harmless.

The bridge having been torn up, prevented our crossing at that point, and making a *détour* of about 1½ miles northward we effected a crossing at Byram's Ford, continuing thence our movement to a position nearly one-half mile in front of Alexander's Bridge, where we bivouacked for the night on the same ground occupied by a portion of the enemy in our attack on the bridge.

The next morning (the 19th), about daylight, we continued our movement in the same direction (toward Lee and Gordon's Mills), for about 1½ miles farther, where we halted for further instructions.

About 8 o'clock the firing of General Forrest's cavalry and Ector's and Wilson's brigades became very heavy in the rear of the direction we were taking and on the right of our intended line of battle. The country around was mostly oak woodland, and in places thick underbrush.

About 11 o'clock Major-General Walker asked me to go with him on a reconnaissance to know what the demonstration meant then being made on our right. After proceeding northward 1½ miles, we found the enemy pressing back General Ector's and Colonel Wilson's brigades, the latter more or less in confusion, and other evidences of attack, making it apparent that a heavy force was bearing down upon us. I replied to General Walker's inquiry as to what I thought of it, "that I was satisfied a corps of the enemy was about being thrown forward to turn our right wing, which it was absolutely necessary for us to meet promptly with heavy re-enforcements." He agreed with me in this opinion and immediately wrote the same to General Bragg. At the same time orders were received by him from General Bragg to attack the enemy immediately with all his force, upon which he instructed me to bring up my force to the relief of the two brigades already mentioned, and to retard, if possible, the farther progress of the enemy.

As soon as my command could reach the place I formed the line facing northward, General Walthall on the right, Colonel Govan on the left, and at once moved forward to the attack (12.15 p. m.), cautioning Colonel Govan to look well to his left, as I apprehended that wing would strike the enemy first, although he was not then visible on account of the thick undergrowth. In a few minutes we became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery, and pressing forward with a shout we captured all the artillery in our immediate front, with many prisoners of the Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first U. S. Regulars and Fourth Kentucky. I ordered the artillery to be taken to the rear as rapidly as possible, but so many horses had been killed that it was very difficult to secure the pieces.

We had now broken through two lines of the enemy immediately in our front, and were just engaging the third when it was discovered that their extended lines were overlapping and flanking us right and left, upon which it became necessary to retire rapidly by a flank movement to the right, to avoid destruction or capture. After reaching the next hill in rear of us, we found General Cheatham's division taking position, having just come up a little too late to our support in action. It was now perfectly clear that we had been opposed to an entire corps of the enemy (General Thomas'), to drive back which General Cheatham's division soon after proved to be insufficient.

My command now having been reformed and rested for a short time, I was ordered to the extreme right of General Cheatham's line, forming an obtuse angle with it, upon reaching which position, I moved forward to the attack a second time in line nearly at right angle to that assumed by me in the first attack, Colonel Govan now on the right and General Walthall on the left. The latter, finding the enemy well posted and in very strong force, after a contest of half an hour, was compelled to withdraw about 200 yards, the left regiment of Colonel Govan's brigade falling back with him.

The right of Colonel Govan's brigade had captured several pieces of artillery from the enemy, which seemed lightly supported, and while endeavoring to secure them was fired upon through mistake by a Confederate battery from the rear, the position of the line in the underbrush having concealed it from view, thus causing the mistake. This unlucky accident caused him to retire to the same line with General Walthall, without accomplishing his object.

In this last attack we fought over a portion of the ground on the left that we had contended for in the first engagement, the enemy having pushed up and occupied two-thirds of it.

It was now within an hour of sunset, when General Cleburne's division came up in my rear, as General Cheatham's had done in the first fight, and, forming his line of three brigades parallel with mine, moved forward over us upon the enemy, engaging him about 200 yards from my front. This attack being sudden and unexpected, the enemy gave way for a distance of half a mile or more, when both parties ceased firing for the night.

It now being dark, we bivouacked where we were, and next morning about 6 o'clock, in obedience to orders received from General Walker, I moved my command, with General Ector's brigade, about 1½ miles to the right on the prolongation and in support of General Breckinridge's right. After arriving there I was ordered to move

forward to the attack in place of General Breckinridge's division, which had been repulsed in its attack on the enemy's left flank and rear. Here, at the order of Lieutenant-General Polk, General Walthall's brigade was detached from me and moved to the left of General Gist's brigade, which was then making a direct attack on the left of the enemy's line near his breastworks. At the same time an order was given me by General Hill to take Colonel Govan's brigade and move on the Chattanooga road and engage the enemy in his rear. This was about 11 o'clock. After moving forward a short distance, I ordered Colonel Govan to change direction to the left, which he did, finding the enemy in some woods after passing a small field, and pushing him back to the open ground in rear of the left of his fortifications. This was about half a mile in advance of Gist's brigade, and on the Chattanooga road, cut off from all connection with any of our forces. After a severe engagement, in which the enemy gave way opposite the right and pressed forward in large force on the left of the brigade, thus apparently designing to cut him off, Colonel Govan was forced to retire rapidly to avoid destruction.

For the part taken by General Walthall after he was detached from me I refer to his report. On reaching the cover of the timber by a circuitous *détour* to the right, the brigade was halted and reformed, and soon afterward was joined by General Walthall's command from the left of Gist's. We were ordered now to remain in line awaiting further orders.

About 6 p. m. Lieutenant-General Hill ordered me to move straight forward and occupy the Chattanooga road. I requested General Hill to support me on the left, as I was satisfied, from personal observation during Colonel Govan's attack, that I would be enfiladed. This he said he would give me, and I moved off at once. The line had passed some little distance beyond the Chattanooga road, meeting with little or no resistance to that point, when, as expected, it was enfiladed by batteries on both flanks, while a battery in front played upon it across a waste field. I immediately placed seven pieces of artillery on a high point on the right of General Walthall's brigade, which held the right wing, to engage the enemy's batteries and draw the fire, if possible, from the infantry. My line was parallel with the enemy's works and in his rear, upon his left flank, nearly half a mile. Here I had halted and ordered the men to lie down, no enemy just then appearing in front. There was a wide, open field in front and on my left.

The enemy soon after this apparently left his works and pressed upon the rear of my left flank while his batteries enfiladed me. Soon afterward a cloud of skirmishers suddenly emerged from the woods, encircling my front and right wing. From this combination of attacks my command was forced to withdraw to avoid being captured. A part of my skirmishers were, nevertheless, captured, together with Colonel Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's brigade. The Federals had left their works at this time in retreat from the field and our whole line was moving upon them. After reforming my command I moved it to the position on the Chattanooga road near McDonald's house, where it bivouacked on the ground it was ordered to hold.

At 10 o'clock Sunday night my scouts reported that the enemy had entirely withdrawn from the field and disappeared toward Lookout Mountain.

In these five different engagements, in the space of 3 days, I lost

a great many officers and men, my loss being 162 killed, 963 wounded, and 277 missing; total, 1,404 [1,402], out of an effective total in both brigades of 3,175 before action.

The attack of the enemy being aimed at our right wing, his force was necessarily large to accomplish his object, and in every instance overpowered me with numbers. In no instance in the last two days' fight did we make an attack without being flanked by the overlapping lines of the enemy, and although forced to give way four different times, serious and heavy loss was inflicted upon the Federals in each attack, and the command always promptly rallied to renew the engagement.

In connection with Sunday evening's affair, it is proper for me to state that the force which was reported by General Forrest about 4 p. m. to Lieutenant-General Hill to be moving from the direction of Chattanooga in support of the enemy's left flank took its position in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of the waste field, in my front, supported its batteries on my right flank and front, and during the last engagement threw forward its skirmishers, which, co-operating with the attack on my left and rear, and the enfilading fires of their artillery, kept every movement of their own side in view as well as our own. This force retired with the balance of the enemy at dusk, having apparently accomplished its object of preventing our getting in his rear.

We took about 800 prisoners, nearly all of which were regulars in the U. S. Army.

Major Coolidge, of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, was killed. Captain Van Pelt, of Loomis' battery, was captured by the Eighth Arkansas and First Louisiana Infantry.

Of the pieces captured, four were secured by Govan's brigade and one by Walthall's. I refer to the reports of brigade commanders for particulars.

Colonel Featherston, of the Fifth Arkansas, was killed early in the first action. Colonel Gillespie and Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum were both wounded.

In Brigadier-General Walthall's brigade Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Twenty-ninth Mississippi; Major Pegram, Thirty-fourth Mississippi; Major Staples, Twenty-fourth Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi; Major Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi, were wounded—the last mortally.

Officers and men of both brigades behaved with unusual gallantry, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their duty to their country side by side against greater odds than they have ever hitherto met. Although no brilliant results were directly accomplished, the record for hard fighting cannot be well surpassed. In my humble opinion, it is the best evidence of good soldiers when overpowered by immense numbers on all sides to be able to rally promptly and return again and again to the contest undaunted. The enemy was held in check by the resolute bravery of my two brigades, united with the rest of General Walker's command, until sufficient support could come up to prevent our right flank from being turned by General Thomas' corps.

To my two brigade commanders—Brigadier-General Walthall and Colonel Govan—I am greatly indebted for their prompt co-operation in every movement and quick apprehension of the constantly re-

curing necessities that arise on a battle-field. I know of no more gallant soldiers, and feel honored by the command of such officers.

My staff—Capt. G. A. Williams, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. L. Bostick, aide-de-camp—behaved with their usual gallantry and need no commendation at my hands.

Lieutenant Dulin, brigade inspector, was slightly wounded in the forehead.

To my chief surgeon, Dr. McFadden, my thanks are due for his prompt attention to the wounded and their rapid removal from the field, however distant they were from the hospital he had been enabled to establish.

I would respectfully bring to notice the gallantry of Captain Fletcher, of the Thirtieth Arkansas Regiment, in repelling the sudden attempt of the enemy to capture two pieces of artillery which were unavoidably delayed in being removed from their position late in the evening of the 20th.

I thank God for permitting us to be the survivors of a great victory for our country.

Respectfully submitted.

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOS. B. CUMMING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., late of the Reserve, Army of Tenn.

No. 325.

Report of Capt. Charles Swett, Acting Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY ENCAMPMENT, LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
October 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the artillery of Liddell's division in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, and also in the affair of the 18th ultimo:

On the morning of September 17, orders were received to be in readiness for an early movement, and at 3 p. m. Liddell's division left La Fayette and moved toward the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the command reached a point on Chickamauga Creek near Alexander's Bridge, but finding it in possession of the enemy, line of battle was formed and an advance made in order to dislodge them. The enemy had but one battery, which was posted near a house on the opposite bank of the creek, and which fired upon our skirmishers, a few shots passing over the line. Fowler's battery was moved to the front and placed in position near the road and on the edge of a cultivated field, from which place a section of his guns were ordered some 300 yards farther to the front by General Liddell, but do not think he fired from the place designated. The battery under command of Lieutenant Shannon was ordered to the right of Walthall's brigade to a position commanding the one occupied by the Federal battery. After firing a few rounds the enemy disappeared, as our fire was not returned nor were they again seen at this place. The fire of our battery was ordered to cease and the command moved forward, crossing the Chicka-

mauga at Byram's Ford and encamping for the night 1 mile from that stream.

On the morning of the 19th, the command moved at an early hour and formed line of battle a mile distant from our camp of the previous night, and advanced to the support of Ector's brigade, which was then engaging the enemy. The Warren Light Artillery followed Liddell's brigade, and a portion of Fowler's battery following Walthall's, though neither battery could be brought into action in consequence of the rapid advance of the command and of the character of the ground over which we were moving. At this place a flank movement of the enemy caused the division to fall back, though Lieutenant Shannon succeeded in firing a few rounds on retiring, in order to check the enemy, but Fowler's battery could not be brought into action (though it was twice halted by myself for that purpose), as the enemy would have surrounded and captured the guns had they been unlimbered. From this position the division moved to the right near a mile distant, and formed line perpendicular to the formation of the morning. From this point the command advanced with the Warren Light Artillery on the right of Liddell's brigade, it being the intention to have Fowler's battery follow on the left of Walthall. As the division moved a Parrott battery opened upon our line, but a few well-directed shots from Fowler's battery either caused it to change position or to retire, as it did not again open. The division advanced but a few hundred yards when it retired to the base of an inclination that it had nearly gained the summit of, which movement was in a measure owing to a battery firing over our line from the rear, and which was connected with Forrest's command. Before the division retired I moved to the front and left to secure a position for Fowler's battery, and while gone Captain F[owler] permitted one of his lieutenants to move with the brigade to which he is attached with the section under his command, which resulted in the loss of 1 Napoleon gun and 14 horses, though the gun was subsequently retaken.

The Warren Light Artillery was taken at dusk to a position in rear and to the right of Cleburne's division, where, for about half an hour, we shelled the enemy's rear. A caisson and three limbers were taken from the field on the return of the battery to our line, and a James rifled gun and limber was hauled to the company by hand and turned over to Lieutenant S[hannon] by members of the brigade. The division remained in this position till the following morning, when it was moved by the left flank about 1 mile, and afterward 2 miles to the right to a position in rear and to the right of General Breckinridge, who was then engaging the enemy. The division remained here till 10 a. m., when it was ordered forward to the support of General Breckinridge.

On reaching the rear of General B[reckinridge]'s command, it was found to be falling back, though repeatedly rallied and renewed the contest. The artillery was ordered into position in rear of the line on the left of the road and fronting the west, which position we were ordered to defend, but did not find it necessary to fire.

Fowler's battery was here moved forward and an effort made to gain a position on the right of our line, which could not be done, in consequence of the infantry continually giving way. We remained here till 4.30 p. m., when we moved against the enemy, the artillery following by the road and ascending a hill and taking position in an orchard near McDonald's house and on the right of the division.

We succeeded in getting seven guns in position, and engaged a Parrott battery of the enemy distant about 800 yards, but had no sooner opened than we were fired upon by a masked battery 200 yards from our right flank, and by one 1,000 yards from and southwest of us, and by another on the left flank of Liddell's brigade. The effect of our fire was very destructive to the enemy, but we were forced to leave the ground, as the advance of a line of the enemy at a double-quick on the left flank of Liddell's brigade, together with the artillery fire, made the position untenable. The order was not given to the artillery to retire till the last moment, nor until the infantry had fallen back.

The artillery reached the base of the hill, when, being flanked by the Federals and a horse being shot down in a gun of both Fowler's battery and the Warren Light Artillery company, they were checked, and Lieutenant Shannon called upon Captain Fletcher, of the Thirteenth Arkansas, who rallied a few men and secured both pieces, which were soon afterward taken to the rear.

On the morning of the 21st, a gun was ordered by General Liddell to the position occupied by us on the previous evening, and soon afterward both Fowler's battery and the Warren Light Artillery were ordered to the same place. It soon being discovered we had no enemy in our front, the command moved on the La Fayette and Chattanooga road in the direction of the latter place.

A report of the casualties in the artillery of the division has been forwarded.

Respectfully submitted:

CHAS. SWETT,

Captain, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Liddell's Division.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 326.

Report of Col. Daniel C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Liddell's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,

Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20:

On September 18, about 2 p. m., I, with General Walthall's brigade forming a reserve division, commanded by Brigadier-General Liddell, in Walker's corps, arrived in front of Alexander's Bridge, on West Chickamauga Creek. I was ordered to move forward, supporting General Walthall's brigade in an attack to gain possession of the bridge, then held by the enemy. Walthall's brigade, moving forward, soon engaged the enemy, who occupied a dense thicket on the south side of the creek, near the bridge. After firing several volleys he hastily retreated, leaving us in possession of the bridge, which was, however, rendered useless, the planks having been removed. The brigade was not actively engaged excepting the skirmishers, who were thrown forward on General Walthall's left to the creek, sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded,

Moving down the creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, I crossed at Byram's Ford and bivouacked about 1 mile from the ford.

Early on the morning of the 19th, I moved in a southwesterly direction and halted in a position nearly opposite Alexander's Bridge. While here awaiting orders it was ascertained that a heavy column of the enemy was moving around to turn our right flank. Wilson's and Ector's brigades were already engaged and were being heavily pressed. About 12 m. I was ordered to move forward to their support, Walthall's brigade being on my right, forming a line of battle facing northward. Moving forward about one-quarter of a mile I engaged the enemy, and succeeded by a charge in driving him from his position, capturing his artillery and 300 or 400 prisoners. Pursuing this advantage, I encountered his second line, which was also routed after a hotly contested fight, again leaving his artillery in our possession. I had previously been cautioned by General Liddell to look well to my left flank, as a force of the enemy were reported advancing in that direction. I accordingly instructed Colonel Gillespie, commanding the left regiment of the brigade, to protect his left by throwing skirmishers well on his flank, and in case of being attacked from that direction to change his front so as to meet the attack.

About the time, or just previous to engaging the third line, a heavy column of the enemy moved on my left flank. The left regiment, according to my instructions, changed front so as to meet it, while the other regiments of the brigade engaged him in front. The overwhelming force which attacked my left flank and had gained my rear forced me to retire, which movement I executed by the flank in order to prevent the capture of a portion of the brigade, and reformed my line in rear of General Cheatham's division, then moving into position. It was afterward ascertained that we had engaged the whole of General Thomas' (Federal) corps. The two lines which I had driven back in confusion were composed in part of the Fifth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Regiments Regulars, U. S. Army. Four hundred men and some officers belonging to these regiments were captured and safely sent to the rear, together with three Parrott guns, composing a part of Loomis' battery, designated as Company H, Fifth Artillery,* U. S. Army, which were sent to the rear under charge of 3 men, belonging to the First Louisiana Regiment and delivered to Major Palmer, chief of artillery, Walker's corps. One piece, a James rifled gun, captured by the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, was carried to the rear by hand by men belonging to that regiment and delivered to Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's battery. The other pieces from which the enemy had been driven (the horses attached to them being either killed or disabled) we were compelled to leave behind when we retired. This engagement lasted nearly two hours.

In the fight many gallant officers and privates were killed and wounded. Among the first was Col. L. Featherston, commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, who fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum, commanding Eighth Arkansas and First Louisiana Regiments, severely wounded while carrying the colors at the head of his regiment.

Late in the evening I was ordered to the extreme right on the prolongation of the line occupied by General Cheatham, facing west-

* A mistake. See foot-note on p. 268.

ward, with Walthall's brigade on my left. Moving forward, I ascertained that there was no considerable force of the enemy in my front, the firing indicating him to be in the immediate front of General Walthall in force. My left regiment (the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas) gave way and moved about 200 yards to the rear, being, as they informed me, enfiladed and fired into. While in this position one of our own batteries in rear fired over my lines and slightly wounded several of my men. The fire from the battery continuing, I moved a short distance to the rear and by the left flank and formed on Walthall's right, in which position we remained during the night. I was informed by several officers that there was a battery immediately in front of the last position occupied, which the enemy had abandoned, and which I might have had conveyed to the rear if I had ascertained the fact sooner.

On the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, I was ordered to take a position on the extreme right, supporting Major-General Breckinridge's division. About noon I was ordered to advance, making a slight change of direction to the left. While executing this movement I was ordered by one of Lieutenant-General Polk's staff officers to the assistance of Gist's brigade, who was heavily pressed by the enemy. The officer could only give me general direction as to where General Gist's brigade was engaged. Encountering no enemy in my front, I commenced changing direction to the left, so as to meet the enemy, who had opened fire upon me from the edge of the woods immediately on my left flank. This movement, difficult at all times, was executed across an open field in an exposed position, and under a heavy fire of musketry. The brigade pressed gallantly forward and succeeded in driving the enemy from his position in the woods. Continuing this circular movement to the left, the left regiment pressed up to an angle of the enemy's fortifications, while the right continued to press the enemy across an open field until I had reached a position forming an acute angle with our original direction, and almost immediately in rear of a line of the enemy's strongest breastworks. Gist's brigade, which I had not succeeded in finding, had fallen back about the time I had engaged the enemy. I was thus completely isolated from our line. I would here state that Walthall's brigade had previously been sent to another part of the field. The enemy being massed in heavy force behind his breastworks and perceiving the interval between my left and our line, made a vigorous attack upon my left and succeeded, by enfilading and overlapping it, in breaking it, and thus while the right was driving the enemy, it was in danger of being captured. This was only obviated by the greatest efforts on the part of the regimental commanders, who, after they had succeeded in halting their commands, moved by the right flank and by a circuitous route succeeded in rejoining the command. I immediately reformed the line, and was placed in position in the front line on the left of General Walthall's brigade.

About 5 p. m. orders were received to advance. There was a considerable interval between me and Jackson's brigade, next on my left, which fact was represented to General Liddell and by him communicated to General Walker. The movement commenced, I, in obedience to orders, conforming my movements to those of General Walthall, next on my right. I passed on, moving square to the front, two of the regiments passing through an open field, through which I had executed the change of direction to the left in the engagements last mentioned. The skirmishing in my front developed

no enemy. Just before reaching the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, Captain Stringfellow, First Louisiana Regiment, in command of the skirmishers, reported to me that he saw two of the enemy's batteries in position about 250 yards from my left flank on either side of the above-mentioned road, supported by a long line of infantry. Jackson's brigade, which was some distance to my left and rear, having engaged the enemy in his front, had halted, thus leaving my left entirely unprotected.

Upon examination I found the report of Captain Stringfellow to be correct, discovering the enemy to be in position as he represented. It was impossible from the disposition of the enemy's forces for me to extricate myself by changing my front. Reaching a position just across the road and on a line with General Walthall's left, I ordered the men to lie down. The enemy immediately opened fire from the two batteries on my left, also with small-arms, while two batteries, afterward ascertained to be on General Walthall's right, opened almost at the same time. Under this heavy and galling fire no other alternative was left but to withdraw the brigade as speedily as possible to save it from annihilation or capture.

The brigade retreated in considerable confusion, but was promptly rallied and reformed 300 or 400 yards in rear. Shortly thereafter I again advanced to a position near the house of Mr. McDonald, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, and some distance to the right of the position from which I had just been driven. Just about this time the enemy's lines gave way in every quarter and the battle was ended.

The loss in officers and privates was very heavy, being over 50 per cent. of the number carried into the fight, a report* of which is herewith forwarded.

For instances of individual bravery and skill among company officers and privates, I refer you to reports of regimental commanders. Among the field officers Lieut. Cols. John E. Murray and R. F. Harvey, the former commanding the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, the latter the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, were particularly distinguished for their gallantry during the engagement, and by their coolness and skill on two occasions saved their regiments from capture. I strongly recommend the first (Lieutenant-Colonel Murray) to the favorable consideration of the President as one particularly distinguished for his skill and gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, then commanding the Second and Fifteenth Regiments, an equal meed of praise is due, but, unfortunately for the service, this gallant officer died on the 30th instant, of disease contracted by overexertions on the field, lamented by all who knew him.

To Captain Fletcher, Company A, Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, I am indebted for saving one piece of Swett's battery, which had several horses disabled, and but for his timely efforts would have fallen into the enemy's hands. He seized the colors of the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments and rallied enough men to drive back the enemy, whose skirmishers were within a short distance of the gun. Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's battery, handled it with distinguished skill and gallantry, and most effectively whenever an opportunity offered.

The members of my staff—Lieut. J. G. Warfield, acting assistant

* Not found.

inspector-general; Lieut. W. S. Sawrie, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. G. T. Snowden, aide-de-camp—rendered me efficient aid and were always at my command.

In conclusion, as an act of justice to the brigade which I had the honor to command, and with which I have been associated in all the hard-contested battles in the west, from Shiloh to this last memorable one, I beg leave to state that they never failed to drive the enemy in their front, and advanced each time with a single line unsupported, and with one or the other of my flanks unprotected, and that on no former occasion was their courage and endurance more severely tested, nor in any previous battle did they ever exhibit more determined bravery and gallantry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. GOVAN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 327.

Report of Capt. A. T. Meek, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second and Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND AND FIFTEENTH ARKANSAS REGTS.,
October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Chickamauga of September 18, 19, and 20, in which this regiment was engaged:

On the morning of the 18th, we took up line of march from Rock Springs, marching in a northwesterly direction. About 10.30 a. m. our brigade was thrown in line of battle (Walthall's brigade on our right) fronting Alexander's Bridge. Our skirmishers were advanced through an open field near the above-named bridge. Walthall advanced and drove the enemy from his position. We were then withdrawn; moved by the right flank to Byram's Ford. We crossed Chickamauga, and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 19th, we were moved on [Chattanooga and La Fayette] road, where we halted until about 10.30, when we were again thrown in line of battle, Walthall still on our right, our left unsupported. Our skirmishers were thrown out. We moved forward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before we met the enemy, when we were ordered to charge, the Second and Fifteenth occupying the left center, the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas on the left. The enemy were driven before us in great confusion. The left of the brigade being flanked and suffering from an enfilading fire, we were ordered to fall back, leaving the left of the Second and Fifteenth unprotected. Finding we were being flanked on the left, we were ordered to fall back. During the charge we passed one or two batteries of Parrott guns, but were unable to get but two pieces off, capturing a great number of prisoners, the prisoners stating it was the first time their line ever was broken. They were the United States regulars. We fell back and reformed; rested some two hours, when we were again moved by the right flank to a position on the right of Cheatham, Walthall being on our left. Skirmishers were advanced, and we

soon encountered the enemy in a very strong position. Walthall became very hotly engaged, and was compelled to fall back, leaving the left of our brigade in an enfilading fire. The Sixth and Seventh fell back, when Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey ordered the Second and Fifteenth to hold their position, which they did until we got orders to fall back. The regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded. We then reformed our lines, and held the position until General Cleburne relieved us. We remained in this position over night.

On the morning of the 20th, we moved by the right flank and took our position on the right of General Breckinridge, advancing our skirmishers through a glade and open field. We re-encountered the enemy, and received a heavy fire from them. We were ordered to charge, which we did, and drove the enemy before us until our support on the left was repulsed and we were flanked. We were at this time on the west side of the Chattanooga road. The Second and Fifteenth, Eighth [Arkansas], and First Louisiana, Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas were faced by the rear rank and marched back through the field and by the right flank to get out of an enfilading fire. The regiment was reformed, and took a position, which we kept until about 4 p. m., when we were ordered forward and our movements were conformed to the right. The brigade on our left was soon heavily engaged. After passing half a mile we were enfiladed from the left by the enemy, and were compelled to fall back under a heavy fire, and reformed and took position on the right of Gist's brigade.

This is not by any means a definite report of this regiment.

Yours, respectfully,

A. T. MEEK,

Captain, Comdg. Second and Fifteenth Arkansas.

Col. D. C. GOVAN.

No. 328.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Murray, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH ARK. REGTS.,

October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command in the battle of Chickamauga, fought on September 18, 19, and 20:

About 2 p. m. on September 18, the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, then commanded by Col. L. Featherston, in conjunction with the other regiments of Liddell's brigade, were ordered to support the brigade of Brigadier-General Walthall in an attempt to force a passage from the south to the north side of Chickamauga Creek at Alexander's Bridge. Almost immediately afterward the regiments, with the rest of Liddell's brigade, were posted on General Walthall's left, and two companies were thrown forward as skirmishers on a line with those of General Walthall's brigade. The skirmishers were immediately pressed forward and soon became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, who were posted on the south side of the creek. The regiment was in the meantime also moved forward

by Colonel Featherston, but, though subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, which wounded 2 men in Captain Green's company (C), did not become engaged.

After a spirited skirmish of about an hour and a half, in which the companies of Captains Howell and Fletcher, which were deployed as skirmishers, lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded, the enemy retired to the north bank of the creek and destroyed the bridge, or, at least, rendered it impassable by taking up the planks.

The command was then moved about a mile down the creek to Byram's Ford, where it was crossed. It took the command until dark to cross the creek. After crossing it was moved about 1 mile in a southwest direction, where it bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the following morning (September 19), was moved about 1 mile farther in a southwest direction, where it was halted on the bank of Chickamauga Creek until about 10 a. m., when it was ordered, with the brigade, to the support of Brigadier-General Ector, who was then being heavily pressed by the enemy. Line of battle was immediately formed, facing to the north, and the command was moved forward. After moving about half a mile over a flat, rocky, and wooded country we suddenly came in contact with the enemy. The country being covered with a thick undergrowth of wood was such that it was impossible to see the enemy until we were very close upon him. He was posted in strong force in a slight depression in the ground, with his artillery on a slight ridge or elevation immediately in his rear. This position was immediately charged by this command, and after a short but sanguinary struggle the enemy was driven back in great confusion, leaving his artillery in our possession.

In this charge Col. L. Featherston was killed while gallantly leading his men to victory. He was struck by a musket ball in the right hip and died almost immediately after being carried to the hospital.

I at once assumed command of the regiment and ordered it to press forward on the enemy's second line, which was done in gallant style, and this line of the enemy's was soon broken and scattered as the first had been, and more artillery was captured, as well as a good many prisoners, who were at once ordered to the rear. My command continued to press forward and soon engaged the third line of the enemy. While fighting this line the troops upon my left began to give way in some confusion. Not understanding the reason for this, I made strenuous exertions to keep my men from falling back, but while I was thus engaged I was notified by Major Green, who had been nearer the left, and could consequently see better what was going on there, that the enemy had succeeded in turning the left of the brigade and were then in my rear. I was convinced that his report was correct by being fired on at this time from the rear. The command was immediately moved by the right flank. After moving in this manner for about three-quarters of a mile, the command was halted and reformed in rear of Major-General Cheatham's line.

The most of the artillery captured from the enemy in this fight was retaken by them, as all the horses, except one or two to each piece, were either killed or wounded, in consequence of which it was impossible to bring it away. I have no doubt that several of my men were captured here by the enemy as we were falling back, as well as a good many of their men who had been captured and sent to the rear before we commenced falling back.

My command remained in the rear of General Cheatham, where we reformed after being repulsed for more than an hour. The time was spent in obtaining water and ammunition. The canteens and cartridge boxes being filled, I moved, in obedience to orders, by the right flank for about a mile in a northern direction, where I halted, and line of battle was formed a little to the right of the ground over which we had fought in the morning, facing to the west. Skirmishers were thrown forward about 250 yards in our front, but, except a few skirmishers, no enemy was found. I remained in this position for nearly an hour, when Colonel Govan, commanding brigade, told me that all of his staff officers were absent on duty, and requested me to ride to the left of the brigade and order Colonel Gillespie, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, to cease firing.

It may be proper to state that pretty heavy firing had been going on on the left for some time. I carried the order to Colonel Gillespie, and found his men lying flat on the ground and firing very rapidly. Though I was immediately in rear of the line of battle and on horseback, I could not see at what they were firing.

Having transmitted this order to Colonel Gillespie, I immediately returned to my regiment. I had hardly reached it when I saw the troops on the left, from which point I had just returned, falling back. I was wholly unable to see any reason for this extraordinary movement, and therefore ordered my men to stand fast. This the two companies on the right, commanded by Capt. E. A. Howell and First Lieut. T. O. Mosby, did; the others, after the troops upon their left had given way, commenced falling back. They did not, however, fall back more than 100 yards before I halted them and reformed my line. I am still unable to account for this panic (which was, it is true, of short duration), as during all this time nothing more than a few musket shots, with an occasional shell, were passing over my line, and I could not see any enemy.

After remaining here for a short time the command was moved forward and to the left, in order to establish the command on a line with General Walthall, who was on our left. We bivouacked in this position for the night.

Early on the following morning (September 20), my command was moved, by order of Colonel Govan, about 1 mile to the left of the position where we bivouacked on the night of the 19th. After remaining here for about an hour, I was ordered to move back, and then took up a position on the extreme right of the army. In a short time I was ordered to move forward, which I did until I came to the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. Immediately after crossing this and entering an open field which lay on the west side of it, the enemy fired on my command from the woods on the west side of the field, where they were posted, and threw it into momentary confusion. I immediately rallied my men, however, and again moved forward through the open field, gradually changing direction to the left as I moved and driving the enemy before me. After reaching the woods I drove the enemy before me without difficulty, and doubled their left around until my command was facing nearly south, when I was notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Second Arkansas, that the enemy had succeeded in flanking the brigade on the left and were then in my rear. As I had the enemy in my front so badly whipped as to render it improbable that they would attempt to follow me, I proposed to turn upon the enemy in rear, but finding that the men were opposed to this, and somewhat demoralized on account of the enemy's

being behind them, and thinking that if I attempted to cut my way through I might be fired on, after cutting through the enemy, by our friends, I concluded it was best to move by the right flank and endeavor to get out in that way. This was accordingly done, and after making a considerable circuit to the right I succeeded in passing out from between the two lines of the enemy and reaching the brigade, which had fallen back.

I was greatly assisted in this movement by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Second Arkansas, and Major Watkins, Eighth Arkansas, a portion of whose commands joined mine. Colonel Harvey, by his coolness and gallantry, reassured the men, as well as rendered efficient service in keeping the men in ranks, and in finding the most practicable route, which I, having lost my horse, would have been unable to do.

After rejoining the brigade and reforming my command on the left of General Walthall's brigade, I remained quiet with my command until nearly sunset, when I was again ordered forward, and, being on the right of the brigade, to conform to the movements of General Walthall's brigade, which was on my right. In moving forward I passed over the same ground over which I had passed in the morning until I had crossed the Chattanooga and La Fayette road and got into the open field over which I had passed in the morning. Immediately after getting into this field the command on my right halted. I did the same and immediately ordered my men to lie down. The enemy, who up to this time had not fired on me, now opened fire from a battery which was several hundred yards to my right and front. Fortunately they fired high and did not do much execution.

On looking to my left, I found that only one regiment (the Eighth Arkansas) was on a line with me. The other regiments of the brigade were nowhere to be seen. I also saw a line of battle of the enemy's which was then forming about 400 yards from the left of the Eighth Arkansas perpendicularly to our line. I immediately went to Major Watkins, commanding Eighth Arkansas, and asked him to assume the responsibility of changing direction to the left, so as to meet this enemy, and told him that if he would do so I would also change direction and put myself on a line with him and share the responsibility of the act. This he declined to do unless I would authorize or order him to do so. This I declined to do, as he was commanding one regiment and I another and the brigade commander was on the ground. I then rode off and saw Captain Bostick, of General Liddell's staff, and yourself, and represented the matter to you. Immediately after I had done this, I saw the other regiments of the brigade coming up on the left of the Eighth Arkansas, and thinking that they were driving back this enemy, I told you that it was useless to report to Colonel Govan what I had told you, as I thought the enemy was giving back. I had scarcely returned to my regiment after making this report when the enemy opened fire on my command from three batteries and a line of infantry, enfilading it from the left with grape, canister, and small-arms, and also giving me a very heavy artillery fire from the front and right. Being so situated that it was impossible for me to reply to this fire, I was compelled to fall back. After falling back several hundred yards another line passed to the front and I rallied my men and reformed.

During this retrograde movement, and while I was trying to rally my men, it was discovered that Swett's battery was in danger of being captured. Capts. T. J. Fletcher and A. B. Washington and First

Lieut. William T. Jones, of my command, rallied a few men from the different regiments of the brigade, and, charging the enemy with a yell, succeeded in staying his progress until re-enforcements arrived and saved the battery. This was an act of gallantry that has seldom been surpassed in this war and deserves to be rewarded. This was the last time that my command was engaged during this battle.

Shortly after the lines were reformed, my command was moved up on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road to the right of the position where we fought in the evening, where we staid all night in line of battle, expecting the enemy to fall back by this road; but it was found on the following morning that he had fallen back during the night by some other route.

My loss in this battle was 2 officers and 36 men killed, 12 officers and 119 men wounded, and 1 officer and 32 men missing; making a total of 202 killed, wounded, and missing out of about 450 carried into action.

In addition to those already mentioned for gallantry, Privates J. K. Leslie, Company C, and J. K. Pyburn, Company G, Fifth Arkansas, and P. A. Hern, Company A, and William Gamble, Company B, Thirteenth Arkansas, were conspicuous for gallantry on the field. In fact, the whole regiment, with very few exceptions, behaved well. No men could have performed their duties better under the circumstances, and my only regret is that we were, unfortunately, so placed on more than one occasion as to be obliged to fall back without having an opportunity of repaying the enemy the damage inflicted upon us.

We are again called upon to mourn the loss of some of our most gallant men, who have fallen in their endeavors to rid our country of the presence of a vile invader. May they rest in peace.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. MURRAY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Liddell's Brigade.

No. 329.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments (consolidated), Col. D. A. Gillespie commanding, in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant:

On the morning of the 19th, at 11 o'clock, the command was ordered to advance, and moving forward in the line of battle (with skirmishers deployed in front of and on the left flank of the regiment, this being the left regiment of the brigade) about 1 mile, when we found the enemy in line lying down awaiting our attack. He did not reply to the fire of our skirmishers, but awaited until the line

came up, when he poured in a very heavy fire, which was returned by the regiment and immediately followed by a charge which drove the enemy in confusion, leaving his artillery in position in front of the regiment, when a desperate fight ensued with their second line, which lasted for some twenty minutes, when their cavalry and infantry flanked us on the left and compelled us to fall back to a point about half a mile in rear of the position, where the brigade was reformed and moved on the extreme right of the line occupied by our forces.

At about 2 p. m. we again advanced. While moving to the front the regiment was thrown somewhat in confusion by a section of artillery, which had been unlimbered in ranks, but recovered from this readily; moved on about 100 paces to the front, where it was halted and received a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry from the left oblique, where the enemy was in position (as was afterward ascertained) behind log breastworks, the troops on our left having been compelled to fall back on account of the murderous fire poured into them by the enemy. We were charged by him, coming almost directly down upon the left flank of the regiment, when it gave way and took position in rear of the hill over which we had advanced, where we lay all night, and next morning were moved to the left near the point at which we met the enemy the preceding morning, and immediately moved back to the right. At about 12 m. engaged the enemy for the third time, when we drove him back to his breastworks, but, owing to the heavy loss sustained and the want of support to our left, we were unable to drive him any farther. While in front of and about 100 yards distant from his breastworks, the enemy threw a very heavy column of infantry upon our left flank and compelled us to retire.

At about 3.30 p. m. we again advanced, with Jackson's brigade on our left, which felt the enemy first and halted to fire upon him; continued to [move] forward until we reached the Will's Valley and Chattanooga road, where we found two batteries of the enemy in position on our left, supported by a heavy infantry force, which poured a most murderous fire of canister and grape down our line, and soon as I saw the regiment thus exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery and infantry, and entirely without support on the left, I withdrew my command to a point about 400 yards to the rear, and afterward moved forward to the road, where we remained until we left the field.

PETER SNYDER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments.

Col. D. C. GOVAN,

Commanding First Arkansas Brigade.

No. 330.

Report of Maj. A. Watkins, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTH ARK. AND FIRST LA. REGTS.,

Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report as the action of this command in the engagements of September 18, 19, and 20, known as the battle of Chickamauga :

At about 12 m. on the 18th, this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baucum, in conjunction with the brigade, was

placed in reserve to support Walthall's brigade in forcing a passage across the Chickamauga River at Alexander's Bridge. We were soon ordered to form on the left of Walthall's brigade and to cover the front with skirmishers. The skirmishers engaged the enemy, who was concealed in the woods on the opposite bank of the river. The company from this regiment had 3 men slightly wounded by the shells of the enemy. The skirmishers were afterward withdrawn, and the command crossed the Chickamauga the same evening at Byram's Ford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alexander's Bridge. We bivouacked for the night about 1 mile from the ford.

We were under arms at 3 o'clock the next morning, and moved about 1 mile, when we halted. Between 10 and 11 o'clock we advanced northward in line of battle about 1 mile, where we engaged the enemy. His first line was soon repulsed and many prisoners were taken.

Here we captured a battery commanded by a Captain Loomis,* who was also captured. Captain L[oomis] reported his command as Company H, Fifth Artillery. Three men from the First Louisiana Infantry and one from the Eighth Arkansas Regiment were detailed to drive the pieces to the rear. Three pieces were driven to the rear and turned over to Major Palmer, chief of artillery.

Here the lieutenant-colonel commanding, while gallantly leading the command, was wounded and retired from the field. The command then devolved on myself. We pressed rapidly forward and repulsed the second line of the enemy and soon afterward engaged the third line. After a spirited engagement it was discovered that the left of the brigade had fallen back, seeing which the men of my command also fell back. We soon found that the enemy had gotten almost entirely in our rear, when we retired rapidly by the right flank. I reformed the command after we had gone about three-quarters of a mile. As soon as we had procured ammunition we moved to the extreme right and occupied a strong position, which we were ordered to hold. Here the regiments on my left gave way in confusion, and my own men soon began to give way. I almost immediately succeeded in reforming them. I could see no reason for this sudden panic. It is true that we were considerably annoyed by the artillery of the enemy, and we occasionally received a scattering fire of small-arms. The command then moved a short distance to the rear, and afterward by the right flank, when we halted and bivouacked for the night.

At about 9 o'clock on the next morning (20th), we moved by the left flank for about 1 mile and then back again to a point somewhat in advance of the position which we had occupied in the morning. We then moved to the front, and while crossing an open field lying on the La Fayette and Chattanooga road we engaged the enemy. The regiments on my left were in the woods next to the field. While under fire my regiment and the Fifth Arkansas, on my right, changed direction almost perpendicularly to the left and advanced rapidly across the field and drove the enemy from the edge of the woods. We then pursued them as far as we could see them. We were then some distance in advance of the Chattanooga road. The regiments

* A mistake. Captain Loomis, the original commander of the First Michigan Battery, was at this time on duty elsewhere. The greater part of the battery was captured and its commander (Lieutenant Van Pelt) was killed. Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery was in the same command, but did not lose any guns.

on my left (excepting the Second Arkansas, on my immediate left) had given way, and I found that the enemy was in force on my left and also in my rear. Here I met Lieutenant-Colonels Murray and Harvey, and after a short consultation we determined not to advance any farther, but, if possible, to rejoin our division. Knowing the enemy to be in our rear, we were compelled to make a considerable circuit in order to get around them.

We are indebted to a member of General Forrest's command, who conducted us by the most practicable route.

It was by this time nearly 2 o'clock. Later in the afternoon we moved again to the front, and agreeably to instructions I conformed to the movements on the right. We advanced through the same open field, already described, and having advanced about 100 yards beyond the Chattanooga road, we were ordered to halt and to lie down. The regiments on my left did not advance on the line with me, but were 300 yards in my rear and 100 yards to my left. I could see no enemy in my front, but I saw a battery and a line of battle getting in position on my left flank. Very soon the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us from the woods on our left. We retreated back into the woods, where we reformed and again advanced to a position commanding the Chattanooga road, where we remained for the night.

Not having had command of the regiment at the commencement of the battle, I cannot report with certainty the number carried in, but I believe it to have been 43 officers and 344 enlisted men.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that, with but two or three exceptions, both officers and men acted gallantly and with coolness, never turning their backs to the enemy when they met him in front.

My loss was 14 killed, 92 wounded, and 65 missing.

Very respectfully,

A. WATKINS,
Major, Eighth Arkansas Regiment.

[Lieut.] W. S. SAWRIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Liddell's Brigade.

No. 331.

Report of Lieut. H. Shannon, Swett's (Mississippi) battery.

ARTILLERY ENCAMPMENT, LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
Front of Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on September 17, the division, under command of Brigadier-General Liddell, with the battery under my command, left La Fayette, Ga., and advanced to meet the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga, reaching a point near Alexander's Bridge, on Chickamauga Creek, on the morning of the 18th, at about 11 o'clock, when a line of battle was formed, with Brigadier-General Walthall on the right. I was ordered to take position on the right of Walthall's brigade, in order to silence a Federal battery that was firing upon us from a point near a house on the opposite bank of the creek. I opened as directed with both rifle and Napoleon guns, and continued firing as long as an enemy was visible at that place. At about the time I ceased firing, the building was discovered to be in

flames, which was either the work of the enemy or caused by our shells. About 4 p. m. the brigade moved down the creek, crossing at Byram's Ford and encamping for the night.

On the morning of the 19th, the brigade moved forward, forming line of battle and advancing against the enemy at [11?] a. m., the battery following in rear of the center. Owing to the nature of the ground, and the rapidity with which the brigade advanced, I found it impossible to get the battery into position to render assistance. The dense woods prevented me from checking a movement of the enemy in which he succeeded in taking our left in flank and rear, compelling us to fall back. I placed the battery in position some distance to the rear and opened on the enemy, thus checking his advance.

About 3 p. m. we formed in line of battle to the right of and perpendicular to our position of the morning, taking possession of a ridge, the battery on the right of the brigade. I opened on the enemy in our front and continued firing for a short time, when the command was compelled to fall back to the base of the ridge, partly in consequence of a battery on our left and rear belonging to General Forrest's command firing so closely over us as barely to miss the line. I dispatched 2 couriers to the commander of the battery mentioned, with orders to cease firing. The brigade remained in this position during the night.

General Cleburne's command advanced on the enemy from this position about dusk, when I moved the battery to the right and rear of his line, and for half an hour shelled the enemy's rear, receiving occasional intelligence from Brigadier-General Polk, directing our fire. From this point, on our return to the position occupied by the brigade, I hauled one caisson and limber filled with 10-pounder Parrott ammunition, and two limbers filled with Napoleon ammunition. The Second and Fifth Arkansas hauled to our camp by hand that night one James rifled gun and limber with ammunition, all of which ordnance and ordnance stores were turned over to General Forrest the next morning.

On the morning of the 20th, the command moved by the left flank to a position about 1 mile distant, and after forming line moved by the right flank to a point in rear of and to the right of Breckinridge's command. About 10 a. m. we were ordered forward to support General Breckinridge. After reaching the rear of his command the artillery of the corps was ordered into position to await further developments. In consequence of the infantry being unable to make any progress against the enemy's works at this point, the artillery was ordered to remain in this position and defend it to the last extremity.

About 4.30 p. m. Walker's corps was ordered forward, the battery following by the road and taking position on a hill in an orchard near McDonald's house and on the right of the line. I was not aware that more than one of the enemy's batteries commanded this position, which was a very exposed one, until I opened fire on the only battery visible, posted about 800 yards northwest from my position. As soon as I engaged this battery a masked battery, not more than 200 yards distant from our right flank, opened upon us, completely enfilading the line of infantry. At the same time a battery opened on us from a position southwest from the one I occupied, distant about 1,000 yards; also two directly on the left flank of the brigade. I engaged the battery northwest of us, disabling at least 2

of its guns (which fact was ascertained the following morning), when it was ascertained that a line of Federal infantry, which was plainly in view, was moving at a double-quick on the left flank of the brigade, which, together with the fire of the five batteries mentioned, made the position untenable for either infantry or artillery. The infantry being thus compelled to give way, I was ordered to retire with the battery, which was done as expeditiously as possible, but on reaching the foot of the hill east of McDonald's house, a line of Federal skirmishers being within 30 yards of us, killed the off wheel-horse in the leading gun, thereby causing the piece to upset and breaking the pole. The rest of the battery passed the disabled piece before the enemy had time to reload. They, however, closed upon the disabled gun quickly, capturing Lieut. W. P. McDonald and several wounded men; also the gunner of the piece (Corpl. Joseph Ashton). I immediately called upon the infantry, which call was responded to by Capt. T. J. Fletcher, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, who promptly seized the nearest stand of colors, and rallying a few men, gallantly charged the enemy, driving them before him, securing the piece and also one lost by Captain Fowler near the same spot, and recapturing our wounded. I had not only my own gun, but Captain Fowler's, promptly removed to the rear. The moment Captain Fletcher attracted the attention of the enemy, Corpl. Joseph Ashton gallantly fled from his captors and rejoined his command in time to render efficient aid in removing the guns.

A report of the killed and wounded in the battery has been forwarded.

On the morning of the 21st, the battery moved forward to the position occupied the previous day, but no enemy was visible and the battle of Chickamauga was ended.

Respectfully submitted.

H. SHANNON,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Swett's Battery.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 332.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Chickamauga in what concerns my own command:

On Friday (September 18), about 1 p. m., when the head of Major-General Walker's column reached a point about a half mile from Alexander's Bridge, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding division, to form line of battle with the left of my brigade resting on the road leading to the bridge and to move forward, guiding left and keeping the road to my left. The line was formed almost at right angle to the road, the right slightly retired, and skirmishers covering my entire front were thrown forward about 200 yards. These dispositions made, I moved forward through a dense thicket,

and after advancing about a quarter of a mile the enemy's skirmishers were encountered in front of my left and center, the two regiments on the right (Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Campbell) meeting no opposition, except in front of the two companies on the left of the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The road on which my left rested in the beginning of the movement turns to the right at a point 200 or 300 yards from the bridge, forming a right angle. At this point, the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, Major Pegram commanding, and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Scales commanding, in advancing passed across the road into an open field, and the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Brantly (the center regiment of my command), being immediately opposite the bridge, was stubbornly resisted for about fifteen minutes, and in the meantime the regiments to the left of this, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them, swung round under the enemy's artillery fire through an open field until the line they formed was nearly at right angle to that formed by the other three regiments, conforming in the main to the general direction of the creek. When the bridge was gained by the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment it was done under a heavy fire from the enemy posted on the opposite bank of the creek, which along my line was narrow, but deep, with steep banks and impassable. The bridge had been torn up by the enemy, but this fact, owing to the density of the undergrowth, could not be ascertained until the bank of the creek was occupied. The Thirty-fourth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments, after swinging to the right as above mentioned, in the field, had been halted by their commanders and the men ordered to lie down, the enemy having disappeared in their front. I then directed the skirmishers of these regiments, which I had previously ordered to be pressed forward, to be recalled and the regiments to move by the right flank until they closed up an interval between the Thirtieth and Twenty-ninth near the angle in the line.

Fowler's battery, of my brigade, during the engagement, was put in position, by the brigadier-general commanding, on an eminence to the left of my line, to operate on a battery of the enemy which had been shelling my line, but the enemy withdrew his pieces while Captain Fowler was getting in position, and in the meantime the bridge was taken.

In this action the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment lost heavily, and in the Thirty-fourth 1 officer and 24 enlisted men were wounded. The Twenty-fourth sustained no loss, and Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth but slight.

When the condition of the bridge was reported to Major-General Walker, he directed me to move my command by the right flank, under the direction of a guide furnished me, toward Byram's Ford, about 1 mile below Alexander's Bridge, where my command, followed by the rest of Major-General Walker's corps, crossed without opposition, and moved about a mile toward Lee and Gordon's Mills, on the Vineyard road.

Night in the meantime coming on, halted under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, and the next morning, soon after daylight, I moved out left in front, following Colonel Govan's brigade. The column had not moved more than three-quarters of a mile when it was halted and rested on the roadside until about 11 o'clock, when I received orders from the brigadier-general com-

manding to advance in line of battle. After moving forward 200 or 300 yards he directed me to move by the right flank, and when my right was nearly opposite an old shop near the road, to halt and front and advance in line of battle.

Just here a staff officer from Major-General Walker came to me with orders to move rapidly forward, as Ector's and Wilson's brigades were badly cut up and largely outnumbered by the enemy. Soon the general came in person, and meeting me with my command gave me instructions as to directions, localities, &c. With Colonel Govan's brigade on my left I moved rapidly forward and encountered the enemy, before I had advanced 500 yards, in strong force. The firing indicated that the two brigades had met the enemy along the whole line of both at the same time. After moving forward 100 yards or so my line was checked for a moment by a heavy artillery and musketry fire, but when ordered to advance the whole line moved promptly forward with a shout, breaking the first and then the second line of the enemy, passing over two full batteries and capturing 411 prisoners, of whom 23 were commissioned officers. The prisoners in the main claimed to be from First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and from Company H, Fifth Artillery, and 1 first lieutenant from Fourth Indiana Battery. A large proportion of the artillery horses attached to the batteries over which we passed having been either killed or wounded, it was impossible at the time to retire the pieces as they were gained. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, field officer of the day, with a detail from Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, removed 1 Parrott gun to the rear, which was delivered to Major Palmer, chief of artillery on Major-General Walker's staff. After passing beyond the second line of the enemy, I ascertained that he was turning my right flank, and while making a disposition of my right regiment in the effort to prevent it, Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, who had been sent to the left of the line to observe the operations there, reported to me that the enemy were already upon the flank of my left regiment. Moving toward the left I discovered a piece of artillery being put in position opposite and within 300 yards of the left of my line, which was already turned. I withdrew my command at once, the engagement having lasted about an hour. The enemy did not pursue, and I took my position, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, to the right of the position from which Major-General Cheatham's command just then advanced.

In this engagement my command suffered heavily. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, commanding Twenty-Fourth Mississippi Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, were severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine remained in command of his regiment after he was wounded till the engagement was over.

In the course of two hours from this time, several immaterial changes having in the meantime been made in my position, Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to move by the right flank in extension of Major-General Cheatham's line, taking my position on the right of Brigadier-General Jackson. This was done under the enemy's fire, whose purpose seemed to be to turn General Cheatham's right flank. Colonel Govan's brigade took position on my right, whereupon the brigadier-general commanding ordered his line to advance. My command moved forward some 300 or 400 yards, the enemy contesting the ground, but falling back until the crest of a

ridge in front of me had been gained. Here the enemy, strongly posted, delivered a very heavy fire of artillery and small-arms. The advance was checked, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes my line was forced to retire to its original position on Brigadier-General Jackson's right, and I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to remain there until further orders. Four guns of Fowler's battery were posted during this last movement in rear of Liddell's division, and opened fire on a battery of the enemy which was shelling the troops on the left, and silenced it in a few minutes. One section under Lieutenant Phelan, in an attempt to follow my brigade when it moved to General Cheatham's right, passed, by reason of another command being mistaken for mine, beyond the right of my line, and was put in position at a point where the infantry supporting it was forced to fall back before a superior force of the enemy after a short engagement. All the horses of one piece were killed, and all but one of the other either killed or wounded. One piece was lost, but afterward recaptured; the other was brought off. The loss in killed and wounded in this section was heavy, and the pieces used with great effect.

In the engagement on Saturday afternoon, Major Pegram, commanding Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, and Major Staples, commanding Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, were severely wounded, and Captain Smith, the senior captain of the latter, having been slightly wounded, the command of that regiment devolved on Captain Toomer till the next morning, when Captain Smith reported for duty and assumed command. The command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment devolved on Captain Bowen after Major Pegram was wounded.

When Captain Fowler reported that one of the pieces under Lieutenant Phelan had been lost on my right, the line in the meantime having fallen back and the firing having ceased, the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, under command of Captain Toomer, was sent to the right, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, field officer of the day, to a point opposite where the gun was said by Lieutenant Phelan to have been taken by the enemy, and moved forward, driving back the enemy's skirmishers till it was ascertained that the enemy, who had retired from the position he occupied when the gun was taken, had removed the gun before falling back. The regiment was then ordered back to its proper position in line.

At an early hour on Sunday morning my command was moved by the left flank, by order of the brigadier-general commanding, to the rear of Major-General Cheatham's line, and then back past the position where it had spent the night to the right, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in rear of where Major-General Breckinridge's forces were engaged, and halted about three-quarters of a mile from the Chattanooga road.

About 12 o'clock (and after one or two unimportant changes of position) Lieutenant-General Polk directed me to move to the left to a point to be indicated by Major Ratchford, of Lieutenant-General Hill's staff, to the support of Brigadier-General Polk. I moved by the left flank to the point indicated by Major Ratchford, who accompanied me, and advanced my line under a heavy fire from the enemy, which commenced before I got into position. I pressed forward 200 or 300 yards under this fire through dense undergrowth until the enemy opened fire on my left flank from the angle of his fortifications just opposite. About the same time an impression, afterward

shown to be unfounded, was produced by stragglers, and among them one officer, falling back from some line to the right of my immediate front, that the right of my line had fired into our own friends. So dense was the thicket that it was impossible to ascertain at the moment the exact position of any line, nor was I able to find Brigadier-General Polk's command. My left having been driven back, I ordered the right to cease firing, and retired it and reformed my line under cover of the hill, and reported the facts to Lieutenant-General Hill, who directed me to hold the position which I occupied, guarding well my left, my right and center being then covered by another command, which had fallen back and was reforming very near me.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, whom but a short time before I had assigned to the command of the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, fell mortally wounded at his post of duty just before the left of my line gave way under a flank fire, as above stated, and died soon afterward. No braver man or better soldier fell upon the field of Chickamauga than this faithful and accomplished officer, whose loss is deeply deplored throughout this command. In his death the service sustains a heavy loss. Major Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, was wounded about the same time, but his wound being slight, he did not quit the field.

In a short time after my line was reformed I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to move my command by the right flank some 400 yards, and then form about half that distance and await orders. The right of my brigade rested in a field near a fence, and the center and left near the woods just in rear of a little prairie.

In this position, with my battery posted near the center of my line and Govan's brigade on my left, I remained until about 5 o'clock, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding that the line would advance, and to move my command forward, guiding left. I put it in motion, my brigade being then on the extreme right of the line, and met no opposition, even from the enemy's skirmishers, till I was in sight of the Chattanooga road, near McDonald's house. Here the skirmishers, firing from behind the house and outhouses of the settlement, resisted my advance for a moment, but soon most of them fled, a few surrendering. I moved across the road and into the open field beyond, and was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to halt about 200 yards from the road and let the men lie down till he could post the batteries of his division on my right, and to this he gave his personal attention. While my line was advancing unopposed a continuous fire was heard to my left, and most of it seemed to be to the left of Govan's brigade, and as the division advanced this firing was continued to its left and rear. In the field in which my line was halted Govan's brigade also halted in extension of my line. Skirmishers were kept 200 or 300 yards in front. The order to lie down had scarcely been given and executed when the whole line was enfiladed from three batteries—one on the hill in the neighborhood of Cloud's house, another within 300 yards of the right of my line, concealed in a clump of bushes (both these on the right), and one to the left of Govan near the Chattanooga road. Some of our pieces were turned upon the batteries to the right and used to the best advantage under the circumstances, but neither was silenced. After enduring a very heavy fire for ten or fifteen minutes from these three batteries, with no enemy to be seen in front, the brigade to my left gave way, and my own soon followed, falling back in confusion under a furious cannonade. The enemy from the woods to the right

soon appeared, and occupied the road in time to cut off and capture most of the skirmishers, with several of their officers, who covered my front in the field.

Col. J. I. Scales, commanding Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, was captured here, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, then acting as field officer of the day, was wounded. He, however, returned to duty next morning.

With the 3 remaining field officers (and 1 of them slightly wounded but still on duty) out of the 10 with whom I had gone into action Saturday morning, my broken line was promptly reformed and moved forward. The enemy had withdrawn before I again reached the Chattanooga road, and I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding soon after dark to take position in a field to the right of Govan's brigade (which was posted near McDonald's house and east of the Chattanooga road), and to construct such temporary protections for the men as could be made of rails, &c., in front of my line. Just after I got into the field with my command I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding to move it back into the woods in rear of Colonel Govan, two shells, to which the enemy replied from a battery in front, having been thrown directly over my line from some battery in my rear, the first one exploding just over the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment and severely wounding a man of that command.

The next day the whole corps moved toward Chattanooga by the main road, it having been ascertained that the enemy had retired during the night.

In this battle, out of 10 field officers, 134 company officers, and 1,683 enlisted men which I carried in, I lost 705, of whom 69 were killed, and 12 have since died from their wounds. A full report* of casualties is herewith submitted.

To all of my regimental commanders and to Captain Fowler, of Fowler's battery, I am indebted for their cordial support and a gallant, faithful, and skillful discharge of duty at all times during the battle, as I am to the officers and men of their commands for the coolness, daring, and persistence (except in a very few instances) which marked their action throughout all the engagements.

For individual instances of gallantry, and for a more perfect understanding of details, I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental and battery commanders herewith submitted.

To the several members of my staff my thanks are due for the valuable aid I received at their hands by means of their prompt attention to all their duties and their gallant bearing under all circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 333.

Report of Lieut. John C. Harrison, Acting Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the battle of Chickamauga I was in charge of the ordnance of this brigade, and

*Not found.

was under the immediate command of the ordnance officer of Liddell's brigade, General Liddell at that time commanding division.

The ordnance of the brigade was kept during the engagement at the distance of about half a mile from the brigade and in its rear, keeping up a regular communication with the brigade by means of the details furnished for that purpose and the ordnance sergeants. Whenever there was a cessation in the firing I caused the ordnance sergeants to take charge of the details and furnish their respective regiments with such ammunition as they desired. The amount of ammunition expended was 61,667 rounds.

I would state that this brigade is mostly armed with Enfield rifles, using ammunition caliber Nos. .57 and .58; that the caliber No. .57 was loose and never choked the guns, while the No. .58, after the first few rounds, was found too large, and frequently choking the guns to that extent that they could not be forced down, thereby creating some uneasiness among the men using that number of ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HARRISON,

Lieut., and Acting Ordnance Officer, Walthall's Brigade.

Maj. E. B. D. RILEY,

Chief of Ordnance, Hindman's Division.

No. 334.

Report of Capt. J. D. Smith, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

CAPTAIN: In relation to the action of this regiment in the recent engagements on and near the Chickamauga River on September 18, 19, and 20, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

At about 1 p. m. on the 18th, the brigade being drawn up in line of battle about 1 mile from the river, the order "forward, guide left" was received, and we began to move forward through the dense undergrowth in our front. The movements of the regiments on our left being very rapid, and the direction of the front of the brigade being changed to the left, the Twenty-fourth, soon after starting, was compelled, in order to keep upon the line, to take the double-quick and then the run, making something similar to a "left turn," which continued for nearly a mile. In this movement the regiment became much confused and scattered, and did not arrive on the line at the river in time to take any part in the engagement which occurred there, any more than to fire a few shots at the enemy's skirmishers. The enemy having retired, the regiment, with the brigade, crossed the river about 5 p. m., and after marching about a mile bivouacked during the night by the roadside.

Early on the morning of the 19th, we again moved forward about 1 mile and halted while Hood's division passed us. At 9 a. m. were again drawn up in line of battle, when we moved forward about 200 yards, and having taken our position on the line, at about 11 or 12 o'clock, moved forward to the attack, Wilson's brigade passing to our rear in much disorder and confusion. This regiment in the advance, passed through a corn-field, which divided the regiment into two parts, the left being in the field and the right in the woods.

Here we met the enemy's fire at a distance of not more than 50 yards and were ordered to lie down, and did not suffer much from the fire. In a few minutes the order came down the line, "rise up, forward," and immediately afterward we received the order to "charge." This we did, driving the enemy before us, killing, wounding, and capturing many, driving the enemy from their battery and passing some 50 yards beyond it, when we were halted by the order of the general, our line reformed, and were ordered to fall back.

In this charge Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine dismounted, and, seizing the colors, carried them forward and planted them at the enemy's battery, and turning to leave received a ball in the right cheek, which passed out at his mouth. He, however, remained directing the movements of the regiment until it had retired in good order from the field and was drawn up in line in the position of the morning.

At about 3 p. m. we were moved by the right flank about half a mile to our right and drawn up in line in a hollow, where we were ordered to lie down. In a few minutes were again ordered forward, and advancing to the top of the ridge were met by a murderous fire from the enemy, who were strongly posted on the opposite ridge. It was here that Maj. W. C. Staples received a wound in his back and was carried from the field. About this time, in conformity with the movements of the left of the brigade, we were ordered to retire, and we fell back again into the ravine. Having established a line of skirmishers upon the brow of the hill, the brigade was moved to the right, and the Twenty-fourth was alone ordered forward to bring off a gun that had been left on the field, all its horses being killed by the enemy, Capt. B. F. Toomer commanding the regiment, Captain Smith being slightly wounded. In this movement the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire of infantry and artillery and compelled to retire without effecting the object for which it was moved forward. Colonel Reynolds was sent, by order of General Walthall, to assist Captain Toomer in managing this movement. The line was established, and bivouacked during the night in the ravine.

Early on the morning of the 20th, we were moved by the left flank about 2 miles to the left, where we were drawn up in line and remained about an hour. We were again moved to the right about 2½ miles and our line formed on the crest of a high ridge. Here General Polk appeared on the line, and soon after we began to move forward, advancing about half a mile, and then moving to the left were moved up on the line of attack. Here the regiment was thrown into confusion by being ordered not to fire upon our friends, while we were suffering severely from a heavy fire from the enemy, and after remaining under fire for several minutes without any chance to return it we retired in confusion. The line was, however, promptly reformed and moved to the right and took position in an open field, where we remained until about 3 o'clock. We were then moved forward in good order and ordered to lie down on the crest of the hill. Having done this the battery was planted in front of our lines, which drew upon us the fire of three of the enemy's batteries. Having remained here for some time under a terrific fire, the left of the brigade giving way, we were ordered to fall back. This was done in great confusion and some time was required to rally and reform the men, who were almost perishing for water. In this movement several men were captured by the enemy. At length the line was moved up again and began to fire upon the enemy, when, being mistaken

for Yankees, we were fired upon by Forrest's artillery. We were then ordered by the general to retire; having done which, and the line being reformed, we took our position on the ground over which we had fought, and bivouacked during the night.

In these engagements the regiment suffered severely, having both field officers and 7 company officers wounded. The aggregate loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing, was 132. Killed, 10; wounded, 103; missing, 19—12 of whom are probably captured; 7 unaccounted for.

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. SMITH,

Senior Captain, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Mississippi.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—The officers all did their duty, but allow me to mention Asst. Surg. O. C. Brothers, on account of his gallantry in assisting in rallying the regiment twice.

No. 335.

Report of Col. James A. Campbell, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MISS. REGIMENT,

Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular of the 4th instant from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga on September 18, 19, and 20:

On the 18th, about 1 p. m., the battle line was formed on the west side of Chickamauga Creek about three-quarters of a mile from Alexander's Bridge, the line making an angle of about 45° with the road leading to the bridge. I was then instructed to move forward at the sound of the bugle and to guide to the left and dress on the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment. The forward movement commenced, but owing to the fact that the woods were very dense and many fences to cross, and that the regiments on the right of the brigade (my regiment being next to the right regiment) had much farther to march than those on the left, the movement assumed more the nature of a left wheel than a forward movement, and my regiment was compelled to take the double-quick step, which caused some confusion, but pressed forward as fast as possible until my left struck the bank of the creek, at which point the enemy from the other side of the creek fired upon them, which was responded to promptly and sharply. On discovering that the banks of the creek were very abrupt on both sides, and not knowing the depth of the water, I ordered my regiment to lie down on the bank of the creek and hold their position. The enemy abandoned his position and fled. The regiment remained in their position until about 4 p. m.

I received orders to move by the right flank down to a ford some 2 miles lower down, and crossed about sundown and bivouacked about 1 mile from the ford during the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 19th, we moved up the road about 1 mile and halted, where we remained until about 9 a. m., when we were moved about 1½ miles to our right, where heavy firing was heard.

About 11 a. m. we engaged the enemy near a corn-field, they in the woods and we in the field. The firing was rapid and heavy, but only lasted a few minutes, when the order was given to charge. The men of my regiment with a shout rose and drove the enemy in their front some half a mile, capturing a battery as they went, but, being flanked, had to fall back. Owing to the rapidity of the forward movement, and the loss of many officers and men in killed and wounded, the retreat was attended with some confusion; but on falling back to the woods to where the original line was formed, we reformed and were moved by the flank in front of a corn-field in which the enemy had taken position, halted a few minutes, and moved up to the fence and lay down, from which point a brisk fire ensued. Discovering the left of the brigade falling back, I ordered my regiment back about a quarter of a mile, where we reformed and remained during the night.

On the morning of the 20th, about 6 a. m., we moved by the left flank about 1 mile on the left, where we remained until about 8 a. m. We were then moved by the right flank about 3 miles to our right, where we were again moved forward to engage the enemy. The fire opened heavily about 11 o'clock on the left of the brigade and slightly in my own regiment, but it was soon discovered that our friends were in our front. The firing was immediately stopped, but not without causing considerable confusion, which made it necessary to fall back and reform, which was done. We were then moved by the right flank a quarter of a mile to the right, where we remained until about 5 p. m. We were ordered forward across the Chattanooga road some 200 yards in an old field and lay down, where we remained till the bugle sounded to fall back, when we fell back to the original line, reformed, and moved some hundred yards and remained during the night.

My regiment lost in the different engagements 10 killed, 88 wounded, and 19 missing, making a total of 117.

I take great pleasure and pride in stating that all did their duty with but few exceptions, but would especially mention that Captain Kennedy, Company G; Captain Baugh, Company F; Captain Boyd, Company E, were remarkably active and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and rendered invaluable assistance throughout the entire engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. CAMPBELL,

Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 336.

Report of Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to a circular received from brigade headquarters, dated near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863, I have the honor most respectfully to make the following report of the part my command took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On the morning of the 18th instant, we marched from camp near

La Fayette; arrived in the vicinity of Alexander's Bridge, across the west prong of Chickamauga Creek, about 2 p. m.; were thrown into line, ordered to put out skirmishers, and advance in the direction of the bridge. This we did, dressing our line in the movement to the left. My regiment struck the enemy in considerable force near and immediately in front of the bridge above mentioned, and a fierce engagement ensued. I pressed forward with my command and took possession of the bridge, which had been so torn up as to prevent crossing.

In this engagement the loss of my regiment was 56 killed and wounded.

After it was found to be impossible for the command to cross the creek on the aforesaid bridge, I received orders to march by the flank, together with the whole brigade, to [Byram's] Ford, about 1½ miles below the bridge, where a crossing was effected without opposition. By the time we had fairly gotten over the creek it was night, and, in obedience to an order I received through a staff officer of the brigadier-general, I directed my command to move out of the road to the left, build small fires, and rest until further orders.

On the morning of the 19th, between daylight and sunrise, under orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I moved out from my resting place left in front and followed immediately in rear of the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment. The march was not continued exceeding half a mile, when a halt was ordered and the men permitted to rest by the roadside. Here we remained until about 9 a. m., when the signal "attention" sounded from brigade headquarters, whereupon the line was immediately formed and ordered to advance upon the enemy. We had not gone, in my opinion, exceeding a quarter of a mile when we struck the enemy in force, my regiment meeting him in an open field. Here the whole command (without orders, I believe) lay down. They only remained in this position a few moments, however, and arose as one man, charging through the Yankee lines most gallantly for a mile or more, capturing quite a number of prisoners and taking possession of a battery complete. Soon after we passed the battery, it was ascertained that, on account of some break in our lines to the left of our position, the enemy was fast flanking us, and because of this we were compelled to fall back, leaving the battery we had taken (excepting one gun) again in the enemy's possession. In this engagement my regiment suffered severely, though I am unable to state the exact number.

After having fallen back, the alignment of the brigade being rectified, we rested a short while and were again ordered into action. My regiment the second time met the enemy in a field, where we fought him until the commands on my right (Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Regiments) commenced falling back to protect themselves in a small hollow about 200 yards in our rear. When I learned of this movement on my right, I retired my command to the same position and formed in my regular place in brigade line (on left of Twenty-seventh Regiment). Here we rested for the night without having any further engagement except by our skirmishers in front, who were relieved by those from Major-General Cleburne's division about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On the morning of Sunday, the 20th, we were first marched by the left flank to the rear and in supporting distance of Major-General Cheatham's line, where we remained only a short while, and were then marched by the right flank to the rear of Major-General Breck-

inridge's position. Soon after we arrived here I received orders to advance in line, dressing to the right. This we did for a mile, I suppose, and encountered the enemy at the top of a ridge, from whom we received a destructive fire, and were briskly returning it when information was received that there was a line of our troops in our front in the hollow just below us, whereupon we fell back under cover of the hill and moved by the right flank to the top of the hill and to the right of the line which we were then in rear of. Here the men were halted and allowed to rest in place until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening, when we were again called upon to advance in line, dressing this time to the left. We moved forward, in my opinion, about half a mile, and near the center of an old field were halted, ordered to lie down and hold the ground until our artillery could be gotten in position. During the time we were in this field our line was enfiladed both from the right and left by artillery, and subjected to a severe fire of musketry from a cluster of trees to the left of our line. We had been in this position but a short while when, from the ground I occupied, I could see the troops on my left falling back, and soon the news ran along the whole line that the enemy were getting in our rear. Upon this I gave the command "in retreat, march" to my regiment, and fell back to the woods, losing but few in killed and wounded, but some 15 or 20, I suppose, in prisoners.

The loss of my command during the whole of these engagements was more than one-half of the number carried in (368), being 194 in killed, wounded, and missing, a list of the names of which I forwarded a few days since, and ask most respectfully that it be made part of this report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. F. BRANTLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 337.

Report of Maj. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT MISS. VOLS.,
October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, dated October 4, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this command took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On the morning of Friday, September 18, this regiment, in connection with rest of the brigade, took up line of march from camp on roadside some 8 miles from La Fayette in the direction of Alexander's Bridge across the west prong of Chickamauga River. We had proceeded some 2½ or 3 miles when, under directions from the brigadier-general, line of battle was formed and skirmishers were thrown forward. Instructions were received that when the line advanced the guide would be left. When the signal to advance was sounded the regiment moved forward, guiding left, and after advancing about half a mile we crossed the road which led to the bridge. This

road here made an abrupt turn to the right, forming a complete right angle. The regiment advanced some 300 or 400 yards through an open field under the fire of the enemy, who were posted on a hill immediately in our front. Here it was found that this regiment, with the Thirty-fourth Mississippi (the regiment on our immediate left), had become separated from the balance of the brigade, and the order was given for the men to lie down behind an abrupt hill in the field. Here Colonel Scales ordered the men to cease firing (the enemy having disappeared) and dispatched the adjutant to the brigadier-general to report the position and situation of the regiment. The brigadier-general arriving on the ground, ordered the colonel to press forward his skirmishers and occupy the hill, which was done. The skirmishers had hardly occupied the hill when the brigadier-general ordered them to be withdrawn, and the regiment to move back and join the balance of the brigade, which was immediately done. The regiment was then marched right in front in its position in the brigade some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down the river to Byram's Ford, which was crossed without opposition. After crossing the river we marched about half a mile, when instructions were received to move the men out of the road, build small fires, and rest for the night, which were complied with.

The regiment lost in this engagement 5 wounded.

Between daylight and sunrise on the following morning the regiment, together with the rest of brigade, took up line of march, left in front, this regiment following Thirty-fourth Mississippi. We marched about three-quarters of a mile, when the regiment was halted on roadside, where it rested till about 9 o'clock, when line of battle was formed and the line advanced in the direction of heavy firing in our front. In this advance the guide was right. We had advanced in connection with balance of the brigade about half a mile, when we encountered the enemy strongly posted on a hill, with a line of infantry in front of his batteries and a line supporting them. The fire was reserved until the regiment was within 150 yards of the enemy's first line. The enemy soon gave way, and the regiment, with balance of brigade, passed over his batteries, this regiment passing over battery in its immediate front. One gun of this battery, through the instrumentality of Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds, field officer of day, was taken off. We had driven the enemy about 1 mile, when, the line on our right giving way, the regiment fell back, agreeably to instructions from a staff officer. The cause of this movement was a flank movement upon our left, and it was feared the enemy would obtain a position in rear of the brigade and cut us off entirely. The regiment was reformed and took its proper position in the brigade.

About 3 o'clock the regiment was moved to the right by the right flank and line of battle was formed. Here skirmishers were thrown out and the whole line advanced, guiding right. We encountered the enemy in an open field and lay down by a fence. After firing some time the line upon our right again gave way, and the regiment fell back and reformed in bed of a run where the balance of the brigade was reforming. We lay here until sundown, when our skirmishers were relieved by those of General Cleburne's division. At this place we lay upon our arms all night.

On the following morning, shortly after sunrise, this command, in connection with rest of brigade, was moved by the left flank to the left and a new line formed. We had scarcely formed the line when we were moved by the right flank some distance to the right,

where we formed a line of battle. About 9 o'clock the line of battle was advanced a short distance and lay down under the fire of the enemy and then fell back. Here Lieut. Col. H. A. Reynolds, who was temporarily detached and in command of Thirty-fourth Mississippi, fell mortally wounded. The loss of this brave, accomplished, and gallant officer is much deplored by both officers and men of the regiment. The line was reformed and moved to the right.

About 4 o'clock in the evening the line of battle was advanced across the La Fayette and Chattanooga road into an open field, where the men were ordered to lie down. Here we received an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on our right and left and a heavy fire of musketry in our front. The houses to our left and in rear of line occupied by Colonel Govan's brigade bear evidence of this enfilading fire. The line on our left giving way, the line fell back. Here Colonel Scales, Captain Gibbs, and about 20 of this regiment were captured. The line was reformed and moved forward to fence on edge of old field, where it remained until night.

The loss of the command in this engagement was 5 killed, 76 wounded, and 38 missing.

The command of the regiment not devolving upon me until after the last charge Sunday evening, much that was ordered was only partially known to me. This must be the apology for any inaccuracy contained in this report.

Among the many officers and men whose conduct deserves mention I will only particularly mention Capt. Samuel Young, of Company G, this regiment, who was dangerously wounded Saturday evening. His conduct on Saturday morning was of the most praiseworthy nature.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JOHNSON,

Major, Commanding Thirtieth Mississippi.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 338.

Report of Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH MISS. REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of the commanding officer in the late battle of Chickamauga, Maj. W. G. Pegram, I respectfully submit the following account of the part this regiment took in it, as obtained from the adjutant and the several company commanders:

The position of the enemy on the East Chickamauga, near Alexander's Bridge, having been ascertained on Friday, September 18, this regiment was formed in line of battle with the brigade, and moved forward about 1 o'clock to the attack. A company of skirmishers had been thrown forward, but as the line was not parallel to the stream, owing to wrong information as to the roads, the brigade had to swing rapidly round from the right, and it was difficult for the skirmishers to keep in advance. The command moved across an old field, in which the enemy's skirmishers were encoun-

tered and driven back. Advancing toward the stream at a point above the bridge, a destructive fire was received from the enemy's main line, under cover of a skirt of timber and dense undergrowth.

It was promptly returned, and after a sharp engagement of twenty or thirty minutes they were dislodged from their position. The bridge having been destroyed by the enemy, the regiment moved with the brigade a mile and a half farther down to Byram's Ford and crossed. After advancing a mile or more in a western direction, bearing somewhat up the Chickamauga, without coming up with the foe, they bivouacked for the night.

The strength of the regiment was 1 field and 1 staff officer, 24 company officers, and 281 enlisted men.

The command behaved with steadiness and spirit, and sustained a loss of 24 wounded, 2 of whom died shortly afterward. The wounds of several of the others are severe.

On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, the battle commenced some distance to the right. The regiment (one company sent out as skirmishers) went forward into position with the brigade and attacked the enemy about 11 o'clock. When the order to charge was given the men rushed forward with alacrity and enthusiasm, driving the enemy (composed in part of United States regulars) before them, breaking in succession two of their lines and passing amid the guns of two heavy batteries, one after the other, abandoned by their defenders. Outflanked, however, both on the right and the left, the regiment was compelled to fall back with the brigade. In consequence of this and the disabled condition of many of the battery horses, but one of the captured guns was secured. It was driven off by two [men] of this regiment, by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, of the Thirtieth Mississippi.

In this action the strength of this command was 2 field and staff (as before), 21 company officers, and 260 enlisted men.

The loss sustained was 5 killed and 54 wounded, 2 of whom have since died.

Among the wounded were Adjutant Miller, slightly, and Lieutenant Morrow, Company A, severely. The color bearer, Sergeant Morrison, Company D, was one of the killed. When he fell Private Felix R. Holland, Company G, promptly took his place and bore the standard forward, encouraging his comrades by word and action. In the same engagement, Patrick Beaty, Company F, captured a sword from a regular officer, compelling him by force to surrender.

In the afternoon the command took part in another severe engagement, in which there were 2 killed and 5 wounded, 1 mortally—since dead. Major Pegram received a severe wound. When struck he was encouraging his men, and had borne himself gallantly in the previous actions.

On Sunday, the regiment, reduced to 1 staff officer, 16 company officers, and 160 enlisted men, twice met the enemy. In the forenoon they were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Thirtieth Mississippi, who had been assigned to this duty in consequence of the absence of the more experienced senior captains. In the first onset the left of the command as it advanced were exposed to a heavy fire from stockade works of the enemy extending beyond the left flank, and where there was not sufficient connecting support to push forward effectively. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds fell mortally wounded about noon, and is since dead. In him the country lost an accomplished officer and an upright man.

In the afternoon the regiment was again moved forward with the brigade into an old field. The enemy permitted the advance with little or no resistance in front, their skirmishers not even opposing ours. When the desired position was obtained and the command halted a terrible fire opened on both flanks and in front from small-arms and artillery, partially encircling the whole division. The enemy were posted in strong force under cover of woods and fences, as well as stockades on the left. To hold the ground was certain capture or annihilation, and the whole division (two brigades) was forced to retire.

The loss in this command during the day was 2 killed and 13 wounded, 1 of whom is dead.

The whole loss during the three days, therefore, sums up 15 killed, 91 wounded, and 19 missing, who are supposed to have been captured.

Adjutant Miller efficiently aided the regimental commander throughout the conflict, supplying the place of a field officer.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BENTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 339.

Report of Capt. W. H. Fowler, Alabama battery.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

October 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the part taken by my battery in the late battles on the Chickamauga was necessarily limited, because the character of the field where we operated was so badly adapted to the use of light artillery, though I was frequently exposed to the very heavy fire of the enemy so often encountered by our brigade, and I had some opportunities to repay the enemy in kind for the serious loss I suffered in men and horses, as heretofore reported:

On the 18th, I was under fire with the brigade in the fight at the bridge across the Chickamauga; had 2 horses shot, but was not ordered into position for action until after the enemy had retired.

We followed the brigade during the morning of the 19th and received the fire of its engagements, but had no chance to reply.

About 3 p. m. I was ordered into battery in a field in rear of our (Liddell's) division and opened fire upon a battery of the enemy on the left that was shelling our troops, causing it to remove hastily. At this time one section (two pieces) of my battery, under charge of Lieutenant Phelan, was sent forward to support our brigade, then engaging the enemy in the woods 500 or 600 yards in advance of us. This section, mistaking an Arkansas regiment of the division for one of our brigade, went into the fight with it, but meeting an overwhelming force of the enemy, our infantry was compelled to retire, and my guns were left without support. All the horses of one piece

were killed, and all but one of the horses of the other piece either killed or wounded, and many of the cannoneers and drivers of the section were killed or wounded at their posts, fighting the guns to the last extremity. One piece was brought off with wounded horses, but the other was captured by the enemy. Prisoners report that the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment was in front of my section at this place, and my gunners shot down their colors within 30 yards of the guns. My lost gun was recaptured by our forces and is now in my battery.

On the 20th, we followed the brigade as on the previous day, and in the evening went with it into the orchard and field, where it was under the terrible cross-fire from several batteries of the enemy, and was finally flanked and compelled to retire by largely superior numbers. Before we were ordered to leave this point, however, I succeeded in directing two of my guns, under Lieutenant Perrin, upon a battery of the enemy that was playing on us and enfilading the right flank of the brigade within a distance of 100 yards, inflicting upon it considerable damage, as was ascertained when our troops possessed the ground immediately afterward. We sustained here a cross-fire from not less than three batteries, together with a fire of small-arms from a very large infantry force, rendering our position for the time being totally untenable. When we retired from here one of my pieces, under Lieutenant Dailey, went farther to the right, to the assistance of a battery under General Forrest, and continued firing with it until the close of the battle on this day.

I lost 6 men killed, 17 wounded (including myself), and 1 missing; total, 24. I also lost 27 horses killed or disabled so as to be left on the field.

My officers and men behaved well, obeyed all orders promptly, and bore the extraordinary fatigue as well as dangers of the fights in a most commendable manner.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. FOWLER,
Captain of Artillery, Walthall's Brigade.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 340.

*Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding
Left Wing.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Chattanooga, October —, 1863.

COLONEL: Our train reached Catoosa Platform, near Ringgold, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of September 19. As soon as our horses came up (about 4 o'clock), I started with Colonels Sorrel and Manning, of my staff, to find the headquarters of the commanding general. We missed our way and did not report till near 11 o'clock at night. Upon my arrival, I was informed that the troops had been engaged during the day in severe skirmishing while endeavoring to get in line for battle. The commanding general gave me a map

showing the roads and streams between Lookout Mountain and the Chickamauga River, and a general description of our position, and informed me that the battle was ordered at daylight the next morning, the action to be brought on upon our right and to be taken up successively to the left, the general movement to be a wheel upon my extreme left as a pivot. I was assigned to the command of the Left Wing, composed of Hood's and Hindman's divisions, an improvised division under Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, and Buckner's corps, consisting of Stewart's and Preston's divisions. The artillery consisted of the battalions of Majors Williams, Robertson, and Leyden, together with some other batteries attached to brigades.

As soon as the day of the 20th had dawned, I rode to the front to find my troops. The line was arranged from right to left as follows: Stewart's, Johnson's, Hindman's, and Preston's divisions. Hood's division (of which only three brigades were up) was somewhat in the rear of Johnson's. Kershaw's and Humphreys' brigades, of McLaws' division, were ordered forward from Ringgold the night before, but were not yet up. General McLaws had not arrived from Richmond. I set to work to have the line adjusted by closing to the right, in order to occupy some vacant ground between the two wings and to make room for Hood in the front line. The divisions were ordered to form with two brigades in the front line, and one supporting where there were but three brigades, and two supporting where there were more than three. General Hood was ordered to take the brigades of Kershaw and Humphreys and use them as supports for his division, thus making his division the main column of attack. Before these arrangements were completed the attack was made by our right wing about 10 o'clock. The battle seemed to rage with considerable fury, but did not progress as had been anticipated. As soon as I was prepared I sent to the commanding general to suggest that I had probably better make my attack. Before the messenger returned I heard that the commanding general had sent orders for the division commanders to move forward and attack. I had no time to find the officer who brought the order, as some of the troops were in motion when I heard of it. Upon this information I at once issued orders to attack to the troops not already in motion, holding one of Buckner's divisions (Preston's) in reserve. As the battle upon our right was not so successful as had been expected in the plan of attack, I was obliged to reverse the order of battle by retaining my right somewhere near the left of the Right Wing. To do this Stewart's division was obliged to halt upon reaching the La Fayette and Chattanooga road.

Hood's column broke the enemy's line near the Brotherton house and made it wheel to the right. In making this movement Major-General Hood fell severely, and it was feared mortally, wounded by a Minie ball breaking his thigh. He had broken the enemy's line, however, and his own troops and those to his right and left continued to press the enemy with such spirit and force that he could not resist us. Brigadier-General Law succeeded to the command of Hood's division, and Brigadier-General Kershaw to the command of the two brigades of McLaws' division. General Kershaw, having received no definite orders himself (being under the command of General Hood), was not advised of the wheel to the right, and gained more ground to the front than was intended in the movement of his two brigades. Johnson's division followed the movement made by Hood, and gained the Crawfish Spring and Chattanooga road. hav-

ing a full share in the conflict. Major-General Hindman, in command of my left division, first met the enemy near the Vineyard house, and drove him back upon his strong position near the Widow Glenn's (or burned) house. By a well-directed front and flank attack, he gained the position after a severe struggle. The enemy's dead at this point mark well his line of battle. Hindman was then ordered to move by his right flank and re-enforce Johnson near the Vidito house, who was pressing forward against great odds.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I asked the commanding general for some of the troops of the Right Wing, but was informed by him that they had been beaten back so badly that they could be of no service to me. I had but one division that had not been engaged, and hesitated to venture to put it in, as our distress upon our right seemed to be almost as great as that of the enemy upon his right. I therefore concluded to hold Preston for the time, and urge on to renewed efforts our brave men, who had already been engaged many hours. The heights extending from the Vidito house across to the Snodgrass house gave the enemy strong ground upon which to rally. Here he gathered most of his broken forces and re-enforced them. After a long and bloody struggle, Johnson and Hindman gained the heights near the Crawfish Spring road. Kershaw made a most handsome attack upon the heights at the Snodgrass house simultaneously with Johnson and Hindman, but was not strong enough for the work.

It was evident that with this position gained I should be complete master of the field. I therefore ordered General Buckner to move Preston forward. Before this, however, General Buckner had established a battery of 12 guns, raking down the enemy's line which opposed our Right Wing, and at the same time having fine play upon any force that might attempt to re-enforce the hill that he was about to attack. General Stewart, of his corps, was also ordered to move against any such force in flank. The combination was well-timed and arranged. Preston dashed gallantly at the hill. Stewart flanked a re-enforcing column and captured a large portion of it. At the same time the fire of the battery struck such terror into a heavy force close under it that we took there also a large number of prisoners. Preston's assault, though not a complete success at the onset, taken in connection with the other operations, crippled the enemy so badly that his ranks were badly broken, and by a flank movement and another advance the heights were gained. These re-enforcements were the enemy's last, or reserve, corps, and a part also of the line that had been opposing our Right Wing during the morning. The enemy broke up in great confusion along my front, and about the same time the Right Wing made a gallant dash and gained the line that had been held so long and obstinately against it. A simultaneous and continuous shout from the two wings announced our success complete. The enemy had fought every man that he had, and every one had been in turn beaten. As it was almost dark I ordered my line to remain as it was, ammunition boxes to be refilled, stragglers to be collected, and everything in readiness for the pursuit in the morning.

Early on the 21st, the commanding general stopped at my bivouac and asked my views as to our future movements. I suggested crossing the river above Chattanooga, so as to make ourselves sufficiently felt on the enemy's rear as to force his evacuation of Chattanooga,

and, indeed, force him back upon Nashville, and if we should find our transportation inadequate for a continuance of this movement, to follow up the railroad to Knoxville, destroy Burnside, and from there threaten the enemy's railroad communication in rear of Nashville. This I supposed to be the only practicable flank movement, owing to the scarcity of our transportation, and it seemed to keep us very nearly as close to the railroad as we were at the time. At parting I understood the commanding general to agree that such was probably our best move, and that he was about to give the necessary orders for its execution.

Orders came in the afternoon for the march. The rear of the Right Wing did not move until quite dark. I did not, therefore, put my wing in motion till daylight the following morning.

Before moving on the morning of the 22d, McLaws' division was ordered to follow the enemy on to Chattanooga. The remainder of the command marched for the Red House Ford and halted about noon.

During that night I received orders to march the entire command back to Chattanooga, and moved in pursuance thereof early on the 23d. We reached the Watkins house about 11 a. m., and proceeded to take up a line around the enemy's position at Chattanooga.

I desire to mention the following named officers as distinguished for conduct and ability, viz : Major-Generals Hood, Buckner, Hindman, and Stewart; Brig. Gens. B. R. Johnson, Preston, Law (respectively in command of divisions), Kershaw, Patton Anderson, Gracie, McNair (severely wounded), and Colonels Trigg and Kelly, both in command of brigades. Honorable mention should also be made of Brigadier-Generals Humphreys, Benning, Deas, Clayton, Bate, Brown, Robertson, and Manigault.

For more detailed accounts of the noble deeds performed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers I refer you to the reports of my junior officers.

The steady good conduct throughout the long conflict of the subordinate officers and men, which the limits of this report will not permit me to particularize, is worthy of the highest praise and admiration.

I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sorrel, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, chief of ordnance; Major Latrobe, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Captain Manning, signal corps, for their able, untiring, and gallant assistance. Colonel Manning received a painful wound. The movement of Stewart's division against the enemy's re-enforcements was made upon the suggestion of Colonel Sorrel and Captain Manning. The result was the beginning of the general break throughout the enemy's line. My other staff officers had not arrived from Virginia.

Major Walton, acting chief of subsistence department, and Major Keiley, acting chief of quartermaster's department, were at the railroad depot in the active discharge of the duties of their departments.

Among the captures made by the Left Wing during the day were not less than 40 pieces of artillery, over 3,000 prisoners, and 10 regimental standards, besides a few wagons, 17,645 small-arms, 1,130 sets accouterments, and 393,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition were collected on the field.

The accompanying list of casualties shows a loss by the command (without McNair's brigade, from which no report has been received) of 1,089 killed, 6,506 wounded, and 272 missing. Its strength on going

into action on the morning of the 20th was 2,033 officers and 20,849 men.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties of the Left Wing, Army of Tennessee, in the engagement of September 20, 1863, near Chickamauga, Ga.

Command.	Officers and enlisted men killed.	Officers and enlisted men wounded.	Officers and enlisted men missing.	Total officers and enlisted men.
HOOD'S DIVISION.				
Robertson's brigade	78	457	35	570
Benning's brigade	46	426	6	488
Law's brigade	61	329	.....	390
Total	185	1,222	41	1,448
M'LAWS' DIVISION.				
Kershaw's brigade	68	419	1	488
Humphreys' brigade	20	132	.....	152
Total	88	551	1	640
HINDMAN'S DIVISION.				
Anderson's brigade	80	464	24	568
Deas' brigade	128	578	28	729
Manigault's brigade	66	426	47	539
Total	269	1,468	99	1,836
JOHNSON'S DIVISION.				
Johnson's brigade	28	271	74	373
Gregg's brigade	113	447	17	577
McNair's brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	141	718	91	950
BUCKNER'S CORPS.				
STEWART'S DIVISION.				
[Headquarters] .....	.....	1	.....	1
Brown's brigade	50	426	4	480
Bate's brigade	68	580	11	664
Clayton's brigade	86	518	15	619
Total	199	1,475	30	1,704
PRESTON'S DIVISION.				
Gracie's brigade	90	576	2	668
Trigg's brigade	46	231	4	281
Kelly's brigade	66	241	3	310
Total	202	1,048	9	1,259
Total infantry	1,084	6,482	271	7,837
Artillery	5	28	1	28
Grand total	1,089	6,505	272	7,866

ADDENDA.

Abstract from Maj. F. H. Robertson's report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Battalion Reserve Artillery, September 18 to 20.

Batteries.	Guns engaged.					Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pound Napoleons.	10-pound Parrotts.	3.80-inch James rifles.	12-pound howitzers.	6-pounder bronze.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Barret's	2		1	2	2	35	1		1	1	1
Havis'	3	1		1		58	1		1	5	3
Lumsden's		2				58		1	3	1	
Massenburg's											
Total	5	3	1	3	2	151	2	1	5	7	4

REMARKS—Barret's battery not engaged. Havis' battery—1 gun disabled, trail rotten and snapped in recoil. Lumsden's battery—1 gun disabled by breaking of rotten trail; 1 gun abandoned, but recovered.

No. 341.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, C. S. Army, commanding division.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The report of my operations in McLemore's Cove on September 10 and 11 is forwarded herewith. Many calumnies have been circulated against me in connection with that affair. It has been my habit heretofore to disregard such misrepresentations, but in this country that silence is taken for a confession of misconduct, and an officer's reputation suffers accordingly. I therefore ask leave to publish the report at this time. As no injury to the service can result, I indulge the hope that this request will be granted without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of September 10, I moved with Anderson's, Deas', and Manigault's brigades from Lee and Gordon's Mills to Dr. Anderson's house, on the La Fayette road, and thence through Worthen's Gap, of Pigeon Mountain, toward Davis' Cross-Roads, in McLemore's Cove.

The instructions given me by the chief of staff at army headquarters were to unite at Davis' with Cleburne's division, of Hill's corps, and attack a force of the enemy (thought to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong) "at the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap." (See Exhibit A.) I was advised that General Hill was to open communication with me before I should reach Davis'.

Shortly after sunrise, hearing nothing from General Hill, I ordered a halt at Morgan's, 4 or 5 miles from Davis'; threw out pickets and sent scouting parties toward Davis' and Lookout Mountain. This was in consequence of information received from citizens and from cavalry detachments, of which I assumed command, that a Federal division was at Davis' and another at Stevens' Gap; and also that Dug and Catlett's Gaps, of Pigeon Mountain, through one of which Hill's troops must march to join me, were, and had been for several days, so heavily blockaded as to be impassable. This intelligence, which was confirmed by my scouts, was communicated to General Hill (see Exhibit B), and to army headquarters (see Exhibit C) and instructions asked.

The troops being now rested, and having obtained water from the Chickamauga, which bends close to the road at Morgan's, I moved forward 1 mile to Conley's, where there is a spring, the last convenient water before reaching Davis'. The several roads leading to Lookout Mountain remained in front of this position, except one diverging at Morgan's, on which I left a strong picket. The road leading through Catlett's Gap and thence to La Fayette was immediately at hand, affording an easy way of retirement, if cleared of obstructions as promptly as I anticipated. I could not perform this labor, having with me no engineer company or working tools.

During the day I learned from scouts and citizens that a large Federal force had moved within the preceding twenty-four hours from Stevens' Gap toward Davis', and that a considerable force yet remained at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Late in the afternoon I received from army headquarters a copy of a communication of Brigadier-General Wood, of Hill's corps, dated Dug Gap, 12.20 p. m., stating that the enemy, with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was three-quarters of a mile in his front, advancing, and had charged and broken his cavalry; that he thought it a movement in force, and needed support. (See Exhibit D.) With this was a copy of a note from General Hill, dated 1.30 p. m., stating that he had ordered Cleburne's division to Dug Gap, and that if the enemy was attacking there it would be a good time for me to attack in rear. (See Exhibit E.) It was indorsed on these copies that they were referred to me for my information and guidance. In the absence of more definite instructions, I supposed this to mean that I was to advance and attack the enemy when General Hill should engage him, but no such contingency happened. Shortly afterward the enemy advanced upon the cavalry in my front, under Col. John T. Morgan, which retired skirmishing, and I formed line of battle, expecting an attack.

At 4.45 p. m. General Buckner reached Morgan's with his corps, and reported to me for orders. I directed him to bivouac there, because the water at Conley's was insufficient for the whole force, and because holding that position secured my retirement through Worthen's Gap, should it become necessary.

Brigadier-General Anderson was now put in command of my division.

Previous to General Buckner's arrival I received from army headquarters a communication, dated 8 a. m., addressed to me at Davis' Cross-Roads, informing me of the instructions to him (see Exhibit F), and inclosing a letter from General Hill, dated 4.25 a. m., stating his inability to co-operate with me because of the weakness of Cleburne's division and the obstructions in the passes of Pigeon Mountain. (See Exhibit G.)

At 8 p. m. I assembled the general officers of the command, laid before them my instructions and the information obtained, and asked their advice. Pending this conference a dispatch from army headquarters, dated 6 p. m., notified me that Crittenden's corps, of the Federal Army, marched southward from Chattanooga that morning, and that it was highly important to finish my operations in the cove as rapidly as possible. (See Exhibit H.) Another, dated 7.30 p. m., informed me that our force at and near La Fayette was superior to the enemy, and that it was important to move vigorously and crush him. (See Exhibit J.)

I was informed (by whom I do not now recollect) that the baggage train of my division had been ordered from Lee and Gordon's Mills to La Fayette, and that Cheatham's division, of Polk's corps, was at Dr. Anderson's, to resist Crittenden and protect my rear.

According to our information, the distance from Chattanooga to Morgan's, by way of Crawfish Spring, did not much, if any, exceed 20 miles. Crittenden might take that route, entirely avoiding Cheatham, and fall on our rear while engaged at Davis'. There was, besides, an unknown force of the enemy within striking distance on our right, and another force in our front probably equal to our own. In every other direction, unless we should retire through Worthen's Gap, we were hemmed in by Pigeon Mountain, and every way of retirement or receiving support closed against us by the blockade of Dug and Catlett's Gaps. General Hill's failure to attack during the afternoon justified the belief that these passes remained obstructed. Our conclusion, which was unanimous, was that we ought not to advance without more definite information as to the force at Stevens' Gap, nor until assured that General Hill could move through Dug Gap and force a junction with us at Davis' Cross-Roads; and if General Hill could not do this, or if the enemy on our flank proved to be so strong that an advance would be hazardous, our best course would be to turn upon Crittenden, Cheatham co-operating, and Hill if possible, and thus crush that corps of the enemy. This last operation would destroy one-third of the enemy's force and leave all our own united to contend against the balance on his line of communication. I addressed a letter to General Hill, inquiring what was to be expected from him, and sent a copy of the same to army headquarters, with a letter stating the opinion, as above expressed, of the general officers of my command. These communications, both to army headquarters and to General Hill, were borne by Major Nocquet, of General Buckner's staff, who undertook that service at my request. (See Exhibits K and L.)

At 9.10, before the conference reached any conclusion, I had written a letter to army headquarters, stating the information gained, with my impressions as to the enemy's purposes and the course I ought to adopt. (See Exhibit M.)

During the night, as fast as reliable guides could be obtained, I sent out small scouting parties to the rear, right, and front to get information of the enemy.

At 4.20 a. m. on the 11th, I received from army headquarters the following dispatch:

LA FAYETTE, September 10, 1868—12 p. m.

GENERAL: Headquarters are here and the following is the information: Crittenden's corps is advancing on us from Chattanooga. A large force from the south has advanced within 7 miles of this. Polk is left at Anderson's to cover your rear.

General Bragg orders you to attack and force your way through the enemy to this point at the earliest hour that you can see him in the morning. Cleburne will attack in front the moment your guns are heard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

My construction of the above-quoted dispatch was that the general commanding considered my position a perilous one, and therefore expected me not to capture the enemy, but to prevent the capture of my own troops, forcing my way through to La Fayette, and thus saving my command and enabling him to resist the forces that seemed about to envelop him. This idea only was conveyed by the language used. Keeping it in view, I delayed issuing the order of march until the scouting parties sent toward Lookout Mountain should report, and in the hope, also, of hearing from army headquarters and from General Hill in answer to the important letters sent by Major Nocquet, or the one of 9.10 p. m. of the 10th sent by courier.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock the scouting party sent toward Davis' Cross-Roads reported a large force of the enemy still in that vicinity, and the parties sent out on the Crawfish Spring road and between it and Lookout Mountain reported no indications of an enemy.

At 5.30 o'clock the scouts sent toward Stevens' Gap returned, bringing no information, having been detained all night at a cavalry outpost and the detention not made known to me. I immediately sent another party in the same direction, instructed to report by 7 a. m., and at the same time issued the order of march, fixing that hour for starting.

At 6.30 o'clock Major Nocquet returned, reporting that General Hill expected me to make the attack and would co-operate, and that the general commanding directed him to say that I should execute my own plans and he would sustain me.

The command moved at 7. Marching, necessarily, on a single road, its progress was very slow. There were various stoppages and detentions as commonly happens under like circumstances, and much time was thereby lost. After proceeding about 2 miles skirmishing began with the cavalry in front. Afterward, the country being broken and densely wooded and the position and strength of the enemy unknown, frequent reconnaissances were necessary, consuming considerable time. In all this I endeavored, as far as practicable, to prevent needless delays, and I have no complaint to make against any officer under me, nor against any portion of the command.

While on the march the last scouting party sent toward Stevens' Gap reported that a heavy force of the enemy had been passing thence toward Davis' all the previous night and up to 6 o'clock that morning. A party sent out by General Buckner reported to the same effect, and that the enemy had continued moving in the same direction up to 9 a. m.

About 10 o'clock General Buckner's engineer corps, which had been ordered to Catlett's Gap at 7 to clear it of obstructions, reported that it would be open by 12.

At 11.10 infantry skirmishers of the enemy appeared about 2½ miles from Davis', and General Buckner made his deployment, his left resting on the spurs of Pigeon Mountain, his right extending across the Cove road. Before his line was fully established the enemy was

reported moving in force upon his left, and I ordered Anderson to that flank, that my connection with Hill's troops might be secured. Upon further information, Anderson was directed to deploy, so as to support the right of Buckner's line.

The enemy's skirmishers were now driven in and my whole line about to advance, when I received from army headquarters the following communication:

FIVE MILES ON THE ROAD FROM LA FAYETTE TO STEVENS' GAP,

September 11, 1863—11 a. m.

General HINDMAN,

Near Davis' Cross-Roads:

If you find the enemy in such force as to make an attack imprudent, fall back at once on La Fayette by Catlett's Gap, from which obstructions have now been removed. Send your determination at once and act as promptly.

W. W. MACKALL,

Chief of Staff.

The substance of my answer to the chief of staff, of which no copy was retained, was, that I was not yet sufficiently advised finally upon my course, but that I would act as circumstances might dictate, retiring if necessary. An hour, or thereabouts, after the receipt of this dispatch a staff officer from army headquarters came to me on behalf of General Mackall, inquiring whether or not I felt certain that I could make my way out through Catlett's Gap. I replied that there was no doubt of my ability to do so should I decide to retire, but that I had just given the order to advance. Shortly afterward I received the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS,

Dugout Pass [Dug Gap]—half past —.

General HINDMAN:

The enemy, estimated 12,000 or 15,000, is forming line in front of this place. Nothing heard of you since Captain Presstman, engineer, was with you. The general is most anxious and wishes to hear from you by couriers once an hour. A line is now established from your headquarters to ours. The enemy are advancing from Graysville to La Fayette. Dispatch is necessary to us.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,

Chief of Staff.

This information from army headquarters, showing so large a force forming line of battle in front of Dug Gap, in addition, as I supposed, to that in my immediate front, caused me to stop the forward movement, order a more careful reconnaissance than had yet been made, and consult Generals Buckner and Anderson as to the best course to pursue. They concurred with me in the opinion that with the lights before us it would be imprudent to advance farther. The order to retire through Catlett's Gap was given, but before its execution the reports of scouts satisfied me that the enemy was retiring toward Stevens' Gap. I at once ordered my line advanced as rapidly as possible, Anderson on Buckner's right, and that every effort be made to intercept the retreating column. While pursuing the enemy an officer notified me that General Hill desired to see me at the left of my line. Informing Generals Buckner and Anderson of the fact, and authorizing the former to give any orders that might seem necessary, I proceeded to the point indicated, but did not meet General Hill. Returning toward the center, I found Deshler's brigade, of Hill's corps, without special instructions, and ordered it to conform to Buckner's movements.

About dark our ineffectual pursuit of the enemy ceased, under

orders given to General Buckner direct by the general commanding, to whom I then reported in person at Davis' Cross-Roads. The enemy had retired to Stevens' Gap, the place at which I was originally ordered to make the attack, and Hill's troops had now united with me at Davis', the place prescribed for the junction, Buckner being with me in addition; but as soon as I reported to the general commanding he remarked, "We can't stay here," and ordered the command marched that night, and with the least possible delay, to La Fayette. This was accordingly done, Buckner's corps moving by Dug Gap and my division through Catlett's Gap.

It is due the officers and men to say that they evinced the utmost anxiety to meet the enemy and an admirable alacrity in obeying all orders.

Generals Buckner and Anderson are especially entitled to my thanks. Their reports are forwarded herewith.

Having now stated my operations and the various causes of delay, I beg, for greater clearness, to recapitulate the latter:

1. There was a loss of one or two hours before daylight on the 10th, caused by my being instructed to march around by Dr. Anderson's, instead of going direct by Crawfish Spring.

2. An entire day (the 10th) was lost, because the general commanding did not know of the obstruction of Dug and Catlett's Gaps, rendering it impracticable for Hill's troops to unite with mine.

3. Allowing an hour and a half as fair time for transmitting the order of march and putting a column of 15,000 troops in motion, with their artillery, ordnance, and ambulance trains, there was a delay on the morning of the 11th of one hour, for which I am accountable, and the reasons for which are hereinbefore fully explained. If, without so delaying, I had marched at 5.50, the earliest hour practicable, the result would have been the same, as Major Nocquet returned at 6.30—before I could possibly have attacked—bringing the message from the general commanding to carry out my own plans, which conceded to me the discretion I had already exercised.

4. There were the usual stoppages, detentions, &c., while marching in column on a single road, all of which were unavoidable so far as I know.

5. Time was necessarily lost when near the enemy in trying to ascertain his position and strength, and in deploying.

6. There was a loss of one or two hours considering the communications of the chief of staff of the general commanding and making additional reconnaissances in consequence of their reception.

7. Considerable time was afterward unavoidably lost while pursuing the enemy over ground of very broken character, rendered almost impenetrable by the thick undergrowth.

I deem it proper to say that, in my opinion, the delays of the 11th did not affect the result. From Lookout Mountain, 3 or 4 miles distant, the enemy could count every regiment of my command marching from Worthen's Gap to Morgan's, and thence along open fields to Conley's, and this in ample time to re-enforce at Davis' Cross-Roads or retire from that position, at his discretion.

The following letter of General Hill, received by me on the afternoon of the 10th, is submitted in this connection:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: General Bragg's order did not reach me till 5 o'clock this morning. It directed Cleburne's division to co-operate with you. That officer was sick, and four of his best regiments were absent and could not be got up. The road across

Dug Gap is strongly blockaded, and if Cleburne had started he could not have gotten to you till after night. Under the discretionary orders received from General Bragg, I therefore decided not to move Cleburne. I immediately wrote to him to that effect, but have heard nothing as yet. General Wheeler reports that the Yankees are moving on Summerville in force. If that be so, this division of Negley's is sent out as a bait to draw us off from below. When it is pressed (unless he has a strong supporting force) he will fall back in the gap, and there the matter will end.

Very respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

If I had marched from Lee and Gordon's Mills early on the evening of the 9th, and Dug Gap had been then open, so as to enable Hill to unite with me, and both to attack the enemy at Davis' Cross-Roads at daylight on the 10th, an advantage might possibly have been gained. I think that was the only chance.

The general commanding saw fit, on September 29, to issue the following order :

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 249. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, September 29, 1863.

* * * * *
II. Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, for not obeying his orders for the attack on the enemy in McLemore's Cove on the 11th instant, is suspended from his command. He will proceed with his personal staff to Atlanta, and await further orders.
* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 2d instant, I requested a court of inquiry, and also asked if it was still my duty to make a report of my operations in McLemore's Cove and the causes of the delay in attacking the enemy, as directed on September 14, but which I had been unable to do in consequence of sickness and injuries received in the battle of Chickamauga on September 20. The answer returned was that there now rested on me no obligation to make such report. But on reflection I have concluded that in justice to all parties the report ought to be made. It is therefore respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit A.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 9, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: You will move with your division immediately to Davis' Cross-Roads, on the road from La Fayette to Stevens' Gap. At this point you will put yourself in communication with the column of General Hill, ordered to move to the same point, and take command of the joint forces, or report to the officer commanding Hill's column, according to rank. If in command, you will move upon the enemy, reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, encamped at

the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap. Another column of the enemy is reported to be at Cooper's Gap, to the right of Stevens' Gap; number not known.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit B.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
At Morgan's, on Cove Road,
4 Miles from Davis' Cross-Roads,
September 10, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I expected you would open communication with me by the time I reached this place, but as yet hear nothing from you. If it be true, as I learn it is, that the road from La Fayette to Davis' Cross-Roads is blockaded at Dug Gap, and the Catlett's Gap road also blockaded, I fear it will be impossible to effect the intended junction. Your better information will enable you to decide as to that. There are rumors here that a Federal division is at and near Davis' Cross-Roads, and another at Bailey's Cross-Roads. Colonel Russell, commanding a cavalry regiment of Martin's brigade, has, at my request, gone forward to ascertain the facts. I deem it inexpedient to move beyond this place till I hear that you are in motion and that we can safely unite.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit C.]

HEADQUARTERS,
At Morgan's, September 10, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I forward a copy of dispatch just started by me to General Hill. It will explain, as fully as I now can, my situation and prospects. Some four hours must elapse before I can get an answer.

I am very apprehensive that the obstructions put in the road by our cavalry will defeat the intended junction. If so, please instruct me what to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit D.]

DUG GAP, September 10—12.20 o'clock.

Captain BUCK:

The enemy are in three-quarters of a mile of me, advancing. All the cavalry has gone to the right. I should like to have two pieces

light artillery. I am now deploying to fight them. They have infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Charged once on our cavalry and broke it. Infantry deployed in front.

S. A. M. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—I think it an advance in force, and we should be supported.

(Copy sent to General Hindman.)

[Exhibit E.]

1.30 p. m.

General W. W. MACKALL :

GENERAL: I am moving Cleburne's division out to Dug Gap. Should the Yankees be attacking there in force, it would be a good time for Hindman to attack in rear.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy sent to General Hindman.)

[Exhibit F.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Davis' Cross-Roads :

GENERAL: I inclose you copy of a communication of this morning received from Lieutenant-General Hill. General Buckner has been directed to move up directly to co-operate with you. He will move on the road from Anderson's to Davis' Cross-Roads.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit G.]

SEPTEMBER 10—4.25 a. m.

General MACKALL :

GENERAL: Your dispatch was near five hours reaching here by my time, which is slow. It is 11 miles from here to the cross-roads. The road is blockaded from the top of the mountain to the foot several miles. Cleburne is sick; was in bed all day yesterday. Two of his best regiments are with Buckner's column, not having come up from picket duty above Harrison. More than two of his regiments are on picket at the different gaps in Pigeon Mountain. Under the circumstances, I have not ordered the movement, as it could not possibly be simultaneous. Either Hindman should be stopped or the movement postponed till to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy sent to Major-General Hindman.)

[Exhibit H.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that Crittenden's corps marched from Chattanooga this morning in this direction, and that it is highly important that you should finish the movement now going on as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit J.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gordon's Mills, September 10, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HINDMAN, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: The enemy is now divided. Our force at or near La Fayette is superior to the enemy. It is important now to move vigorously and crush him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Exhibit K.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Near Morgan's, September 10, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c. :*

GENERAL: I send Major Nocquet, of General Buckner's staff, to confer with you as to our operations. He understands the situation here as fully as I do. The question which I am trying to solve to-night is: What force of the enemy is at or about Stevens' Gap to attack me in rear while co-operating with you? Probably the greater part of that force would be drawn toward Dug Gap at the sound of your artillery, thus enabling me to move by way of Davis' Cross-Roads without too great risk. Can you at an early hour to-morrow make a real attack on the head of the enemy's column, so as to induce him to mass his forces while I strike him in rear? In this connection, can you force your way through them and effect a junction with me about Davis' Cross-Roads, while I force my column to the same point? Please answer these questions specifically. It may be that the enemy is in such force at Stevens' Gap that I may find it imprudent to expose my rear to their attacks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

[Exhibit L.]

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Near Morgan's, September 10, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. **GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,**
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee :

COLONEL: I forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to-night to General Hill. It was submitted to and approved by the

general officers of this command, who also agree that if General Hill responds negatively to the questions propounded to him, or if the enemy on our flank prove to be in such force as to render it too hazardous, our true policy is, instead of going to Davis' Cross-Roads, to move rapidly against Crittenden, Cheatham co-operating, and Hill if possible, and thus crush that corps of the enemy. This last operation would destroy one-third the enemy's force, and leave all our own united to contend against the balance on his line of communication.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Exhibit M.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC., TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Two and a half Miles from Davis' Cross-Roads,*
September 10, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: General Buckner reported with his command at 4.45 p. m., too late for an attack this evening, as it would have been dark by the time we could reach the enemy. I have sent out to-night small parties of scouts, under reliable guides, to ascertain what force of the enemy, if any, may assail my flank or rear while I attack the column moving toward Dug Gap. I have also dispatched a courier to General Hill at La Fayette, and to his commanding officer at Dug Gap, to concert a plan of operations, &c. Unless something unforeseen prevents, I expect to make the attack at daylight. My impression is that the force in my front (at Davis' Cross-Roads) is thrown out merely to mask the movement of the main body toward Alpine, and that the force in front of General Hill (at Dug Gap) is intended to accomplish the same purpose. Whether the main body has moved or not I am yet unable to determine, but hope to learn to-night. If it has, our attack ought and will be made. If it has not, my force will probably be insufficient, and I will be attacked in rear from Stevens' Gap while attacking the column going east. If anything important is ascertained, I will report promptly. All quiet to-night.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Sickness prevented me from exercising command on Saturday, September 19, until about 3 p. m. My division had then just crossed the Chickamauga at Hunt's Ford, and was soon after ordered to the support of Major-General Hood. The order was exe-

* Conley's house, at which the above communication (Exhibit M) was written, is 4 miles from Davis' Cross-Roads, instead of "2½ miles," which is a clerical error.—J. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

cuted under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, causing some loss. My position was on Hood's left and Buckner's right, near the center of the Left Wing of the army, facing west, parallel with the La Fayette and Chattanooga road, 600 or 800 yards distant. The brigades of Deas and Manigault constituted my first line and Anderson's my reserve. Nothing important happened during the remainder of the day. After dark, in the readjustment of my line, a sharp skirmish occurred on Manigault's left, the enemy retiring.

About 11 a. m. on Sunday, September 20, under orders from Lieutenant-General Longstreet, commanding the Left Wing, my command moved forward simultaneously with the troops on my right. At the distance of 300 yards skirmishing commenced, and immediately my whole line was engaged. Rushing on at the double-quick through a storm of bullets, shot, and shell, Deas' brave Alabamians and Manigault's Alabamians and South Carolinians, equally brave, drove the enemy from his breastworks, then pushed him beyond the La Fayette road, and charged his second line of breastworks, 300 yards farther on. The troops on Manigault's left not advancing with him, he was enfiladed on that flank by infantry and artillery, checked, and at length forced to retire. One gun of his battery, temporarily disabled, was left exposed to capture, when Col. J. C. Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama, gallantly faced about and brought it off in safety. Deas swept like a whirlwind over the breastworks. Anderson's fearless Mississippians, carrying the breastworks in their front, moved up rapidly on his left to Manigault's place. Without halting, these two brigades then drove the enemy across the Crawfish Spring road and up the broken spurs of Missionary Ridge to its first elevation, 100 yards west. Hiding behind this, the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon upon our line as it advanced, and at the same time enfiladed it from an eminence in a field on the right; but, without faltering, he was charged, driven from his strong position, and pursued upward of three-quarters of a mile, when he ceased resisting and disappeared, going north completely routed. A body of Federal cavalry, covering the retreat of the infantry, made a demonstration against my right, but retired hastily when about to be attacked.

Meantime Manigault sent back for and received the support of Trigg's brigade, of Buckner's corps, and with it compelled the rapid retreat of the force in his front.

The Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, of General Law's command, which had lost its direction, fired on Deas' right, but upon discovering the mistake, moved up and fought gallantly with him. I now sent staff officers to the right and left, and ascertained that my advance was nearly a mile farther west than any other troops of the Left Wing, none of which had yet reached the Crawfish Spring road. To my right and rear there was hot firing. I determined to move there, and gave the necessary orders, directing the command marched northeast to the La Fayette road till the position of our troops then engaged should be ascertained. This was to avoid the possibility of collision with friendly forces, and to gain time for reforming portions of my command disordered by their rapid pursuit of the enemy.

In the splendid advance, which I have attempted to describe, through woods and fields and over a part of Missionary Ridge, against the troops of Sheridan's and J. C. Davis' divisions, 17 pieces of Fed-

eral artillery were captured by my division, 14 of which were taken into possession and conveyed to the rear by Captain Waters, acting chief of artillery, and 3 pieces by Major Riley, chief of ordnance. Since the battle I have been informed that a staff officer from army headquarters found 10 pieces abandoned in a gorge in front of my position, west of the Crawfish Spring road.

The number of prisoners exceeded 1,100, including 3 colonels. The ground was strewn with small-arms, of which 1,400 were collected. Five or 6 standards, 5 caissons, and 1 battery wagon, 1 ambulance, about 40 horses and mules, and 9 ordnance wagons, with 165,000 rounds of ammunition, were also secured.

The numerous wounded and dead of the enemy fell into our hands. Among the latter was Brigadier-General Lytle, of the Federal army, killed by Deas' brigade.

While moving to the right and rear, I was met by a staff officer of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, and afterward by that officer himself, stating that he was hard pressed, and must have support forthwith or he would be compelled to fall back. I immediately placed Anderson's brigade under his orders. Deas, who was out of ammunition, obtained a partial supply from Johnson's wagons, and then marched west across the Crawfish Spring road and formed line of battle, facing west, at the top of the first ridge beyond. His skirmishers became engaged immediately with those of a force of the enemy occupying the next ridge. Manigault, now coming up, was directed to form on Deas' right. I believed the force in my front to be the same that I had previously routed, making its way toward Chattanooga, and designed cutting it off and capturing it. But at this juncture, before Manigault's line had been established, brisk firing commenced to my right and rear, east of the Crawfish Spring road, and I received from General Johnson urgent requests for further support. Deas and Manigault at once moved in that direction and formed on his left. Previous to their arrival the firing had ceased.

General Johnson's line faced nearly north, about perpendicular to the La Fayette road and to our original line of battle. It was on the side of an extremely rough and steep projection of Missionary Ridge near Dyer's farm, and was extended eastwardly by the lines of Anderson and Kershaw. The height terminated in an open field near Kershaw's right. It was elsewhere densely wooded. The enemy held the summit in strong force, his artillery, planted on sundry sudden elevations, rising up like redoubts; his infantry between these, behind the crest, and further sheltered by breastworks of trees and rocks.

At 3 p. m. a force of the enemy, probably that which I had recently confronted west of the Crawfish Spring road, appeared on my left, capturing several men of my infantry corps and others who had fallen out from fatigue or wounds. I was apprehensive of an attack in rear, and sent to General Longstreet and General Buckner for reinforcements. At the same time, being the officer of highest rank present and deeming concert of action necessary, I assumed command of General Johnson's troops and ordered an immediate and vigorous attack upon the enemy in our front, Deas and Manigault (with Johnson's command, all under direction of that officer) to wheel to the right until faced east and then to advance, taking the enemy in flank, Anderson to move forward when the firing should begin. General

Kershaw agreed to conform to the movements of the latter. I hoped to insure the capture or destruction of the enemy by driving him in confusion upon the Right Wing of our army. The movement began at 3.30. Skirmishing extended along the whole line as Deas, at the extreme left, commenced swinging. In a few minutes a terrific contest ensued, which continued at close quarters without any intermission over four hours. Our troops attacked again and again with a courage worthy of their past achievements. The enemy fought with determined obstinacy and repeatedly repulsed us, but only to be again assailed. As showing the fierceness of the fight, the fact is mentioned that on our extreme left the bayonet was used, and men also killed and wounded with clubbed muskets. A little after 4 the enemy was re-enforced and advanced with loud shouts upon our right, but was repulsed by Anderson and Kershaw. At this time it became necessary to retire Garrity's battery, of Anderson's brigade, which had been doing effective service. It was subsequently held in reserve. Dent's battery, of Deas' brigade, was engaged throughout the struggle. Notwithstanding the repulses of our infantry, the officers and men of this battery stood to their guns undaunted and continued firing, inflicting severe loss on the enemy and contributing largely to the success of my operations.

At 4.20 Brigadier-General Preston, of Buckner's corps, in answer to my application for help, brought me the timely and valuable reinforcement of Kelly's brigade, and within an hour afterward the remaining brigades of his division—Gracie's and Trigg's. These brave troops as they arrived were conducted by officers of my staff to the right of my line, and promptly advanced, in conjunction with the rest, upon the enemy. From this time we gained ground; but, though now commanding nine brigades, with Kershaw co-operating, and all in action, I found the gain both slow and costly. I have never known Federal troops to fight so well. It is just to say, also, that I never saw Confederate soldiers fight better.

Between 7.30 and 8 p. m. the enemy was driven from his position, surrendering to the gallant Preston 600 or 700 prisoners, with 5 standards and many valuable arms. One piece of artillery, 2 or 3 wagons, and about 50 prisoners fell into the hands of Deas' brigade. This was the victorious ending of the battle of Chickamauga.

At 11 p. m., suffering much pain from an injury received about midday, I relinquished to Brigadier-General Anderson the command of my division.

The usual commendatory expressions would almost seem to cheapen the services of the officers and men of my immediate command during the day, and those who fought with us in the afternoon. The relation of what they performed ought to immortalize them.

For signal gallantry and efficiency, the army and country are indebted to Brigadier-Generals Preston and Johnson and their several brigade commanders; also to Brigadier-General Kershaw and the three brigade commanders of my division (Anderson, Deas, and Manigault). Without the decided success which they won on Dyer's Hill, Chickamauga would not have been a victory, unless after another day of fighting and slaughter.

On the same roll of honor should be inscribed the names of the chivalrous staff officers, the devoted officers of the regiments and companies, and the heroic rank and file.

The reports of my subordinates mention many of each grade who distinguished themselves. Not a few of them fell gloriously and now rest on the field; others bear honorable wounds, and others fortunately remained unhurt. I respectfully ask attention to the records of their conspicuous bravery, and that the appropriate rewards of valor be conferred on them.

The following staff officers were with me on the field: Col. C. W. Adams, acting assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Maj. J. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Walker Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. B. F. Williams, aide-de-camp; Capt. D. D. Waters, acting chief of artillery, and Capt. J. F. Walton, provost-marshal.

Captain Lenoir and Lieutenants Gordon and Lee, of my cavalry escort, also acted on my staff during the engagement.

The conduct of all these officers was in the highest degree soldierly and their services most valuable. They have my thanks and deserve the confidence of their superiors.

Colonel Adams especially, by his greater experience, his cool courage, and his admirable promptness and precision, has placed me under lasting obligations, and amply shown his fitness for higher rank, which I earnestly hope will be given him.

Maj. E. B. D. Riley, chief of ordnance, was very efficient in his department, having his trains almost constantly at hand and supplying every call for ammunition with the least possible delay.

Maj. J. C. Palmer, commissary of subsistence, performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner, providing the command with cooked rations during the battle and the movements preliminary to it, with almost as much regularity as if prepared by the men themselves in camp. In this he was efficiently aided by Capt. S. M. Lanier, assistant quartermaster, an officer always ready and willing, and whose qualifications and services fairly entitle him to promotion.

Chief Surg. C. Terry was prompt and efficient to the utmost extent of the means at his disposal.

Lieut. L. P. Dodge, aide-de-camp, was disabled by being thrown from his horse before the battle commenced and was not afterward with me.

The strength of my division on going into action was 501 officers and 5,621 enlisted men.

My loss was:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	16	81	1	98
Enlisted men.....	256	1,399	97	1,752
Total.....	272	1,480	98	1,850

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Longstreet's Corps.

[Inclosure.]

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery battalion of Hindman's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pound Napoleons.	6-pounders, bronze.	12-pound howitzers.		Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.		
Dent's a.....	6	.....	.....	317	3	1	12	4	4
Garrity's b.....	2	2	.....	23	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Scott's c.....	.....	2	2	136	2	1	13	16	.....
Waters' d.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	8	6	4	508	5	3	29	20	5

a Dent's battery was only engaged on the 20th.

b Garrity's battery exchanged two 6-pounder guns, condemned, for two 10-pounder Parrotts.

c Scott's battery had one 12-pounder howitzer disabled by cap-square bursting. [Preston Smith's brigade.]

d Waters' battery not engaged. The ammunition "expended" was blown up in a limber-chest to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, the tongue having been broken.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, In the Field, La Fayette, Ga., September 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires as early as practicable a written report of the operations of the forces under your command on the 10th and 11th instant, and causes of your delay in an attack on the enemy on the morning of the 11th.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS, La Fayette, September 10 [20], 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I received orders from you about 6.30 a. m. on the 11th instant to move forward from Morgan's house, on McLemore's Cove, in the direction of Davis' Cross-Roads, distant, I believe, about 5 miles. I started the column a few minutes after 7 a. m. My instructions were, in the absence of any accurate information of the force of the enemy in front and on my right flank, to move with caution and not to hazard an engagement until some reliable information was obtained of the strength and position of the force to be encoun-

* Original signed by Lieut. J. B. Mattison, chief of ordnance, Hindman's division.

tered. In advancing to the front, reports from the cavalry showed a heavy infantry force marching from Stevens' Gap in the direction of Dug Gap. At about 2½ miles from Davis' Cross-Roads I massed my two divisions and sent out reconnaissances in three different directions. The result of these reconnaissances, reports from which reached me between 11 and 12 o'clock, showed that a force of the enemy had been passing eastward over the road all the previous night and until 9 o'clock on that morning. I moved my column forward to the vicinity of Frick's, deploying Stewart's division on the direct route to Davis' Cross-Roads, and sent a cavalry reconnaissance forward on the diagonal road leading from Frick's to Dug Gap. This reconnaissance developed the enemy in force on that road, and reported them advancing on my left at the base of the mountain. The head of Preston's division then arriving, I deployed it *en échelon* in rear and to the left of Stewart and perpendicular to the diagonal road, at the same time throwing back Stewart's left to conform to the position of the enemy, Stewart's right being left *en potence* to guard against any movement against his right flank. I also occupied the heights at the base of the Pigeon Mountain with artillery supported by Preston's reserve, which it was necessary to employ on this duty in consequence of Hindman's division being still in rear. These dispositions having been made, my skirmishers drove in those of the enemy on the route to Davis' Cross-Roads. You also proposed to support this attack by Hindman's division, which was to be deployed to support the right of my line. The deployment of my column in the midst of a very dense undergrowth, through which the eye could penetrate but a few yards, was necessarily attended with considerable delay and difficulty. My line was established, however, and in readiness to advance pretty early in the afternoon, and I understood you were about to order an immediate advance, when the arrival of a dispatch from army headquarters induced you to delay the movement until further information of the strength of the enemy could be obtained. This information, when obtained, showed the enemy in retreat on the road to Stevens' Gap. As soon as this was reported to you, you directed me to advance. I immediately made a conversion of my line toward the right, and before it was accomplished on the left ordered an advance of Stewart's division upon the enemy. This was accomplished with as much rapidity as possible, through the dense woods and undergrowth and across a deep stream (the Chickamauga), in the direction of Bailey's Cross-Roads. The retreat of the enemy being rapid, Preston's division was ordered by a flank to pass in rear and to the right of Stewart's to form *en échelon* on his right, while Hindman's division, under Brigadier-General Anderson, was directed by my chief of staff (who, on account of the impracticable nature of the roads, was unable to bear to you the suggestion which I sent to that effect) to move upon the direct road to Lee's Mills to intercept the retreating enemy. The advance was made, I think, a little before 5 p. m. The pursuit, which was attended only by slight skirmishing, was continued until after dark and until recalled by the orders of the general commanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General, Commanding Corps.

NEWNAN, GA..

October 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be ordered at the earliest moment practicable to investigate and report upon all the facts and circumstances connected with the operations of the troops under my command on September 10 and 11, 1863, and the causes and propriety of the issuance of Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 249, from headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated September 29, 1863, suspending me from my command, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,

Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

Instead of a court of inquiry, would not a court-martial be preferable? It would equally secure a fair investigation and yet terminate the controversy, the continuance of which cannot fail to be injurious.

J. A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The investigation which I had opportunity to make personally into the facts of the case convinced me that, had the explanations which have since been furnished preceded the order of General Bragg relieving General Hindman from command, that order would not probably have been issued; and in view of the letter of General Bragg of November 15, it is not deemed necessary to the honor of General Hindman or to the interest of the public service that the inquiry asked for should be instituted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

Major-General HINDMAN,

Newnan, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 2d instant, requesting copies of certain papers, I beg leave to say that you will find inclosed copy of order† of the 10th ultimo, directing movement of your command, and your report of the movement of the enemy, dated the 10th.‡

The order of the 9th ultimo, I cannot just place my hands upon, but will hunt it up for you. The order of the 11th was given on the field, as I am informed by Major Falconer, and no copy retained.

* See p. 298.

† See Bragg's report, p. 29.

‡ See Hill's report, p. 138.

The substance of the order of the 9th ultimo, handed you at midnight, was to move with your division to Davis' Cross-Roads, unite with Cleburne there, and assail the enemy.*

There is no obligation resting on you now to make the report called for, but await further action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charges and specifications preferred against Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

CHARGE.—Disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer.

Specification.—In this, that Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Provisional Army, Confederate States, having received an order from his commanding general at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 11, 1863, in McLemore's Cove, Ga., when in the presence of the enemy, to attack at the earliest hour that he could see the enemy that morning, did not obey said order.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

Witnesses :

General **BRAXTON BRAGG**, C. S. Army ; Brig. Gen. **W. W. MACKALL**, Provisional Army, Confederate States ; Brig. Gen. **PATTON ANDERSON**, Provisional Army, Confederate States ; Brig. Gen. **W. B. BATE**, Provisional Army, Confederate States ; written orders ; map of McLemore's Cove.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN,
Madison, Ga. :

GENERAL : In reply to your communication of the 22d ultimo, asking for leave to publish your report, I am instructed to say that the general commanding has no power to grant any such permission. Reports of this character are the property of the War Department, and leave for publication can only be derived from that source.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, November 15, 1863.
 (Received 20th.)

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, Richmond :

MR. PRESIDENT : After your action in the case of Lieutenant-General Polk, which to me has been entirely satisfactory, I feel it a duty, as it is a pleasure, to request similar action on your part toward

* See order of 11.45 p. m., p. 28.

Major-General Hindman. This officer, as will appear from the official reports, was conspicuously distinguished at Chickamauga for gallantry and good conduct, and nothing but the necessity for uniform discipline prevented my overlooking the previous affair for which he was suspended. From what I have heard unofficially the general may prefer not to serve under my command; but it is only just for me to add that he possesses my fullest confidence as a most gallant soldier and excellent disciplinarian.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

Order General Hindman to report for duty to General Bragg. See indorsement on letter of General Hindman asking for a court of inquiry.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

—
HEADQUARTERS,
Missionary Ridge, November 21, 1863.

I was present at the interview between General Bragg and Major Nocquet on the night of September 10 at La Fayette, Ga. Major Nocquet brought a message from Major-General Hindman in reference to a change of plan in regard to the operations in McLemore's Cove. He stated that General Hindman had heard that the enemy were moving in a particular direction, and that General Hindman thought it advisable to modify the orders he had received. The general commanding, in presence of Major-General Walker, Brigadier-Generals Martin, Liddell, and myself, placed his map before him and said to Major Nocquet: "Major, I wish you to tell me nothing but what you know as a fact." The major replied that the information that General Hindman had was only what he had heard, and he could not say that it was reliable. General Bragg then turned to him and said his information amounted to nothing, and he would not modify his orders to General Hindman, and to return at once to General Hindman and tell him to carry out his orders. He then told Brigadier-General Mackall, his chief of staff, to send word to the general to attack the enemy if he lost his command in carrying out the order. General Mackall stated he would repeat the order to General Hindman, but that he had already sent him peremptory instructions to carry out his orders.

DAVID URQUHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
November 21, 1863.

The accompanying papers from Major-General Hindman are forwarded with this statement. It is for the Department to decide whether the publication shall be made before my report can be rendered. Two weeks before General Hindman was suspended from

duty he was called on in writing to explain his non-compliance with orders. Ample time having been given and no response made, my action was taken. His explanation now seems to put the responsibility on Major Nocquet, who has left this army without my knowledge or orders.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

—
RICHMOND, *November 21, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a copy of a letter* from General Bragg requesting your restoration to duty, with which it gives the President much pleasure to comply.

Your letter of October 2, asking for a court of inquiry, was referred to the President, and has been returned with the following indorsement:

The investigation which I had opportunity to make personally into the facts of the case convinced me that, had the explanations which have since been furnished preceded the order of General Bragg relieving General Hindman from command, that order would not probably have been issued; and in view of the letter of General Bragg of November 15, it is not deemed necessary to the honor of General Hindman or to the interest of the public service that the inquiry asked for should be instituted.

I inclose a special order directing you to report for duty to General Bragg.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—
HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
HOOD'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Dalton, Ga., April 27, 1864.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to apply for copies of all reports or other official communications of General Braxton Bragg relating to the operations of the troops under my command, or those intended to co-operate with them, in McLemore's Cove, on September 10 and 11, 1863.

My object in this is to ascertain what action, if any, may be necessary to my complete vindication against the censure passed upon me in connection with that affair. I therefore indulge the hope that the request will be speedily granted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See p. 310.

† Paragraph XXIII, Special Orders, No. 277, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, November 21, 1863, omitted.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S CORPS, *April 27, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

J. B. HOOD,
*Lieutenant-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., April 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

By order of General Johnston :

W. W. MACKALL,
*Brigadier-General.*ORGANIZATION OFFICE, *June 4, 1864.*Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General.
Shall the copies be made ?SAML. W. MELTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg for remarks.

By order of Adjutant and Inspector General :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 15, 1864.

All my reports and correspondence have been before the Department since early in last January. I am not the judge as to whether they shall be furnished to subordinates to be answered. General Hindman's report was with mine, and he has already been furnished a copy of the charges preferred by me for the affair referred to.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The Adjutant and Inspector General does not think it judicious to furnish such reports. It would give occasion to counter reports and unending disputation.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 25, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

For conference with General Cooper.

J. A. S[EDDON].

No. 342.

*Report of Maj. E. B. D. Riley, Chief of Ordnance.*HDQRS. HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
October 1, 1863.

COLONEL: Agreeably to instructions received from Colonel Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, dated Richmond, June 24, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report :

On the morning of September 19, the ordnance train of this corps,

under the immediate command of the corps chief of ordnance, was parked about half a mile from Alexander's Bridge, in the rear of the right of our line of battle. I received an order from Major-General Hindman about 11 p. m. to move my train across the Chickamauga and park near the creek. This order was obeyed, and I immediately informed the major-general and the brigadier-generals of my position. During the night and the next morning I moved forward immediately in rear of the division. Very little ammunition was issued during the fight, the men bountifully supplying themselves from the cartridge boxes of the dead.

The morning of the 21st was occupied in collecting arms and ammunition from the field and carrying them to the rear.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining cartridges to suit the caliber of the guns in this division. Frequently rifle ammunition (caliber .69) marked musket ammunition is sent in place of the round ball or buck and ball cartridges. With regard to the Enfield ammunition, it is in almost every case too large, causing men whose guns become choked to throw them away as useless.

The accouterments and equipments which have heretofore been received have very often proved worthless—cartridge boxes of scarcely more consistency than brown paper, and haversacks and knapsacks that are rather an incumbrance to the men than a protection to their contents.

I have the honor to state that there were 217,080 rounds of small-arms ammunition used by this division during the engagement.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. D. RILEY,

*Major, and Chief of Ordnance, Hindman's Division,
Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.*

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,

Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 343.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Near La Fayette, Ga., Sept. 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of my command from the night of the 9th instant, when breaking up camp at Lee and Gordon's Mills, to the morning of the 12th, when it arrived at La Fayette:

At 11.20 p. m. on the night of the 9th, I received an order from division headquarters requesting me to put my command under arms on the spot and be prepared for motion at once.

At 1.25 a. m. on the 10th, I reported readiness to move, and at 1.30 did move in rear of the division toward Davis' Cross-Roads, in Mc-Lemore's Cove, by way of Dr. Anderson's and Worthen's Store. At about 9.20 a. m. we reached Morgan's house, on the Chickamauga Creek, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles north of Davis' Cross-Roads. Here we halted to fill canteens and water the animals, and after a hurried

reconnaissance in front, formed line of battle about a mile in advance of Morgan's house, my left resting on the road to Davis' Cross-Roads and my right extending toward and in about 400 yards of Chickamauga Creek. One section of Garrity's battery was placed in position on the left, sweeping the road in front, and the other section was placed some 100 or 150 yards to the right on an eminence covering the front of my right regiments, and also having a line of fire down the road toward Davis' Cross-Roads. My whole command was in the woods. The undergrowth in front, as far as reconnoitered, was dense and difficult for troops to pass through. My right reached near open fields, and rested near the road which branches off from the road leading to Davis' Cross-Roads, pointing in the direction of Cooper's Gap. Pickets were immediately thrown out on this road some 300 yards to the right front of the brigade, and a regiment (the Ninth Mississippi, under Major Lynam) was posted on a similar road leading from Cooper's Gap into the road we had advanced on and intersecting the latter at Morgan's house, a mile in our rear.

In the afternoon of the 10th (hour not noted), Major-General Buckner, with his command, reached Morgan's house. Major-General Hindman then notified me that he had assumed command of the joint forces, and turned over the command of the division to me. Deas' brigade was in line on the left of Anderson's, its right resting on the road opposite Anderson's left. Manigault, on Deas' left, extended to some heights, spurs of Pigeon Mountain, say 1,000 yards east of the road leading to Davis' Cross-Roads.

At a council of division and brigade commanders, held at the headquarters of Major-General Hindman at about 9 o'clock that night (10th), the order of battle was determined upon; but the hour for attack was not fixed, owing to the want of information in regard to the exact locality of the enemy's strongest force, and also on account of not yet knowing whether Lieutenant-General Hill, then at Dug Gap, would attack first, or co-operate merely with our attack, a proposition to that effect having been submitted to him by Major-General Hindman.

At about — a. m. on the 11th, I received the written order of battle, fixing the hour when the troops should move forward in the direction of Davis' Cross-Roads and the order in which they should move. By this order the movement was to be made at 7 a. m., and Stewart's division was to move in front, Preston's next, and Hindman's following. Hindman's division was in line of battle as before described, in advance of Stewart and Preston, and it was several hours after the time appointed before Preston's rear cleared the road for our advance. The division followed close in Preston's rear, right in front, to Bond's (or Barnes') house, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Davis' Cross-Roads. Here the division was formed in column by battalions, the right resting on the road and intervals closed to 20 paces. The artillery was parked in an open wood-lot on the right of the road near the infantry. Soon Stewart's division was deployed at right angles with the road some three-quarters of a mile in advance of Barnes' house, and Preston on his left. Hindman's division was deployed 300 yards in rear of Stewart's right, the left of Deas' brigade overlapping Stewart's right. Manigault was held by me in reserve, and was posted for the time being about 200 yards in rear of Anderson's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Soon after the lines were thus formed, the major-general commanding, after having explained to General Buckner and myself the

situation of affairs in his front as derived from scouts, reconnoitering parties, and citizens, and having shown us a communication from the general commanding authorizing him to retire through Catlett's Gap if he deemed it imprudent to attack, announced to us his determination so to retire, and gave directions for us to act accordingly. Before, however, all the preliminaries of a retrograde movement had been agreed upon other information was received which caused the order to retire to be countermanded, and instead an advance was ordered at once. Stewart advanced in three lines, and before he had gone far I received information from General Buckner, who was personally conducting the forward movement, that the enemy were retiring toward Stevens' Gap, and directing me to move off by the right flank in that direction to cut him off, if practicable. My right was at this time about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stevens' Gap and the sun was less than an hour high. The division moved promptly by the right flank, Sharp in front, followed by Deas and Manigault, respectively. The density of the undergrowth made it difficult to move with rapidity for the distance of over a half a mile, but never were troops in better spirit and more eager to meet the foe. When the open fields were gained the movement was executed at a double-quick through the open ground across the creek, and at a time when the men were extremely thirsty, but not a man halted for an instant to slake his parched tongue from the limpid and tempting waters of the Chickamauga.

When Sharp's and Deas' advance were crossing the first open field near the creek one of the enemy's batteries, posted on the road from Davis' Cross-Roads to Stevens' Gap, and heretofore engaging Stewart in his front, opened a cross-fire upon my column, doing no other damage than wounding 2 men of the Forty-first Mississippi—one slightly and the other severely in the hand.

Soon after this a staff officer from General Buckner informed me that Stewart was not advancing any farther, it being deemed too late for him to cross the creek, and giving me General Buckner's order that in no event was the pursuit by me to be continued longer than dark. Two of the brigades (Sharp's and Deas') had now gained the west side of the Chickamauga Creek, and the head of Sharp's column was within half a mile of "the factory" and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Stevens' Gap. But it was growing dark and we had not yet gained the road from Davis' Cross-Roads to Stevens' Gap, on which the enemy was retiring. It was plainly imprudent to pursue and attack while Buckner's command remained on the east side of the creek; but my orders were not to continue the pursuit after dark, and I should have obeyed them whether my judgment approved the policy or not; so the column was halted, skirmishers were deployed forward, and reconnaissances were hastily and imperfectly made.

Here I met Colonel Morgan, commanding the cavalry, who picketed my front and right flank and informed me of an eminence some half mile in my front which he thought commanded the road on which the enemy were retiring. Before, however, I had determined to occupy this hill, the order to fall back to La Fayette by way of Catlett's Gap was received, and the movement was soon after commenced by facing about and returning by the way we came, the brigades moving in the order named—Manigault, Deas, Sharp. On reaching the main road upon which the command had advanced, and across which it had originally deployed, some delay was occasioned by meeting the trains of General Buckner's command, which were marching by way of Davis' Cross-Roads and Dug Gap. As soon as the way was clear,

the division pursued the march by way of Catlett's Gap to La Fayette without casualty or incident, the head of the column reaching La Fayette about 4 a. m. of the 12th instant.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high admiration for the spirit, ardor, and endurance of the troops of the division. Many of them barefooted and on short rations endured the toilsome night marches, hungry, thirsty, sleepy, not only without murmuring, but with real cheerfulness, their only regret being caused by the failure of the enemy to stand and confront them.

To the brigade commanders I am indebted for uniform promptness and alacrity in carrying out my directions in every particular.

The active, intelligent, and efficient co-operation of Brigadier-Generals Deas and Manigault so cheerfully extended on all occasions greatly relieved me of that load of responsibility which usually weighs so heavily upon one exercising a temporary command, and has brought me under obligations to those officers which are but poorly discharged by a notice in this humble report.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—
HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late battle of the Chickamauga:

On the evening of September 19, at about 5 p. m., Major-General Hindman assumed command of the division on the west bank of the Chickamauga, not long after we had crossed to that side, and while the division was being put in position for the impending battle. I resumed the command of my brigade, which had been relinquished on the 17th, at La Fayette, Ga., for the purpose of relieving Major-General Hindman, who was too unwell to exercise the command of his division.

On taking command of my brigade, I took position in line from 200 to 300 yards in rear of Deas' left and Manigault's right, as the reserve brigade of Hindman's division. We bivouacked on the field for the night, and received orders to take up and continue the attack ordered to be made on the right at daylight on the morning of September 20.

The attack on our right was not made, however, until between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when it was promptly taken up by Deas and Manigault in my front, and the whole division moved confidently on the enemy's first line. Deas swept everything before him without halting or even checking up in his advance to and over the enemy's first line of breastworks. Manigault was checked and diverged to the left, unmasking my two left regiments. The whole brigade was moved steadily forward, gradually closing the space between it and Deas' line till the ascent of a range of wooded hills was reached, where the enemy, by reason of his advantageous position for both infantry and artillery, had brought Deas

momentarily to a stand. Three pieces of his artillery, strongly posted about two-thirds of the way up the hill and supported by infantry, were causing Deas' left regiment to waver, when I ordered an advance. The command was most gallantly responded to, the artillery captured, the heights carried, and the enemy so badly routed as to be unable to make any real stand again upon that part of the field. I continued in pursuit, however, for half a mile or more, when, finding my lines imperfect, by reason of some being able to follow faster than others, I rode to those in advance and soon succeeded in halting them till the line could be perfected. Here Colonel Coltart, of Deas' brigade, with a portion of his (Fiftieth Alabama) regiment, and another colonel of some other command, whose name I have forgotten, with a few men reported to me, having lost their proper commands. Before the new alignment had been completed, a staff officer from General Hindman recalled me from farther pursuit on account of a flank fire which had been opened by the enemy with artillery and small-arms on my rear and left regiments, the Forty-first and Ninth Mississippi, Colonel Tucker and Major Lynam commanding, respectively.

After reforming, the command was marched back, by General Hindman's order, in the direction from which it had advanced, a distance of about a half or three-quarters of a mile, then changed direction to the right over an open field toward a position where Kershaw was reported to be heavily pressed. My brigade reached this position about 3 in the afternoon, and was ordered to form line on Kershaw's left to support him in an attack upon a wooded hill in his front, where the enemy was strongly posted.

In taking position, it was found that the command of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson was in line on the extreme left with not sufficient interval between his right and Kershaw's left for my whole command. The interval, however, was filled and the overplus held in reserve. The attack was soon made by the whole line. It was stubbornly resisted from a very strong position just behind the crest of the hill. A portion of two of my regiments gained the crest of the hill and planted colors there, but the position was a hot one, and some breaking to the rear on the left caused the whole to give way for a time. The troops were rallied on the slope of the hill, lines reformed, and all in readiness to resume the attack, when the enemy advanced his line immediately in my front down the hill with some impetuosity. The line was instantly ordered forward to meet this charge and the command quickly responded to. The enemy was met by a volley and a charge which did much execution, his line broken, and his troops fled in some confusion; but as there was no corresponding forward movement by the brigades on my right and left, and as the hill near the crest was very difficult to ascend, he had time either to reform or to bring up a second line before we reached the top of the hill, and another repulse was the consequence. Troops never rallied more promptly and without confusion or clamor.

On taking position near the foot of the hill, it was found necessary to distribute ammunition, and while this was being done Colonel Kelly came up with his brigade and moved forward to the assault. The Seventh Mississippi, Colonel Bishop commanding, of my brigade, having some ammunition in the cartridge boxes, was ordered in with Colonel Kelly to strengthen his command as much as possible. Soon after two Florida regiments, under Colonel Finley, also

moved forward to Colonel Kelly's support. It was now nearly night, and the importance of completing the day's work, thus far so handsomely accomplished by the Left Wing, was apparent to all. Kelly made a most vigorous attack, supported as above, and succeeded in occupying a portion of the heights from which he had driven the enemy. Night at this time put an end to farther pursuit. Every preparation was now made for a renewal of the conflict early the next morning.

At 11 p. m. of the 20th, Major-General Hindman sent for me and turned over to me the command of the division, which he had assumed the evening previous, having received a contusion which disabled him from further service at that time, and here my connection with the brigade ceased, the command thereof devolving upon Col. J. H. Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

The light of the morning of the 21st disclosed the fact that the enemy had, under cover of darkness, hastily withdrawn toward Chattanooga from a field in which he had been so severely but justly punished.

In the first charge after moving up to General Deas' line, which had been checked near the base of a range of wooded hills west of the Chattanooga road, the brigade captured three pieces of artillery, killing many of the cannoneers at their guns and taking others prisoners. A little farther on and to the left, the Forty-first Mississippi (my left regiment) captured a battery of five guns, among which were several fine rifled pieces. Several stand of colors were also taken during the day. No note was taken of the number of prisoners captured by the brigade. They were merely ordered to the rear without guard or escort. Nine ordnance wagons loaded with fixed ammunition, several mules and horses, &c., were also taken and turned over to the proper officers.

I cannot close this brief recital of facts connected with the operations of the brigade I had the honor to command on the 20th without testifying to the officers and troops my high appreciation of the valor, courage, and skill displayed by them on this memorable field. Without a single exception, so far as my knowledge at this time extends, they have borne themselves gallantly and added fresh laurels to those so nobly won upon the former fields of Shiloh, Munfordsville, Perryville, and Murfreesborough.

To the regimental, battalion, and battery commanders individually my thanks are due for their zealous, vigorous, and unremitting efforts throughout the whole day to make the battle a decisive one. For instances of individual gallantry conspicuous above others, I refer to the reports of subordinate commanders, herewith transmitted.

The brigade numbered 156 officers and 1,709 enlisted men on the morning of the 20th. The loss was 558, of whom 80 were killed, 454 wounded, and 24 missing.

Among the killed I regret to record the name of Maj. John C. Thompson, of the Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment. A man of education and position at home, of an age far beyond that prescribed by the laws of the land for involuntary service, at the first tocsin of war he enlisted in the ranks and fought as a private at Belmont and Shiloh, having been severely wounded at the latter. His gallantry and services marked him before the men of his State for promotion, which he soon after received, and he commanded his regiment with his usual gallantry at the battle of Murfreesborough. On the

memorable field of the Chickamauga his devotion to the cause of his country has been sealed with the blood of a patriot.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

—
HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

MAJOR: In transmitting a report of the operations of my brigade on the field of Chickamauga, I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the major-general commanding the division the conduct of the following officers of my staff:

Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general, was constantly on the field wherever duty called or my orders placed him. In the zealous discharge of all his duties he was frequently much exposed. His horse was killed in the last assault upon the enemy's strong position, near the crest of the wooded hill from which he had repeatedly repulsed our advancing lines.

Capt. Lambert May, acting assistant inspector-general, displayed his usual impetuous valor throughout the engagement till he fell from his horse severely wounded in the face. His gallantry was conspicuous and served to inspire the troops with an enthusiasm almost boundless.

Lieut. William M. Davidson, aide-de-camp, was, as he had been at Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesborough, constantly by my side, ever ready, active, and intelligent in the communication of orders or the rallying of a broken line.

Capt. J. B. Downing, also temporarily acting as aide, did good service in the thickest of the fight, having his horse shot under him while conveying an order to one of the regiments.

To Majs. T. B. Beall, assistant quartermaster, and E. B. Carruth, acting commissary of subsistence, I am indebted for the prompt discharge of all their duties on this as well as on less important occasions.

For the display of energy, skill, and kindness by J. S. Cain, senior surgeon of the brigade, in all that pertained to his proper sphere, the wounded and the country will be ever grateful.

Privates R. R. Bradley, Company B, Tenth Mississippi Regiment, and R. M. Banks, Company K, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, my permanent couriers, also deserve my thanks for the fidelity and alacrity with which they performed their parts, not unfrequently quite perilous.

I may be permitted to express the hope that the long-tried and efficient services of at least Captains May and Barth, of the number above referred to, may soon be recognized by conferring upon them an increase of rank commensurate with their merits and the age of their present commissions.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

No. 344.

*Report of Lieut. J. B. Mattison, Ordnance Officer.***HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,**
Missionary Ridge, November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular from War Department, Ordnance Bureau, June 24, 1863, I submit the following report:

This brigade went into action on Sunday morning, September 20, at 10 a. m., with an effective total of about 1,750 men. The engagement lasted until dark, during which time about 26,000 rounds of the ammunition carried into action was expended, being an average of 15 rounds to the man. No cartridges were issued the men from the wagons during the engagement. The actual number of rounds fired cannot be stated, as the men used ammunition taken from the cartridge boxes of dead men and from the enemy's wagons. Three wagons with 40,000 rounds of ammunition, caliber .57, were captured by the brigade and taken charge of by brigade ordnance officer.

Much complaint was made against the ammunition of the Atlanta Arsenal, the balls being too large for constant firing. Cartridges from the Richmond and Charleston laboratories are much preferred.

The battery was not closely engaged during the day and expended but few rounds.

Being absent on leave at the time of the battle, and the officer acting at that time being at present absent, I make this report brief and principally from the statements of ordnance sergeants.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. MATTISON,
Ordnance Officer, Anderson's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 345.

*Report of Col. W. H. Bishop, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.***HDQRS. SEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,**
In Line, near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: About 10 o'clock on the morning of September 20, I moved forward with the remainder of the brigade, keeping about 200 yards in rear of General Deas' line, as a reserve. Passing the first line of the enemy's works, from which Deas' brigade had driven them, and crossing the Chattanooga and Lee and Gordon's Mills road, I closed up to about 50 yards of Deas' line, which had been checked and broken by the enemy at their second line of works. In obedience to orders, passing through General Deas' line, I attacked the enemy in my front, drove them from their position, capturing three pieces of artillery, and pursued them nearly a mile. In this charge I lost 2 men killed and about 10 officers and men wounded, among the latter Color Sergt. W. J. Nunnery.

About 1 p. m., with the Ninth and Forty-first Mississippi Regiments, I moved about half a mile to the right, and with them formed in rear of and as a support to the Forty-fourth and Tenth Mississippi

Regiments. Soon after, reserve and all moved up and attacked the enemy who were posted on the crest of a high ridge. Occupying the extreme right of the brigade in the attack, I succeeded in gaining a position within a few feet of the crest of the ridge, when the line next on my left gave way. I held this position for a few minutes, but was compelled to give the order to retire, on account of a galling fire from the enemy on my left flank, which rested in a ravine running up to the crest of the ridge, and which was left exposed by the line giving way on my left. Falling back about 150 yards, I formed on the left of Kershaw's brigade, which in the meantime had also fallen back behind their works. Soon after I formed again on the right of my own brigade. Two other attacks were made during the afternoon, but without success.

Color Corpl. Mat. Stringer, Company G, who succeeded Color Sergt. W. J. Nunnery as color bearer, deserves particular mention for his cool intrepidity and gallantry. The flag-staff was shot in two when near the crest of the ridge.

My loss in the first attack in the afternoon was very great. Among the killed, I regret to say, were Capts. J. M. Brister and G. A. Robertson, brave and gallant soldiers and attentive and efficient officers.

The fighting in this attack was the best I have ever seen, our advance to the crest of the ridge being contested by the enemy step by step.

My whole loss amounts to 10 killed, 64 wounded, and 1 missing. Three of the wounded have since died.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BISHOP,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I omitted to mention in the preceding report that after the third attack in the afternoon, at the request of Colonel Kelly, I was ordered by General Anderson to go to the support of one of the regiments in Colonel Kelly's brigade, where I remained until the enemy withdrew from their position on the ridge.

Lieut. W. J. Proby, Company A, and Lieut. John D. Cooper, Company G, deserve particular mention for their gallantry, courage, and efficient service throughout the whole action.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BISHOP,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 346.

Report of Maj. T. H. Lynam, Ninth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

Line of Battle, in Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: As commanding officer of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment during the late battle on the Chickamauga, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command during that bloody fight:

Having bivouacked in line of battle on the field on the night of the 19th instant, we were called to arms about 10.30 o'clock the next

morning and ordered forward to join in the fight, which had then been raging for three-quarters of an hour, commencing on the extreme right, and in which the brigades of Generals Deas and Manigault, whom we supported, had already become engaged. We were marched to the front in line of battle a distance of about 300 to 500 yards, when we encountered the enemy, who had just made a stand against Deas and Manigault, by whom he had been steadily driven from the commencement of the fight up to that time. These brigades had here halted. We took up the fight, drove the enemy back about a mile without an instant of halt or wavering. In the onward movement, so successfully conducted, our regimental battle line swept over three pieces of the enemy's cannon, which had played upon us with little or no damage as we advanced. There being some argument among the regimental commanders as to this artillery, I deem it my duty to state that I positively know the facts I have asserted, and that my color bearer (Cole Smith), a most gallant soldier, was the farthest advanced man of our whole brigade at the time, and passed between two of the pieces.

In this first charge we lost in killed, 5 ; wounded, 53 ; missing, 4 ; total, 62.

Finally we drove the enemy out of hearing, and not a shot was being fired by him, when it was discovered that our line had advanced beyond its flank supports, forming a block without protection on either side, and liable to enfilades and even being flanked and overpowered, hence a retreat was immediately ordered and executed by the brigade in excellent order and without a shot from the enemy. Having fallen back some 300 or 400 yards, we rested for half an hour, and were then marched by the right flank a mile or more to the base of an important hill held by the enemy on Pilgrim's Ridge, where we formed line near the road. We had not been here ten minutes before heavy firing on the hill announced that our front lines were engaged. They shortly fell back overpowered by the numbers and strong position of the enemy, and we were immediately marched up the hill to the attack. After a most desperate fight of twenty minutes we were in our turn compelled to retreat, which we did in tolerable order and formed rapidly against the base of the hill. Another charge was soon ordered and executed. We again fell back in good order half way down the hill, formed, and made another unsuccessful charge, when we had again to resume the old line at the base, when Kelly's brigade and other re-enforcements, supported by a flank movement and flanking batteries, accomplished the end for which we had been struggling. We had captured this hill in two of our charges, and had our supports come up in time could easily have held it ; but superior numbers and new lines of the enemy coming against us made it untenable by us.

In these charges (the last fights we made) our loss was in killed, 4 ; wounded, 22 ; missing, 5.

Night closed the contest. We bivouacked in line at the base of the hill for which we had so hard a struggle, and next day at 2 p. m. we marched from the field in the direction of Chattanooga.

Before closing this report I would call the attention of the brigadier-general commanding to the gallant conduct of Private Cole Smith, Company H, who bore the regimental colors on this hard-fought field. I do him no more than justice when I say he is as gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe. His conduct during the day was such as only a gallant soldier and brave man can display. I

earnestly request that his name be laid before the President for promotion.

I am greatly indebted to Capt. S. S. Calhoun, as acting major, for gallant service rendered during the day. Also to the company officers, who have, without exception, endeavored to perform their part; how well, I leave to the brigadier-general commanding to determine.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. LYNAM,

Commanding Ninth Mississippi Regiment.

[Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[P. S.]—The effective total before the battle, 332; the effective aggregate before the battle, 355.

No. 347.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Barr, Tenth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,

October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my regiment took in the late battle of Chickamauga:

After marching all night from La Fayette, Ga., arriving on the morning of September 18 on the east bank of Chickamauga Creek, we formed line of battle and rested until the morning of the 19th. About 12 m. crossed the creek; again formed in line; rested until 10.30 a. m. the morning of the 20th.

Ordered forward as a supporting line to Brigadier-Generals Deas and Manigault. Arriving immediately behind the first line under a heavy fire of small-arms and artillery, was ordered to charge the enemy, posted on a very strong ridge with three pieces of cannon (one brass Parrott, one brass rifle, and one brass howitzer) directly in front of the center of my regiment. My men answered to the call promptly, and nobly did they perform their duty, crossing over and beyond the first line of battle, driving the foe from their position, and shooting down the artillerists at their guns (the last one being discharged when my men were within 20 paces of it), completely routing them.

Here it was my color sergeant (Martin V. Denham) was killed while bravely carrying the standard well to the front.

After pursuing them nearly 1½ miles, leaving the captured artillery behind us, was ordered to halt and form. This being done we marched back about a quarter of a mile in rear of the ridge the enemy was driven from; formed line of battle; changed direction to the right under fire from artillery, one shell bursting in the center of Company D, wounding 6 men, 2 of whom have died since. Then moved by the right flank a short distance. Being then placed on the extreme left of the brigade, was ordered forward to attack the enemy. Driving back their first line, their second attacked us, and seeing my regiment nearly surrounded [we] fell back about 200 yards; formed and advanced the second time. Compelled to retire by vastly superior numbers and the want of support on my left, I

fell back to the old position, formed and again advanced, fighting superior numbers for a long time.

My ammunition becoming exhausted, and the rifles so choked the men were compelled to force the balls home by hammering the ends of their ramrods against trees—reporting these facts to Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, he ordered me to hold my position until the expected re-enforcements arrived. I did so. Upon their arrival we were relieved and retired to the road about 300 yards in rear of the enemy's strongest position, which we had attacked and fought for nearly four hours with a single line of battle. Formed my regiment and supplied them with cartridges; had guns washed and cleaned; stacked arms, and rested from the fatigues of the day, expecting to renew the battle on the morning of the 21st; but morning found the enemy gone and our cavalry in pursuit.

I take great pleasure in mentioning for conspicuous bravery Sergt. James Franks, Company E; Private James Bridges, Company H, and Color Corpl. William Clark, Company F, who gallantly carried the colors through the afternoon's fighting. Also for gallant conduct: Company A, First Sergt. P. Bradley, Sergts. L. T. Glaze, J. O. Phillips, and Dean, Corporals Collins and Jackson, Privates Cooper, J. P. Walker, A. J. Bradford, J. L. McCaule, and D. Logan; Company B, First [Sergt.] F. D. Chaplin and Sergeant Benzell, Corporals Douglas, C. Eustis, and S. Orr, Privates G. T. Eisele, C. Irvine, James Wright, William Wells, C. Jacquemine, and S. W. Griffen; Company C, Privates William F. Law, Thomas Crayton, and William Marrs; Company D, Privates William Wells, H. Moode, and H. K. Bell; Company F, Sergt. D. O'Brien, Private Barney McCabe, who died within reach of his bayonet of the enemy; Company G, Privates L. G. Bullard, N. J. Brown, D. C. Tomkins, and J. H. Wright; Company K, Privates J. M. Prince, M. V. Hopper, Grant Holly, W. C. Lesley, and T. L. C. Gresham; Company A, Capt. A. W. Fleming, Lieuts. W. L. Lundy, D. W. C. Smith, and J. G. McGowan; Company B, Capt. R. A. Inge, Lieuts. T. Otis Baker, J. J. Hart, and J. J. Gobeau; Company C, Lieuts. S. B. Jackson and Henry Brown; Company D, Capt. George Dobson, Lieuts. J. W. Fite and J. W. Clingan; Company E, Lieuts. W. F. Harper and T. G. Bean; Company H, Capt. T. J. Sharp, Lieuts. R. H. L. Ray and P. S. Brown; Company K, Captain Stewart.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARR,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Mississippi Regt.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 348.

Report of Col. W. F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST MISSISSIPPI.

Chickamauga, September 21. 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Forty-first Regiment Mississippi Volunteers in the battle of Chickamauga:

On the 17th instant, Hindman's division, to which this regiment belongs, moved out of La Fayette, Ga.

On the 18th, formed line of battle on the east side of Chickamauga Creek, near Lee and Gordon's Mills. Remained in line until the evening of the 19th, when it was moved to the right, crossing Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford, and was placed in position to take part in the action of September 20, Deas' and Manigault's brigades forming the front line and Anderson's (ours) supporting the Forty-first Mississippi on the extreme left and immediately in rear of the right of Manigault's brigade.

About 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the first line came in contact with the enemy posted in a thick wood, and after a sharp conflict of a few minutes Manigault's brigade gave way and retreated in disorder. The Forty-first Mississippi was advancing at a double-quick through the woods when it was met by Manigault's men, and for a moment was thrown into confusion as they burst through its ranks; but the men responded with a regular Mississippi yell to the command forward, and dashed at the enemy, who immediately fled. Many prisoners surrendered at this point, but were merely ordered to the rear without guard.

As stated above, the right of my regiment being nearly in rear of the right of Manigault's brigade, no one supporting me on the left, when this brigade gave way all of the enemy confronting it had to be met by my regiment and a part of the Ninth Mississippi. This caused my left to be largely overlapped by the enemy's right, and as soon as his line in my front broke, a battery on the left threw a murderous fire of grape and canister up my line, while the infantry from the same point fired several volleys into us with deadly effect. Here I lost most of the men from my regiment reported as killed and wounded. This fire, galling as it was, did not check the impetuous rush of my gallant men, who pressed forward after the retreating foe through an open wood in rear of his first position, over a high, wooded hill, where he attempted to make a second stand, and through an open field beyond. The enemy on our left, finding their line irretrievably broken, abandoned their guns and fell back without further contest.

In this charge my regiment captured 5 pieces of artillery, 8 wagons loaded with ordnance and supplies, and quite a number of horses and mules. Sergeant Jackson, of Company A, also captured a flag-staff, but the bearer had torn away the flag.

General Anderson reformed his brigade in the open woods through which we had passed, and soon after we were moved off by the right flank up the valley to the base of a succession of wooded hills occupied by the enemy. Here the Forty-first, with the Seventh and Ninth Mississippi, were again held in reserve, and when, under a very heavy fire of musketry, the line in front gave way, these regiments were moved up by General Anderson. After perhaps half an hour's hard fighting, I had the pleasure of seeing the enemy's line in front of my regiment break in complete disorder. We immediately occupied the crest of the hill from which the enemy had been driven, and pursued him some 50 or 60 yards beyond, when, glancing to the right, I found that the enemy's line in that direction was still unbroken. I immediately withdrew my men from what I considered a perilous situation, and directed their attention to the enemy on the hill-top to our right; but just at the moment I thought this position, too, was won, the troops on our left gave way, and we were compelled reluctantly to fall back. While I do not wish to be considered as claiming for my men superior gallantry to those who with us fought

so desperately for this position, yet I desire to call particular attention to the fact that at this time, so far as I know, the colors of the Forty-first Mississippi alone, of this brigade or any other, reached and passed over the crest of this hill.

We fell back near our first position at the base of the hill, where the brigade reformed, and when ordered forward again my regiment alone was held in reserve by General Anderson. This time no assault was made upon the position held by the enemy, but from a hill-top immediately in his front, our first line opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was kept up for some fifteen minutes, when it (the first line) was thrown into confusion and fell back to the first hollow, where they reformed. My regiment was immediately ordered up by General Anderson, and held the crest of the hill until our troops rallied and came back to their position, which they held until relieved by fresh troops, when, our ammunition being exhausted and night being near at hand, we were ordered to the rear, and took no further part in the action, which closed in a short time thereafter.

Where all behaved well it would be invidious to make distinctions, and I beg leave to return my heartfelt thanks to all the officers and men of my regiment for their gallant conduct on the ever-memorable September 20.

The regiment went into action with 502 aggregate, and lost 24 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

W. F. TUCKER,

Colonel, Commanding Forty-first Mississippi.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Brigade.

No. 349.

Report of Col. J. H. Sharp, Forty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the action of my regiment (Forty-fourth Mississippi) in the recent engagement on the Chickamauga. I omit mention of events preceding the fight of Sunday, September 20:

About 10 a. m. on the morning of the 20th ultimo, we were ordered forward into action. We passed over breastworks from which the enemy had been driven by the line in front of us; crossed an old field and charged up a hill upon which the enemy's artillery was posted just as the above first-mentioned line was wavering. Seeing support at hand they moved forward with us. We carried everything. I took no note of guns or prisoners captured. The last, in great numbers, were passed through the line. We captured two stand of colors. Having advanced 2 miles, and the enemy making no stand, we were ordered to retire. We were then carried to the support of a brigade on our right. Here we were ordered forward against the enemy, strongly posted behind the top of a hill. We were repulsed three times in confusion. It is but justice to state that

the men were each time reformed and moved forward against the heavy odds confronting them.

We went into action with 272 officers and enlisted men and lost 81 killed and wounded.

Among the killed was Maj. John C. Thompson, fearless among the fearless. He fell as he had wished to fall, fighting the foe that had invaded his home.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHARP,

Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 350.

Report of Maj. W. C. Richards, Ninth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.

IN FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to the colonel commanding brigade the inclosed report of the action taken by my command in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On Saturday evening, September 19, the battalion, with the rest of the brigade, left the position on the east bank of the Chickamauga which it had occupied on that and the day previous; crossed the Chickamauga, and were placed in position as a reserve to the division same night.

At 10.30 a. m. Sunday, we were ordered forward and quickly got under fire. Pressing rapidly on and mingling with our advance line we soon put the enemy to utter rout, pursuing him for a mile with scarcely a show of resistance on his part. In our pursuit we ran over several pieces of artillery and passed many prisoners to the rear.

Having halted and reformed, we were moved about 1 p. m. to connect with the general line of battle on our right. Advancing nearly a mile to the base of a range of high hills, without discovering the exact position of the enemy's line, the sharpshooters were deployed and instructed to move forward and draw his fire, which was done, finding him in strength on the crest of the hills. So soon as the enemy's line was determined, the sharpshooters were ordered in retreat and placed (deployed) in rear of the brigade to prevent the passing of stragglers to the rear.

With the exception of some 5 or 6 skulkers from the ranks, the men of my command behaved admirably, neither straggling nor stopping to plunder. Of my officers I can say that each of them discharged his entire duty fearlessly and zealously.

Very respectfully,

W. C. RICHARDS,

Major Ninth Mississippi Battalion.

Capt. WALKER ANDERSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 351.

Report of Capt. James Garrity, Alabama battery.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of the Chickamauga:

On the 18th and 19th was not engaged. Conformed my movements to that of the brigade.

About 3 p. m. Sunday, I placed the battery in position on the right of Anderson's brigade and opened fire on the enemy, who occupied a hill in front of Kershaw's brigade. After firing 23 rounds, I was ordered to report to General Preston. He assigned me a position in rear of his division, where I remained until the close of the battle.

Casualties, 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GARRITY,

*Captain, Commanding Garrity's Battery,
Anderson's Brigade, Hindman's Division.*

Maj. J. P. WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 352.

Report of Brig. Gen. Zach. C. Deas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEAS' BRIGADE,

HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,

Missionary Ridge, before Chattanooga, Oct. 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga Creek:

Late in the afternoon of September 17, my brigade, with the division, left La Fayette, and bivouacked for the night near Worthen's Gap.

The next morning we moved forward and formed line of battle on the east side of Chickamauga Creek, opposite to Lee and Gordon's Mills, where we had skirmishing and artillery firing off and on during that and the next day, until the division was relieved by that of General Breckinridge and ordered to cross the creek at Hunt's Ford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below. Soon after crossing we came under fire of the enemy's artillery, when I received orders to form on the right of Manigault's brigade with General Anderson supporting, and move forward, which I did promptly, but before I reached the line of the enemy it was dark. All fighting having ceased I fell back under orders a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

At early daylight I again moved forward to take my position in line, which was at the time occupied by a portion of a division under Brigadier-General Law, which was moving by the right

flank to make room for me, but it was 7, or perhaps even as late as 8 o'clock, before my entire brigade got into position, with Brigadier-General Manigault's on my left and Brigadier-General Anderson's in support. Here I received instructions that the fighting would commence on the right and gradually extend toward the left, each brigade attacking as the one on its right became engaged.

A few minutes after 10 a. m. heavy firing of infantry and artillery on the right announced that the fight had commenced in earnest, and about 11.20 o'clock the brigade on my right (Gregg's) moved forward and engaged the enemy. I immediately followed, and by the time I had advanced 300 yards saw the line of the enemy behind a breastwork of logs; at sight of which my men rushed forward with a yell, and, charging the defenses, took them without faltering. As they climbed over, some 600 or 700 of the enemy threw down their arms and hurried through our line to the rear. These works were at the foot of a gradually sloping hill of considerable height, just beyond the crest of which was posted about twelve pieces of artillery, and in front of them a little lower down was another work of the enemy, which was carried by my brave and gallant men without a moment's faltering. About twelve pieces of artillery were taken here.

By the time I gained the crest of the hill my brigade (which had for some distance been moving at a double-quick, passing in this manner over two works of the enemy) became somewhat scattered, and were in consequence checked for the moment in their onward movement. It was at this period that Brigadier-General Anderson's gallant Mississippi brigade came to my assistance, and as my men saw them coming they moved forward again, and, in conjunction with this brigade, captured several other pieces of artillery and scattered the enemy in our front so effectually that they never rallied or reformed again during the day on this part of the field.

During this charge my brigade occupied the extreme left of the army, with the exception of Brigadier-General Anderson's, which, from being in support, had got on my left.

I now halted and reformed my brigade, to be used as emergencies might require, and, learning that Major-General Hindman was near by, reported in person, and received orders to move to the rear and right and assist the troops then engaged, which proved to be Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division. I should here state that my men killed early in the fight and bore off the body of Brigadier-General Lytle, U. S. Army.

In moving back to take a new position Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade and mine came together, but soon separated again, he going to the right and I to the left to form on the left of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson; but on taking my position, under instructions from him, I found there was a gap of about 600 or 700 yards. General Manigault coming up some time after this with his brigade, was ordered by Major-General Hindman to fill up this gap. To get into line with these brigades it was necessary for me to make a right wheel and to form a line at right angles with my last. It was now about 4 o'clock. My line having been formed, I was ordered by General Johnson to make a right wheel again, or swing to the right, which brought me in collision with the enemy. My brigade at this time being the extreme left of the army and on the east side of the Rossville road, formed a line facing almost to the left flank of the one I occupied in the morning. Here commenced an attack on the

right and rear of Thomas' or Granger's corps posted on a steep hill, on which was planted artillery. My brigade was at this time without any support whatever. The ascent of this hill was exceedingly difficult, besides being very steep. Here I met with the most obstinate resistance I had encountered during the day, and after contending with the enemy in this unequal position during an hour and a half, my men in this time having been partially driven back several times, my whole line was finally driven down the hill. After reforming in an adjoining hollow, I again moved forward, and found that the attack on the enemy had been so severe that they were not disposed to risk another engagement and had retired, leaving me in possession of the field.

It was now dark, and I posted my command so as to hold the Rossville road, on which I then was, and then sent forward scouts 1 mile to the front, who reported no enemy, but captured about 50 prisoners. Here I bivouacked for the night.

The nature of the ground over which the battle was fought did not admit of the free use of artillery, but Dent's battery, which was attached to my brigade, followed it closely during the morning attack, firing, however, only a few shots, but in the afternoon rendered signal service, fighting at the time with other commands on my right. But the officers deserve special mention for their conduct.

I cannot close this report without testifying my high appreciation of the courage and daring displayed by the officers and men of the brigade which I had the honor to command on this ever-memorable field. They here added fresh laurels to those already won on other fields in the sacred cause of their country.

To regimental and battery commanders and their brave men my thanks are due, and most willingly tendered, for their very valuable assistance and co-operation in aiding to bring this battle to a successful and decisive issue.

To my staff I am specially indebted for their willingness and gallantry in carrying out my orders on the field: Capt. E. F. Travis, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Douglas West, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. F. G. Lyon, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. H. Williams, volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. J. Michailoffsky, provost-marshal, and to Senior Surg. V. B. Gilbert; Maj. R. J. Hill, assistant quartermaster; Maj. H. A. Deas, assistant commissary of subsistence, and Lieut. F. B. Dallas, ordnance officer, for the zeal and efficiency with which they discharged the duties of their several respective departments.

In going into the fight on the 20th, the brigade numbered 157 officers and 1,785 enlisted men, of whom 125 were killed, 592 wounded, and 28 missing; total, 745.

Among the killed I much regret to record the name of Lieut. Col. John Weedon, commanding Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, who fell early on Sunday morning while most gallantly leading and cheering on his brave regiment. A few minutes before him fell the ranking captain of this regiment, J. D. Nott, than whom no braver or better officer ever poured out his life's blood in his country's cause. He died where the brave and good should die—in the front rank, leading his men on to victory. Two heroes, whose lives were sacrificed to fanaticism. Maj. B. R. Hart, of the same regiment, was severely wounded in the same charge.

I have omitted to state that on Sunday afternoon I passed over

some ten or a dozen ordnance wagons filled with ordnance stores, three or four pieces of artillery and caissons, many ambulances, and one or two supply wagons, and a dozen or more mules and horses. There had evidently been a stampede here and these were the fruits left for us.

Before closing I wish to mention the fact that the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel Oates, was with my brigade a portion of the time during the first attack Sunday morning, and afterward left me to go to the assistance of General Johnson in the fight of the afternoon. It is simple justice to say that what I saw of this regiment it was behaving with great gallantry.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. WILSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hindman's Division.

P. S.—The following statement probably appertains more to the division than to the brigade report of this battle, and is, therefore, reserved for the postscript:

According to the strong testamentary evidence of the occasion, and that also of very many prisoners, this brigade, very materially and opportunely assisted by Anderson's, attacked on Sunday morning Sheridan's division, of McCook's corps, and by the impetuosity of their attack so thoroughly cut off Davis' division, of the same corps, that they never again assisted in the fight on that day, and, from the best information I can gather, fell back to Chattanooga by the western road to Rossville. The names of divisions above cited are taken from the statements of prisoners.

This postscript is meant more for information than as a portion of my report.

No. 353.

Report of Lieut. Frederick B. Dallas, Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. DEAS' BRIGADE, HINDMAN'S DIVISION, ETC.,

Missionary Ridge, October 24, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular from War Department, Ordnance Bureau, Richmond, June 24, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On September 19, I, in company with the other trains of this division, acting under orders from Maj. E. B. D. Riley, chief of ordnance, Hindman's division, parked my train near Pea Vine Church, to the right and in rear of the division. There was heavy firing during the greater part of the day immediately in front and to the right of our position, but Deas' brigade was not actively engaged until the next day. Here I issued, by order of Major Riley, 500 rounds of cartridges to the Fifth Georgia Cavalry.

On the following morning we were ordered to Hunt's Ford, Chickamauga Creek, where the brigade became engaged. Its strength on the morning of the battle was 1,942 infantry and a company of artillery numbering 87, with six 12-pounder Napoleon guns. The ex-

penditure of ammunition can only be arrived at by approximation, as the brigade supplied themselves once from the ordnance wagons of the enemy. The infantry expended about 96,000 rounds; the artillery about 300, consisting of shot, shell, spherical case, and canister in nearly equal proportions.

The following morning I was ordered to the battle-field, where I collected and transported to the rear 475 stand of arms and 20 sets of accouterments.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that it has been customary in this division as well as in others to issue the rifle-musket cartridge, caliber .69 (elongated ball), to be used in the common Springfield muskets, caliber .69. This ammunition, besides being inferior to the buck and ball, is sometimes very injurious in its effects upon the muskets. The ammunition boxes are marked musket cartridges, caliber .69, and hence I am led to suppose it is issued by mistake. (The elongated ball is .685 inch in diameter, and weighs 730 grains, with a charge of powder of 70 grains; whereas the round ball, in common use with the Springfield musket, is .65 inch in diameter, weighing 412 grains, and requires a charge of powder of 110 grains—Ordnance Manual, 1863.) The effect of this great increase in diameter and corresponding decrease in charge of powder is obvious. I observed several muskets in the late action rendered useless by choking, &c., from the use of this cartridge. I have used them, though, with success in the Belgian rifle, caliber .70.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. B. DALLAS,
Ordnance Officer, Deas' Brigade.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee.

No. 354.

Report of Col. Samuel K. McSpadden, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to forward a report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

Having marched from La Fayette, Ga., on the night of the 17th and morning of September 18, we were placed in line of battle near Lee and Gordon's Mills, where we lay under occasional shelling, with skirmishing in front, until (Saturday evening, 19th) we were marched by the right flank some 2 miles across Chickamauga Creek and again placed in line of battle. Here we bivouacked during the night.

Early on Sunday morning (the 20th), we were ordered forward, and about 8 a. m. took position behind some temporary breastworks of logs, chunks, &c. My skirmishers were hotly engaged with those of the enemy at this point, while I lost several men killed and wounded by shell and canister along my line. Those works were in open

woods of heavy timber, with like timber and thick undergrowth in front for some 200 yards to an open field.

About 11 a. m. we were ordered forward. Scaling our breastworks, we advanced in good order, driving the enemy from the woods and across the field, but upon rising a hill in the field some 50 to 75 yards from its farther boundary, we were met by a volley of musketry from the enemy, who had been securely placed behind breastworks in the edge of another woods. At the first fire of the enemy, so unexpected and near, my regiment exhibited a momentary hesitancy and wavering, but upon my ordering "charge," it moved at double-quick, and, with a shout, scaled the enemy's works, and pursued their panic-stricken and shattered ranks through the woods and undergrowth until, reaching the borders of another open field, the enemy were discovered behind some houses, potash-works, and rail breastworks. At this point there was not even a momentary hesitancy, but with an increased shout and rapidity of step, we drove the enemy from these works with great slaughter, and pursued them through the open field some 250 yards to an elevated skirt of heavy open woods, where we again came upon him and drove him in utter confusion from two pieces of artillery and other breastworks. There being no horses near, we were compelled to leave the pieces of artillery on the ground. Just here, the Fifteenth Alabama Volunteers, who were to the right of my rear, began a heavy enfilading fire upon me. I immediately discovered they were friends, and ordered my colors back to the edge of the open field, and waving them, discovered to the Fifteenth Alabama their error, upon which they came up by a left-oblique march in fine order, and, joining in with my regiment, we continued to pursue the enemy for some distance across fields, woods, roads, and hills, until we passed over the telegraph road of the enemy into the hills, where we passed also other pieces of artillery, and found we had utterly cut the enemy's lines asunder.

At this point, I was advised that the enemy's cavalry were flanking me on the right. I immediately ordered one or two of my right companies to wheel to the right and engage the cavalry. The first company had only time to wheel and give two volleys when the cavalry fled in a panic. Seeing Major-General Hindman some hundred yards to my left, I ran and informed him of the attempt to flank me. He ordered me to retire by the right flank to a ravine in the rear, and await the return of the other troops of the brigade, who had gained a short distance to the front during my attack on the enemy's cavalry. This charge could not have been over a less space than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and yet so fierce and rapid was each successive assault and pursuit, the whole time occupied could not have been over one to one and a half hours. My loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and all along the route the enemy lay dead and wounded, while scores of prisoners passed to the rear, whom I ordered to report to our provost guard.

Having been engaged with McCook's corps in the morning (as we were informed), we reformed with the other regiments of the brigade early in the evening, and were ordered to another part of the field on our right, to charge a battery of two guns, strongly supported by infantry, said to be of General Granger's command. After a desperate charge over the crest of a very steep and rocky hill, we found our number too small to contend against such great odds, and fell back to reform and gather momentary breath. Again we made a charge, determined, if possible, to carry our standard to

complete victory ; but just at the moment we were hoping to succeed, the troops on our right gave way, leaving my regiment alone ascending the last point within 40 or 50 yards of the enemy's cannon. Immediately I discovered my right wing falling back, squad by squad, against every effort that could be made, until finally my force was reduced to so small a number it became madness to strive longer, and we were again forced to retire across the hill. Yet again we reformed our line, and making the third advance found the enemy and their artillery had left the field to us. Thus ended the day and its terrible battle.

I was then ordered on picket with my regiment, where, during the night and next morning, we were enabled to gather about 50 prisoners, two or three wagons of rations, ammunition, &c., with one piece of artillery, and many small-arms, all of which were turned over and brought away by the proper officers.

My regiment entered into battle with about 469 guns. My loss was : Killed, 34 ; wounded, 158 ; missing, 12. Total loss, 204.

My regiment deeply mourns the loss of many gallant comrades, and especially of a good man, a consistent Christian, and excellent officer, in the person of First Lieut. Joseph B. High, Company H, who was in command of and fell while gallantly leading his company at the enemy's third breastworks.

I am much indebted to the universal gallantry and soldierly bearing of every officer in the regiment, and with the men also, with the few exceptions of stragglers, whose names I shall report in a separate communication.

While I cannot specify the many acts of gallantry and daring exhibited by the different officers and men under my command, there was one instance of valor and daring so extraordinary as to demand my attention. On the second charge in the evening, when the troops on my right gave way and my right wing began to waver, Capt. Hugh L. Houston, Company B, sprang to the colors, and, rushing with them to within 30 steps of the enemy's cannon, gallantly waved them and urged the men to follow their country's banner. But finding he was supported by only 40 or 50 men, they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. K. McSPADDEN,

Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 355.

Report of Capt. Harry T. Toulmin, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga :

On the morning of September 20, the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Weedon, and

forming a part of the Left Wing of the line of battle, was ordered to move forward against the line of the enemy. The movement began about 11.20 a. m. The regiment had advanced about 300 yards, when it came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, who immediately fell back on the main line. Here we met with heavy volleys of musketry from behind a temporary breastwork of logs about 3 feet high. Without halting to exchange fire with the enemy, the regiment most gallantly charged the works, capturing some 250 prisoners and a piece of artillery, and putting to flight the remainder of the line.

It was here that Capt. J. D. Nott and Lieut. Waller Mordecai, of Company B, fell mortally wounded. No truer patriots ever lived; no better, braver soldiers ever died. Here, too, Sergeant Laery, of Company H, bravely bearing the colors, fell severely wounded. The colors were then seized by Lieutenant Leonard, of Company K, and borne by him until he was wounded and forced to give them up. They then fell into the hands of Lieutenant Renfro, of Company K, who gallantly carried them to the front and planted them almost within the enemy's line. Moving rapidly forward, amid a destructive fire of shot and shell, some 200 yards across an open field, the regiment became engaged with a second line of battle, which obstinately contested every foot of ground over which it passed. Here took place a terrible conflict, which lasted about 20 minutes, and in which we lost many brave spirits, none of whom deserves more honorable mention than Lieut. A. B. Renfro, who fell pierced through the head with colors in hand. Here too, fell our brave, our true, our esteemed commander, Lieut. Col. John Weedon. Having led with distinguished coolness and bravery his command to within 20 paces of the enemy's line, he fell to rise no more. He fell beneath the honored folds of that cherished flag under which he had so gallantly led his brave men.

It was at this point the command of the regiment devolved upon me, Major Hart having been previously wounded and retired from the field. The command firmly held its ground and was driving the enemy slowly but surely before its destructive fire when re-enforcements came to our support. At this time the Twenty-second Alabama rushed forward with a yell and drove the enemy in dismay from his strong position. Here it captured two pieces of cannon and the tattered remnants of a stand of colors. It pressed on and, in conjunction with a portion of General Anderson's brigade, captured several other pieces of cannon. The regiment continued to press forward, the enemy fleeing before it, until ordered to fall back about a quarter of a mile for the purpose of reforming the brigade. This order was promptly obeyed. Having formed, the regiment, with the brigade, moved by the right flank some half or three-quarters of a mile and again formed line of battle, when it was halted to procure ammunition. This being done, moved on a short distance into the woods, where it was halted and remained at rest about an hour.

The regiment moved from this point in a line at right angles with the one occupied in the morning over a range of thickly wooded and very steep hills. Being ordered to move by a right wheel and to assault the enemy's line, it did so, but finding the enemy on a very high hill with a strongly posted battery, it was impossible to penetrate his line. The fire of grape and canister at this point was terrific, and although the command made bold and earnest efforts to rise the hill and storm the battery it was unsuccessful. Here, I regret to state, we lost our colors. Private Braswell, of Company A, who was then

bearing them, fearlessly rushed to the front and in advance of the line, and was there literally riddled with balls, as was subsequently shown by the recovery of his body. The fire at this time was such as to throw the regiment into confusion, in which the loss of Private Braswell and colors was not discovered until too late to rescue them, for amid this confusion the regiment fell back, and was unable afterward to regain its lost position. Twice did it rally and attempt to recover its ground and lost colors, but the storm of grape and canister was so terrible and destructive that every effort proved unavailing. Having fallen back a third time in some disorder, the regiment retired to the foot of the hill and reformed there. This was done by the whole brigade. From this point we moved by the right flank some 300 yards to a point on the crest of a hill, where we formed line of battle and bivouacked for the night. It was now about sunset.

Where all did so well, both officers and men, it would be hard to discriminate, but I cannot fail to mention the coolness and gallantry of Adj. W. G. Smith, and to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during the battle; nor can I close this report without the honorable mention of Lieut. C. J. Michailoffsky, of Company B, whose conduct was so worthy of the cause in which he fought, and whose gallantry was so conspicuous on every part of the field.

I am proud to be able to state that the command displayed such conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga as will entitle it to another star in that crown of glory it has already won.

The following is a list of casualties in the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment during the battle of Chickamauga, September 20: Went into action with 31 officers and 340 men; aggregate, 371. Killed: Officers, 5; enlisted men 39. Wounded: Officers, 10; enlisted men, 151. Missing, none. Aggregate killed, wounded, and missing, 205.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. TOULMIN,

Captain, Commanding Twenty-second Alabama Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 356.

Report of Col. George D. Johnston, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
In Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part borne by the Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

The regiment went into the engagement with the brigade (General Deas') of which it is a part, continued in its place with the same during the entire action, bearing its share of the duty and danger.

It bore itself to my satisfaction. Where there was such general good conduct, with but few exceptions, it is hard to discriminate and particularize. I shall refrain from it.

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The regiment carried into the engagement about 330 officers and men. Its loss was: Killed, 1 officer, 14 men; wounded, 5 officers, 90 men; missing, 2 men. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 6 officers, 106 men.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. JOHNSTON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 357.

Report of Col. Whitfield Clark, Thirty-ninth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Camp on Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I make this as my official report as commander of the Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

My regiment was with its brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Deas, during the whole of the battle; kept its place, and I am proud to say that, with very few exceptions, every officer and man did his duty.

The regiment went into the fight with 310 muskets. One officer and 13 men killed; 6 officers and 76 men wounded.

Very respectfully,

W. CLARK,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Deas' Brigade.

No. 358.

Report of Col. J. G. Coltart, Fiftieth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I herewith transmit a report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20.

On September 17, we left La Fayette, Ga., at sunset; and marched in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills until about midnight, when we bivouacked for the remainder of the night.

On the morning of September 18, the march was resumed at sunrise and continued until we were near the mills. Here line of battle was formed and the Fiftieth Alabama Regiment ordered to support Dent's battery, which was put in position some distance in front. The battery was placed near a house on the left of the road, the regiment in rear slightly protected by the brow of the hill. After exchanging a few rounds with our battery the enemy retired. I had 1 man slightly wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell from the

enemy's guns. The brigade was now advanced to the hill immediately upon Chickamauga Creek, where I rejoined it with my regiment.

We remained in line of battle Friday night and Saturday morning, September 19. In the afternoon of this day (the 19th) we were moved by the right flank and crossed the creek (Chickamauga) at a ford (name unknown). We now arrived upon a part of the field where the firing was very heavy, and were moved forward to the support of our troops, but we did not become engaged. At this point I had 1 man killed and several wounded. We were finally moved into position and stacked arms for the night. At daylight the line was again moved forward 200 or 300 yards and halted.

About 11 a. m. Sunday (20th), we were ordered to advance, which was done in gallant style. The enemy were discovered strongly posted behind breastworks, but were driven out, without a moment's check, in great confusion. The Fiftieth Alabama Regiment, in the excitement of the charge, found itself in advance of the remainder of the brigade, and our right flank exposed to the fire of the next regiment on our right (Thirty-ninth Alabama). This caused some confusion and checked for the time our advance. The men were soon rallied and the charge continued. Upon a hill in the rear of the enemy's breastworks we encountered the Sixth Ohio Battery. Its support was driven off and the battery captured. The guidon of this battery was taken by Private Amos Chaffin, of Company F, and is now in my possession.

My regiment now became entangled with the brigade of General Anderson, which joined us, and the pursuit of the enemy continued for more than a mile. The troops being much scattered and no enemy near, I asked permission of General Hindman to halt and rejoin my command, which was granted.

The brigade being reformed, occupied several positions, but was not again engaged until about 3 p. m., when we were ordered to charge a battery placed in a commanding position and very difficult of approach. The attack was made, but upon reaching the brow of the hill, we met with such a terrible fire of musketry and grape that we were compelled to fall back. Again we made the effort, and again were we repulsed; nor was it possible to rally the men to a third charge. This battery was afterward taken by a charge in a new direction by other troops. Night coming on closed the contest, and we camped where we were.

My loss was: Killed, 16; wounded, 81; missing, 8. Total, 105.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and I am proud to say that there was less straggling than I have ever known.

I have the honor to mention the names of the following non-commissioned officers and privates who have been reported to me as deserving much credit for their conduct, viz: Sergt. L. Coker, Company F; Privates J. B. Stewart, W. L. Bridges, P. M. Light, and M. Roberts, of Company G; W. N. Pitts, Company H; Sergt. J. M. Pitts, Company I; E. H. Stinnett, Company B, and Rudy Ward, of Company D.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. COLTART,

Colonel, Fiftieth Regiment Alabama Volunteers,

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 359.

Report of Capt. James F. Nabers, Seventeenth Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, DEAS' BRIGADE,
October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the battalion sharpshooters was deployed Friday, September 18, about noon, in front of brigade. Stood picket the night following.

Advanced on the morning of September 19 far enough to develop the enemy. Kept up casual firing until evening, when I was relieved by skirmishers from General Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division. Rejoined the command a short while after nightfall on the battle-field.

Was deployed on the morning of September 20, and moved forward until overtaken by the brigade, and was then with it in its restless charge upon the enemy's lines.

As far as I was able to see, officers and men conducted themselves well.

The casualties amounted to: Killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 2.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. F. NABERS,

Captain, Comdg. Sharpshooters, Deas' Brigade.

Capt. E. F. TRAVIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 360.

Report of Brig. Gen. Arthur M. Manigault, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MANIGAULT'S BRIGADE,
HINDMAN'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battle of Chickamauga and on the two days preceding it.

On the morning of September 18 (having left our encampment near La Fayette the previous evening), when about 1½ miles from Lee and Gordon's Mills, on Chickamauga Creek, the enemy opening upon our column while on the march from a battery on the opposite side, we were ordered to form a line of battle fronting the enemy's position, which threw my command, the right resting on the road, obliquely across an open field, our front being covered by skirmishers deployed from each regiment and under the command of Major Butler, of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment. Here the men were ordered to lie down in order to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery, which had begun to open upon our lines, causing a loss of 6 men in the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina. This position was afterward changed, in order to bring our right nearer to General Deas' left, whose brigade extended beyond me to the right.

Bivouacking near the road that night, we again occupied a position near the same place, but with the lines advanced and the left thrown forward some 300 or 400 yards on the following morning, the enemy's artillery occasionally throwing a few shot in our neighborhood, but without effect, our skirmishers keeping up a steady fire with those of the enemy opposing them, suffering a small loss on their own part.

In the afternoon of this day (September 19), we received orders, through the division commander, to move with the division to join the main body of the army, a portion of which had become engaged, the battle having commenced. Moving by the right flank and following the brigade of General Deas, we crossed the Chickamauga at Hunt's Ford, wading to the west bank. Continuing to move on for a distance of about 2 miles we arrived upon the ground, in the neighborhood of which Hood's division had been engaged during the afternoon. It was understood that we were to support this division. The brigade was then formed in line, with that of General Deas upon the right and Anderson's as a support, a few hundred yards in rear, our line facing directly west. It was now after sunset when the order to move forward was received, and we advanced, dressing to the right, some 400 or 500 yards, moving forward slowly and with difficulty, owing to the dense growth through which we had to pass. Skirmishers were thrown to the front, the line having been halted. The skirmishers and the left companies of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, on the extreme left of the brigade, a short time after nightfall twice became engaged with a force of the enemy, believed to be a reconnoitering party, in which that regiment lost some 12 or 13 men killed and wounded, but in each instance inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy and driving them back.

Falling back from the above position, by order of the division commander, about 9 o'clock that night, we rejoined the line of battle, a portion of the brigade filling the space between the left of Hood's division and the right of Major-General Buckner's corps.

On the morning of September 20 (Sunday), at an early hour, our final line of battle was completed, the brigade being in the front line, General Deas, with his brigade, being on my right, and my left resting on Colonel Trigg's brigade, of Preston's division, Buckner's corps. My instructions were to move forward when the brigade to my right moved, the attack commencing on the right of the army, the movement being taken up successively by each division and brigade toward the left, and I was also informed that the troops on my left would move forward in like manner.

At about 11.30 a. m. (the action having commenced on the right at about 10 o'clock) General Deas' brigade began its forward movement, and my own was given the order to advance. The guide being to the right, in order to preserve a continuous line (as much as possible) with that portion of the division on the right, the men were obliged to move forward at a very rapid pace. Skirmishers covering the entire front preceded our advance at a distance of from 100 to 150 yards. The brigade moved steadily on for a distance of some 600 or 700 yards before meeting with any opposition, when we found the enemy in our front posted near the crest of a hill, a gradual ascent leading to it, and behind breastworks of logs and timber their infantry lay, opening upon the command a heavy fire at short range from their positions of fancied security. At this point the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina were partially in a wood, the Twenty-

fourth Alabama were exposed in an open field in front of them, and in the center of which was planted a Federal battery, several pieces of artillery also being in the wood on our right. Waters' battery, which had followed in rear of the brigade, occupied our center, the Twenty-eighth Alabama on the left of it, its right being on the west edge of the same field, and extending into a wood beyond, and the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment to the left of this wood also in an open field with thick woods in their front. The entire line now became hotly engaged, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina and Twenty-fourth Alabama advancing to within 80 yards of the enemy's breastworks, receiving and giving a heavy fire. Here they were checked, and, from the severity of the fire, thrown into some confusion, not so much from the fire in their front as from a heavy enfilade fire from the enemy on their left, which caused a heavy loss; but they almost immediately advanced again and drove the enemy from his works, capturing many prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama moved steadily forward, also receiving a heavy fire, and drove the enemy from the works in their front.

Finding myself at this time on the extreme left of the army (the forces on my left which, when in line of battle, I had been told would advance simultaneously with me had not done so, the information which I had received being, I suppose, incorrect), and that my left flank was overlapped, as far as could be seen, by several regiments of the enemy's infantry, and not knowing how heavy the enemy's force was in this direction, my three right regiments being thrown in much confusion, and a large force of the enemy advancing through the field on my center to recover their lost ground, and three pieces of artillery which had been captured by the Nineteenth South Carolina (which, however, the enemy did not succeed in doing), I ordered the brigade to fall back about 300 yards across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. In this movement the two left regiments (the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiments) fell back with an unbroken front. In retiring the battery, the pole of the limber of a piece having been broken, the piece was for a time abandoned. However, Colonel Reid, commanding Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, moved his regiment forward, deploying two companies as skirmishers, and succeeded in recovering it. Just after having given the order for the retirement of the brigade, General Anderson's command of Mississippians, the reserve of the division, came gallantly forward and swept by me, his left regiment covering some four or five companies of my right regiment—the Tenth South Carolina. Colonel Pressley, commanding the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina, with several companies, here joined him and continued to move forward. Previous to the advance of General Anderson, I had sent to General Buckner to request that the brigade which had been on my left while in line (Trigg's brigade) should be sent forward to my support. They soon made their appearance, but the enemy had fallen back, owing to the advance of Generals Deas, Anderson, and others on my right, they apprehending in all probability that they themselves would be cut off, seeing also that re-enforcements were coming to my assistance.

The line having been reformed, the brigade was then moved forward and was placed, by order of General Hindman, on the right of General Deas' brigade, then occupying a portion of a ridge west of the road known as the Rossville road. Here we remained but a

short time, when orders were received from the same source* to report to General Bushrod Johnson, whose command was then heavily pressed on a succession of ridges which lay east of our present position, about a half a mile to our right and to the east of the Rossville road. The command was immediately moved and formed on the summit of one of the ridges before alluded to, the line being at right angles with that occupied in the morning and running east and west. My right covered the battery of Captain Dent, which we found already in position; the center rested in a gorge between the ridge on which the battery stood and the left, which crowned a second ridge, having the brigade of General Deas on the left—the right of his brigade, however, covering six companies of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment. Skirmishers having been thrown forward, immediately developed the enemy not more than 150 or 200 yards in our front with a battery in position.

About 3.30 o'clock, having received orders from General Bushrod Johnson, under whose supervision the movement was to be made, to swing my line round, making a right half-wheel—which wheel was to be continued, if practicable, in order to envelop the enemy in our front and to drive him back upon the center of our lines, General Deas, on my left, to commence the movement and each successive brigade to conform to the wheel, keeping the touch to the right and dressing to the left—the troops were set in motion, and here commenced one of the most desperate contests of the day. The movement was scarce begun ere the entire line became engaged, and a deadly fire of musketry and canister was opened upon it at short range. The line for a short time was thrown in much confusion, but was quickly rallied and again advanced. Again and again were they driven back, but as promptly rallied and moved forward again, at each advance driving the enemy still farther from their original position. Nothing but the determined valor of our soldiers could have withstood the withering volleys poured into them by the enemy, who at this point certainly fought with great obstinacy.

The field and company officers were, as a general rule, conspicuous for their good conduct, urging and cheering on the men, and themselves setting an example to which their men nobly responded.

After a contest of nearly three hours victory crowned their efforts, and the foe were baffled and beaten and many taken prisoners. Owing to the exposed position of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and to the fact that a large number of the enemy still remained on our left, this regiment could never get ahead, and was, together with a large number of men from other regiments of the brigade, held in hand to prevent any demonstration of the enemy on our flank. It was after sunset when the firing ceased, and night ended the contest. The men, completely exhausted by their long-continued efforts, had the proud satisfaction of knowing that they had been victorious in every part of the field, and that their efforts had contributed no small share to the earning of this great victory.

I would respectfully refer you to the lists of killed and wounded, already handed in.

We have to deplore the loss of many brave officers and men who fell on that bloody field. The loss of no one will be felt more keenly than that of Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, of my staff, who fell about half an hour before sunset, pierced through the

*Note on original: To move to the support of General Johnson.

heart by a rifle ball and expiring immediately. Earnest and zealous in the discharge of his duty, he had made himself respected and beloved in this command by his gentlemanly manners, his impartial and consistent discharge of the duties of his department, and by his great courage, coolness, and judgment in action. The Twenty-fourth Alabama also lost one of its most efficient officers, Captain O'Brien, a gentleman of accomplished mind, a brave and gallant officer. Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Cooper, of same regiment, were severely wounded, and their valuable services will be for a long period lost to their country.

The following named officers were distinguished for their conduct on the field, and I take pleasure in bringing them to your attention in this report: Lieut. Col. Julius T. Porcher, Tenth South Carolina Volunteers; Maj. J. L. White, Nineteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and Adjutant Ferrell, of same regiment. Of Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCrackin, Fowler, and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup, Short; Adjutant Jennison, and Sergeant-Major Mink. Color Sergeant Moody behaved with great gallantry. Lieutenant Jordan, of Twenty-eighth Alabama, conducted himself in a most conspicuous manner, and I regret to say was killed during the action. Of the same regiment, Captains Hopkins and Ford, Lieutenant Graham, and Acting Adjutant Wood, throughout the action were distinguished for their gallant conduct. Captain Reese, acting quartermaster, and Commissary Sergeant Craig were efficient in the discharge of their duties in their respective departments. Of Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Lieutenants Mitchell, Lambert, Oliver, Crockett, and Bickerstaff behaved in a manner to attract attention.

I cannot close my report without referring specially to the conduct and bearing of Col. J. C. Reid, commanding, and Maj. W. L. Butler, Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment; Col. J. F. Pressley, commanding Tenth South Carolina; Col. N. N. Davis, commanding, and Lieut. Col. B. Sawyer, Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and Major Slaughter, commanding Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, and to their individual exertions is to be attributed much of the success which attended our arms on that day. Untiring in their efforts, they set an example to their commands by their personal daring, the effect of which was visible in many instances.

To my staff I am indebted for the most valuable assistance. Capt. C. I. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. W. E. Huger, aide-de-camp, who fearlessly exposed their persons, carrying and executing orders under the most trying circumstances. Lieutenant Malone, brigade provost-marshal, was active in the discharge of his duty, and rendered efficient service in the prevention of straggling, forcing many who were unwilling to face the heavy fire to which they had been exposed back into their proper positions.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of the regimental commanders, who have more particularly specified the names, rank, &c., of parties conspicuous for their conduct in their respective regiments on the occasion of the battle of Chickamauga.

I have the honor, major, to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. M. MANIGAULT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 361.

Report of Lieut. Joseph H. Johnson, Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. ORDNANCE DEPT., MANIGAULT'S BRIGADE,
November 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that I was ordered, on the morning of September 19, to follow in the rear of General Deas' brigade ordnance train. In this manner we proceeded to within about half a mile of Alexander's Bridge, when we halted in an old field and remained there the remainder of the day. Major Riley ordered me to turn over to a squad of cavalry who were without ammunition 3,000 cartridges of caliber .69 and 500 of caliber .54.

On the morning of the 20th, were ordered to change our position across Chickamauga Creek, where we remained the balance of that day waiting for further orders.

On the morning of the 21st, were ordered to proceed to the rear of Manigault's brigade to supply the troops with ammunition. After doing so, I went on the battle-field to collect arms. We collected 400, 352 of which were sent to Alexander's Bridge; the balance were kept in the brigade.

The amount of cartridges consumed by brigade, 33,000; amount consumed by artillery, 32 rounds abandoned and blown up in caisson of the gun.

JOS. H. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant, and Ordnance Officer, Manigault's Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Bragg's Army Tennessee.

P. S.—The effective strength of brigade: Infantry, 1,856; artillery, 70.

No. 362.

Report of Col. N. N. Davis, Twenty-fourth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date from brigade headquarters, calling for a report of the action taken by the respective regiments and battery in the late battle of Chickamauga, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in that engagement by this regiment:

Early on the morning of September 18, I being on picket with my regiment at the gap leading through Pigeon Mountain to McLemore's Cove, received orders to rejoin the brigade with my regiment, immediately after which the brigade took up line of march on the road leading from La Fayette to Lee and Gordon's Mills, and arrived near the latter place about 10 a. m., when the brigade halted in the road, and orders were received from the brigade commander to deploy two companies as skirmishers on the left flank of the regiment, and to connect with skirmishers on the right and left. Captains Fowler and Hall, with their respective companies, were ordered on this duty, both under the command of the former. The brigade then moved a short distance farther down the road toward the mills, where it again halted and line of battle was formed fronting Chickamauga Creek and in an oblique angle to the road. The skirmishers

moved to the right, so as to cover the front of the brigade and about 300 yards in advance. In forming line of battle the enemy discovered the movement and opened upon us from a battery on the opposite side of the creek, but fortunately no damage was done; the shells passing over and exploding in our rear. Late in the evening the regiment moved by the right flank with the brigade back into the road and some 400 or 500 yards nearer the mill, when it halted and bivouacked for the night on the roadside.

Early Saturday morning (the 19th), reformed line of battle, fronting the creek as before. The enemy again opened upon us from their battery, but with no effect. Our skirmishers were ordered to advance nearer the creek, which they did under fire of the enemy's skirmishers on the opposite bank. In moving forward, Private Thomas J. Carter, of Captain Fowler's company, was killed. The regiment remained in line of battle, the enemy shelling us at intervals until late in the evening, when it moved with the brigade some 3 miles down the creek to Hunt's Ford, and after crossing joined the main body of the army. After crossing, the regiment proceeded about a mile and formed line of battle with the brigade and moved to the front some 600 or 800 yards, when it halted and we were ordered to bivouac for the night.

Captains Fowler and Hall, with their companies, rejoined the regiment early Sunday morning. Immediately afterward the regiment moved with the brigade and took position in the front line of battle. At 10.15 a. m. the order was received to advance. After moving forward about 400 or 500 yards through the woods, the regiment entered an open field, through which it continued to advance briskly for some distance up a gentle slope, and immediately upon arriving upon the crest of the hill the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The order having been previously given to guide upon the regiment on the right, in order to do this the regiment was compelled to oblique to the right, which threw the right wing into the woods skirting the field. After moving forward a short distance, the regiment came under a heavy cross-fire from the left besides a severe fire from the front. It being discovered that we were being flanked on our left, the order was given to fall back, which was immediately obeyed.

In this charge the regiment suffered severely, both in killed and wounded. Capt. W. J. O'Brien was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his company forward, and Capt. B. S. Chamberlain severely wounded while leading on his men. Lieutenant Cooper was dangerously wounded while some distance in advance of his regiment. The color bearer, Sergt. George W. Moody, receiving a severe wound, dropped the colors, which was not discovered until after the regiment was rallied. Lieutenant Young, with 4 men, immediately volunteered to bring them off the field, but they could not be found. It is reported that Sergt. George B. Ackerman, of Company G, was seen with the colors in hand going toward the enemy's lines, and it is supposed he deserted, as he has not been heard from since.

The line having again been formed, the regiment moved with the brigade by the right flank about a mile on the road leading to McFarland's Springs, when line of battle was again formed near the foot of a range of hills and at right angles to our original line. It then moved forward upon the slope of a hill, where it was ordered to halt, as I supposed to await the movement of some troops on the

left. In a few minutes the order was given to advance. We had gone but a short distance before the enemy [opened] upon us a heavy fire from the top of a hill, where they were strongly posted, with both infantry and artillery. After moving forward some distance up the hill the fire became so heavy the regiment fell back. It was soon rallied, and again moved forward to the charge; again fell back. Several charges were in like manner made, and with the same result until about sundown, when a final and successful charge was made and the enemy driven back from the hill in confusion. We pressed forward briskly and followed the enemy in his retreat until dark, when we halted to await orders, supposing it to be dangerous to proceed farther in the dark.

Both officers and men were completely exhausted, having fought desperately for more than three consecutive hours before the enemy could be driven from their position. In following up the enemy the different regiments became confused and mixed. When we halted order was again restored and we were ordered to the crest of the hill, where we bivouacked for the night.

Conspicuous for their gallantry during the day I would mention Adjutant Jennison, Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCrackin, Fowler, and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup, Short, and Nettles, and Sergeant-Major Mink. In fact, many of the officers did their duty nobly, and exerted themselves in rallying their men and urging them forward to the charge.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates I would mention the following as having behaved with great gallantry during the entire day: Sergeant Neil and Private Crevillan, Company A; Sergeants Wylie (killed) and Moody, Company D; Sergeant Bumpers and Private Hall, Company E; Corporal Sweat and Private Boswell, Company F; Privates J. M. Ragland and C. P. Hurtel, Company G; Corporal Tatum and Private Smith, Company H; Sergeant New and Private Walters, Company I; Sergeant Tally, Privates Wilson, Carter, Scott, Love, Eubank, and Fulmer—in fact all of this company [K]. J. B. Hall, a youth of seventeen years of age, joined his brother's company (Company K) as an independent volunteer, and fell mortally wounded while gallantly fighting the enemy some distance in advance of the regiment.

The regiment went into action with an aggregate of 381, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows: Killed, 22; wounded, 91; missing, 3. Total, 116.

Respectfully submitted.

N. N. DAVIS,

Colonel, Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 363.

Report of Col. John C. Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

BATTLE LINE, IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, received this day, I have the honor to make the following report of

the action of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment in the battles of Chickamauga, fought on the 19th and 20th ultimo :

During the afternoon of Thursday (the 17th), the regiment, together with the brigade, moved from its bivouac near La Fayette, and marching through said place entered the Chattanooga road leading by Gordon's Mills. After a march of 10 miles the command bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 18th, it again moved on said road and reached the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek, where we formed our line of battle, facing the creek, a few hundred yards from the right bank, the enemy occupying the right bank and playing on us heavily with his batteries ; but, owing to the configuration of the ground, did us but little damage, wounding only 1 man. The command remained in this position, with Companies B and G as skirmishers, until 5 p. m., when, by orders from brigade [head]quarters, we moved by the right flank and formed a new line closer in to the creek bank, and in this position the command bivouacked during the night of the 18th.

Early on the morning of the 19th, by orders from the brigadier-general commanding, the regiment moved closer in to the enemy, and formed a new line a short distance from the creek and well up to their batteries, which, at intervals, kept up a vigorous fire, but with little effect, Companies B and G engaging those of the enemy on the opposite shore. About 12 o'clock, the battle having opened far on our right, the regiment, by orders from the brigadier-general commanding, moved by the right flank about 2½ miles down the creek, which it crossed by wading, about 2 p. m., and continued its march in quick time in the direction of the fighting.

About 4 o'clock Robertson's brigade, Hood's division, was attacked by large numbers, and the regiment, with the brigade, double-quickened into position in rear of said command as a support ; but they withstood the shock and drove him [them] back. By the right flank the regiment moved, together with the brigade, into its position in line, which was accomplished under fire of infantry, and occupied until night before completing it, Company C [acting] as skirmishers. It was then withdrawn several hundred yards and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the regiment took its place in line near where the night was spent and impatiently waited the signal to move on the enemy. At 11 o'clock the command forward was given, and rapidly the line advanced, encountering the enemy on the west side of the road leading from Chattanooga to Rome and about 1½ miles from the creek. The enemy were behind formidable fortifications, however, though the attack was so rapid and determined that they ignominiously fled before our approach, firing only a few guns. The regiment, highly elated with this success, quickly mounted their guns, and pushed vigorously forward in pursuit, through a field and dense copse of woods, the surface gradually descending for near three-quarters of a mile, and halted only by command of the brigadier-general commanding.

Meanwhile the enemy had rallied and attacked us from a position of his own choosing, on a ridge covered with trees and in front of our immediate right by a farm-house. The regiment fought them determinedly until ordered to fall back by orders from brigade headquarters, which was done in the best order, the regiment halting ^{on the} ~~red~~

few hundred yards in rear. Major Slaughter, commanding the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, had also withdrawn his command from the left of the line occupied by this regiment, and halted at the point above designated. From orders received from brigade headquarters, the undersigned was placed in command of this part of the brigade.

Meantime, Lieutenant Watkins, commanding Waters' battery and attached to this brigade, had moved up well-nigh to the line occupied by this command and on its right, and in attempting to withdraw his battery, from the heaviness of the enemy's fire, was forced to leave one of his pieces. This fact being called to the attention of the undersigned, he believed the rescue of the piece practicable, and accordingly called for two companies in his command to volunteer as skirmishers to reconnoiter the locality on which the piece stood. Companies A, I, and K, Lieutenant Graham, Captains Hopkins and Ford, forthwith responded to the call; the last two named, being the first to announce themselves ready, were selected. Their captains were ordered to deploy their companies to the right and left and move forward to feel the strength of the enemy in possession of the gun, and if prudent to rescue it. These companies were followed by the piece's limber. Without difficulty the enemy were driven off and the piece brought out.

We then moved by the right flank a few hundred yards and joined the balance of the brigade. When the brigade was reformed we moved by the right flank toward the extreme left of our lines, the enemy having fallen back from the hill upon which we left them to that point.

About 3.30 o'clock the line was formed, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Regiments on the right, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiments on their left, at the base in front of an abrupt ridge of hills on which the enemy had posted his reserves to make his final stand. Company A [acting] as skirmishers, the command moved forward about one-quarter of a mile, when the skirmishers attacked the enemy, who were in position on the top of Missionary Ridge with a heavy battery supported by infantry in front. This was one of nature's strongest positions. The enemy were so situated behind the top of this ridge that we could do him little damage until we got to the extreme top of the ridge, while he could strew death and destruction into our lines for a distance of 150 yards as we advanced. This company fought the skirmishers of the enemy, with the battery pouring shot and shell into their ranks, for an hour.

About 4 o'clock the brigade, being ordered to the attack, executed a half-wheel to the right and soon became furiously engaged with the enemy; and this was the most desperate and hotly contested field of the day. Twice did we reach the summit of the hill in close proximity to the enemy, and as many times forced by weight of numbers, canister, shell, and grape-shot, to retire.

Meanwhile the troops on our left had well-nigh all given way, as had the troops on the right several times done. The regiment was under heavy fire from the enemy in its front and on its left flank. At this critical moment, when humanity itself almost prompted a retreat, the Forty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, General Bushrod [R.] Johnson's brigade, moved up on the right of our brigade, and with the troops on our right at sunset we made one last des-

perate assault and drove them, routed, demoralized, from the field. We pursued the enemy beyond the hill for three-quarters of a mile. While engaged in this pursuit, I was joined by Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment, with 30 men from his command. They acted gallantly, and as something due them I mention the fact in this connection. After pursuing the enemy for the space above designated, we were ordered to halt by General Bushrod [R.] Johnson, in command of this part of the division of our army. The undersigned was then placed in command of the brigade by General Johnson, and was ordered to take position for the night on the rear crest of the ridge described, which he did about dark.

The colonel commanding takes pride and gratification in returning his thanks to both the officers and men of his command for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed all his commands. Men never fought more gallantly than did my command. I cannot find words adequate to express the weight of obligation I am under to them for their heroic conduct.

He also desires to return his sincere thanks to the medical department (not to include [*sic*] the infirmary corps) for the zeal and faithfulness with which they labored, spending every moment of their [time] in alleviating the pain and distress of the wounded.

The ordnance department, also, is entitled to my thanks for their promptness in the discharge of their duties.

I am also under obligations to Capt. Carlos Reese, acting quartermaster, and to Sergt. William Craig, of the commissary department, for their untiring efforts in trying to keep the command fed. In this they succeeded admirably.

The memory of Lieut. C. S. Jordan and his brave comrades, who fell on the field nobly battling for the rights of freemen, shall ever be cherished with the kindest remembrance by their commander. Men who sacrifice life and all they hold dear on earth in such a cause can never be forgotten, and deserve to live forever.

The colonel commanding cannot close this report without an expression of obligation to the brigadier-general commanding for the coolness, impartiality, and skill which he exhibited throughout the trying scenes of the conflict. Always at his post, he contributed more than his share in achieving the victory of which we have so much reason to be proud. To the members of his staff—Capts. C. I. Walker, assistant adjutant-general; D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. W. E. Huger, aide-de-camp—he also returns his obligations. Nobly and gallantly did they perform their several duties, rallying the men of the command whenever they showed a disposition to give way. Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant inspector-general, deserves the thanks of the whole command for his untiring exertions. Never did an officer display more gallantry on a field. In the discharge of his duties as a soldier he fell. His memory will be cherished and his services never forgotten.

To Lieutenant Malone, provost-marshal, the command is under obligations. He contributed much in rallying the men when they showed a disposition to falter.

Mention is heretofore made of the undersigned being placed in command of the brigade at the conclusion of the battle. This was occasioned by part of the troops of the same being under the immediate command of General Manigault near the late battle ridge, and also of this officer's remaining there to perform the last sad rites

over the remains of his relative and inspector-general, Capt. D. E. Huger.

Accompanying this report the undersigned has the honor to submit the list* of killed and wounded.

I am, captain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. REID,

Colonel Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 364.

Report of Maj. John N. Slaughter, Thirty-fourth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT, ETC.,
Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the participation of the Thirty-fourth Alabama Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga:

Friday, September 18.—I formed the regiment in line of battle south of Chickamauga Creek, half a mile northwest of Mrs. Hunt's residence, in a field. By orders from the brigadier-general commanding, I threw out as skirmishers Companies E and H, commanded by First Lieutenant Colquitt and Captain Carter. I was ordered to conform to the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment on my right. My command remained in this position two or three hours, when it was marched by the right flank and formed line of battle; retired 150 yards from the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery, which swept the field in our front. In this position it rested upon arms for the night.

Saturday, September 19.—Under your order and direction, the regiment moved to the front in line of battle through the open field between one-quarter and a half mile, then by the left flank into a body of woods, and formed line in support of Captain Garrity's battery, which moved up to our front. My command was 150 yards to the left of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and I kept up communication with it by a sentinel.

The regiment remained in this position until 3 or 4 p. m., when it marched by the right flank in rear of Mrs. Hunt's residence to Hunt's Ford, on Chickamauga Creek, 3 miles below, and crossed it by wading, and thence to the field of battle, where we formed in line. After a number of maneuvers my command moved forward with directions to conform to the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment and gradually swing to the right. After marching to the front a quarter of a mile in this way, the brigade commenced forming in line of battle. We were ordered to give way to the left, and I directed Second Lieutenant Cobb, acting assistant adjutant, to conduct the regiment to the left until we had room.

It was now becoming dark, and while moving in this direction, four companies having entered the field, they were fired upon by the

* Not found.

enemy's skirmishers at a distance of 40 paces, wounding 7 men. The companies lay down and returned the fire, and the enemy quickly retired out of range. I immediately ordered Captain Wood's company (B) to the front as skirmishers, and formed the regiment in line to the field, and turned three companies of the left wing back down the fence to protect them. Hearing the enemy advance again in the darkness, and deeming my skirmishers too weak in front, I threw out a small company (C) under Lieutenant Hannon, and they had just gained their position when the enemy again opened a brisk fire upon them, which they returned with vigor, causing the enemy to retire again. We had two men wounded in this last affair. We were not again molested, and retired soon and formed in rear of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, in column by battalion, and rested for the night.

Sunday, September 20.—My command was early formed in line of battle. Our companies (E and H) joined us this morning. Having been deprived of the services of Captain Fielder, as acting major, by an accidental wound, I appointed Capt. J. C. Carter, next senior captain, to the position by order of the brigadier-general commanding.

At 10 a. m. we moved forward under the same orders of the evening previous, Captain Wood's company (B) having been thrown forward as skirmishers. We marched in line of battle across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road near an old house, charged through a field in front to the woods beyond, where we received a desultory fire from the enemy's skirmishers, thence through the woods to a second field, and through it over the enemy's breastworks into a second body of woods, some 50 yards in advance of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and halted.

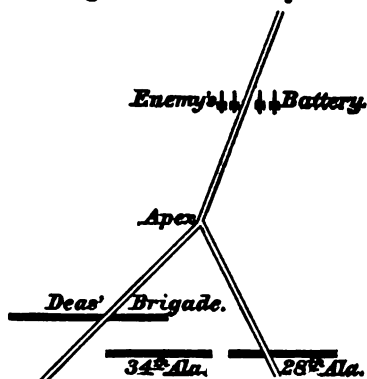
Finding the position a strong one, having a ravine, and short, low bluff in front, over which the men could rise and fire and be protected while loading, I concluded to form the regiment, and did so, in the ravine. I had commenced reconnoitering the enemy's position, when I received orders from Captain Huger, inspector-general, to retire with the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, with which we fell back to the C[hattanooga and L[a Fayette] road, formed, and were placed temporarily under the command of Colonel Reid. All these movements had been performed at a run, and our men were very much exhausted, some so much so that they could not return with the regiment, and were captured.

In falling back we lost 2 men killed, 28 wounded, and 28 prisoners.

My men were much chagrined at being compelled to fall back, and it was difficult to urge them back, stopping and rallying at every favorable position for defense.

We remained in our new position for some hours, when we moved with the brigade in a northwesterly direction and formed in line near the base of Missionary Ridge. Moving forward across the abrupt spurs of this ridge, we ascended the steep and high hill on which the enemy were posted, formed in line, and lay down some hundred paces from the top of the hill. While lying in this position, Deas' brigade marched forward and formed 60 paces to our front, his right regiment overlapping the left of mine six companies, and lay down. Previous to this I had thrown out Lieutenant Colquitt's company (E) as skirmishers to our front.

The enemy's position was a strong one, as the accompanying diagram will show. The ridge on which they were posted divided, and



the apex was where three ridges met. The left of the Twenty-eighth Alabama rested on the one to my right, Deas' brigade extended over the one to my left, and the enemy occupied the one in my front, his battery being placed some 100 or 150 paces from the apex, being in a slight depression of the ridge which protected him from our fire. My regiment occupied an inclined plane between the first two ridges. The ground was such that the right and left of the regiment was exposed to a fire for 100 paces before the center. The moment the men appeared above the ridge they were exposed to a sweeping fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. We received orders at this juncture to move forward and govern ourselves by the movements of the Twenty-eighth Alabama, on our right, and Deas' brigade on our left. The regiment had moved forward with firmness some 50 or 60 paces up the hill when they were met by the right regiment of Deas' brigade falling back in disorder, they having come under a severe fire of canister and musketry, as did also the right companies of my regiment, which caused it to falter and fall back in confusion. I attempted to rally them, and with the assistance of some of my officers a number were rallied, who moved forward with the colors, and kept their position with the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment during the remainder of the battle. The rest became so confused with Deas' men, and continued to fall back down the hill, that I could not rally them until they reached the top of the opposite hill. I ordered Captain Carter to the top of the hill, where, with assistance of other officers, he succeeded in rallying and forming them again. I was about returning to my position in line when I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to retire near my first position of the evening.

I would here state that Captain Huger, inspector-general, rendered me valuable assistance, and I would add my testimony to his gallantry on the field. Riding fearlessly amid the shower of canister and Minie balls, waving his sword and calling upon the men to rally, and encouraging them by his heroic daring, he fell pierced through the heart and died almost instantly. We rejoice to know that he died as the patriot and soldier would wish to die—in the stern performance of duty—yet we mourn that one so young, so gallant, so full of promise, should be cut off in the morning of life and at the threshold of his usefulness and be lost to his family, and his invaluable services lost to his country in this her hour of peril.

The regiment moved forward under orders and rested for the night near a battery on the hill in front of a small farm.

Monday, September 21.—We were ordered to join the brigade in front this morning, and then moved back near the little farm, stacked arms, and sent out details to bury our dead.

We would add briefly the causes of the regiment falling back on the hill: First, nearly half of the regiment had not had a drop of water for twenty-four hours, and the balance but a scanty supply, in consequence of the loss of our canteens the evening previous; second, being on the left and swinging flank, my regiment performed all movements at a brisk run in the morning. It ran a mile in the first charge, and without time to rest it ran back to the La Fayette and Chattanooga road. This was done with their knapsacks and blankets on, a portion of the time under heavy fire without being able to return it. We were also compelled to move at a brisk pace over the rugged spurs of Missionary Ridge to our last position in order to keep up with the line, the consequence was the almost complete exhaustion of a great majority of the regiment; third, they were confused by the falling back and mixing up with Deas' men; fourth, the enemy's artillery was so situated that as our men arose above the hill they were swept by canister and musketry without being able to return the fire, and owing to the steepness of the hill they were compelled to advance slowly. To denote the severity of the fire, although we were not under it more than two minutes, and the right companies mainly exposed, yet we lost 38 killed and wounded, and the right company, though small, 13 of these.

In closing this report, I have the general remark to make that the men acted well under the circumstances. The officers were prompt and energetic, and it is hard to distinguish who performed their duties best where all did well; but I feel it incumbent upon me to notice some special instances of gallantry. I would mention the names of Captain Burch, First Lieutenant Mitchell, Second Lieutenants Lambert, Oliver, Crockett, and Bickerstaff. Among the non-commissioned officers and privates, Sergeant Carlton, Company A, who was killed; Color Corporal Ferguson, Company C; Color Corporal Willingham, Company D, who was wounded while bearing the colors; Private Adams, Company B, wounded; Riddle, Company B; Bone, Company F; Salmon, Company G, who was killed while leading in a charge on a battery.

I was ably assisted by Acting Assistant Adjutant Cobb and Captain Carter, acting major, and would recommend them to your favorable notice.

Respectfully,

JNO. N. SLAUGHTER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WALKER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 365.

Report of Col. James F. Pressley, Nineteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH AND NINETEENTH S. C. VOLS.,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., October 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the late battle of Chickamauga.

On September 18, we were first formed in line of battle on the right bank of Chickamauga Creek, a little above Lee and Gordon's Mills, and having three companies in front as skirmishers our line did not become engaged, but was at times submitted to severe shelling from the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the creek, from which we lost 2 men killed and 5 wounded.

We held our position till the afternoon of the 19th, when, together with the remainder of our division, we were moved to the right some 2 miles, crossing Chickamauga Creek at Hunt's Ford, moving forward and taking position in the front line of the army for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, our division was transferred to the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and we were placed in the Left Wing of the army. At 11 o'clock we were ordered to move against the enemy. Moving forward some three-quarters of a mile, we encountered his line strongly posted, partly behind breastworks of logs and dirt and partly behind the crest of a hill. We advanced up to within about 60 or 70 yards, when the engagement between us became general and exceedingly hotly contested. Our brigade being, unfortunately, not supported on the left, and the enemy's line overlapping us, the three left regiments were necessarily either forced to retire or move by the right flank for protection under some woods on their right. This entirely exposed my left, the enemy at the same time opening from that direction a most terrific enfilade fire upon us with both musketry and artillery, from the effects of which my command was suffering intensely. Notwithstanding this, the men fought with great desperation, and the left of my command, principally the Nineteenth Regiment, succeeded in pushing forward, driving the enemy from three pieces of his artillery and passing some distance beyond the captured guns. My position at this time became a critical one, being comparatively isolated, and, after having had some of my best officers disabled and many a noble soldier killed or wounded, we were forced to retire. Just at this juncture Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade came to our relief, a part of one of his regiments passing through my ranks as we were falling back, which, together with the terrible fire to which we were exposed, divided my command. In a very few minutes I succeeded in rallying a portion of my regiments, amounting to a fair representation from each company, and immediately followed after the gallant Mississippians who were driving the already severely punished Abolitionists before them.

Owing to the forced retirement of the left of our brigade, I was at this time alone, but finding Major-General Hindman, he ordered me to report temporarily to Brigadier-General Deas, who was then reforming his brigade. I moved on his left for some two hours, till I again met my own brigade. We were then moved forward to attempt to dislodge the enemy from a strong position occupied by his center on very high hills near the Rossville road. His position here was well chosen, and his troops encouraged by having repelled one attack of our troops against him. We moved upon this position about 3.30 o'clock, and were several times repulsed, but not discouraged; we would as often advance upon the enemy's stronghold. Here the last struggle was made by our adversaries, and they brought up line after line of their reserve troops and threw them against us. But by the determination of our brave soldiers and the firm resolve which seemed to pervade almost every breast that we would conquer

or die, we succeeded about sunset in completely routing them and assisted in gaining for our army a signal victory. This ended the fighting in the battle of Chickamauga.

The two regiments which I have the honor to command did their duty nobly, and where so many did their whole duty it would be invidious in me to make distinctions. Of course, as is probably the case in all bodies of men, there were individuals who failed to act their part in the great struggle, but of those it would be out of place to particularize in this report.

I am particularly indebted to and most cheerfully award the meed of praise to Lieut. Col. Julius T. Porcher, Maj. J. L. White, and Adj. J. O. Ferrell for valuable and efficient service rendered throughout the entire battle.

Our losses were heavy. We buried upon the battle-field 1 commissioned officer and 25 enlisted men. Our wounded are 5 commissioned officers and 205 enlisted men. Total loss, 236. A number of our wounds were mortal, and the list of dead that we have already heard of reaches over 40.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. PRESSLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. I. WALKER, Asst. Adj. Gen., Manigault's Brigade.

No. 366.

Report of Lieut. George D. Turner, Waters' (Alabama) Battery.

WATERS' BATTERY, October 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with orders, the battery followed the center of the brigade. At about 12 o'clock on the 21st [20th], before the pieces could be brought in battery, the infantry (so far as could be seen) falling back, Lieut. C. W. Watkins commanding, deemed it prudent to fall back also. In so doing, one of the poles having been broken in turning, had to leave the piece, which was afterward recovered.

One man missing; 1 horse killed. The battery took no active part in the engagement.

Respectfully,

GEORGE D. TURNER,
Second Lieutenant Waters' Battery.

Capt. C. I. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Manigault's Brigade.

No. 367.

Report of Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, commanding corps.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CHATTANOOGA, November 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, in connection with the reports of my subordinate commanders, the following synopsis of the military movements of Buckner's corps on September 18, 19, and 20:

The corps consisted of the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart (which was composed of Johnson's, Brown's, Bate's, and Clayton's brigades), and of the division of Brig. Gen. William Preston (composed of the brigades of Brigadier-General Gracie and of Colonels Trigg and Kelly), of a battalion of artillery to each division, and a

battalion of reserve artillery under Maj. S. C. Williams. Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade, having been detached several days before by orders from army headquarters, was engaged under its gallant commander, under the orders of another corps commander, and did not report to me until two days after the battle.

On the morning of the 18th, I moved from a point on Pea Vine Creek, midway between Pea Vine Church and Rock Spring Church, under orders to cross the West Chickamauga River at Thedford's Ford, after Major-General Walker's division had succeeded in crossing below me. Part of my route being common with that of Walker's column, my march was somewhat retarded by the encounter of the two columns. But notwithstanding this I occupied, about 2 p. m., with Stewart's division, after a brisk skirmish, the crossing at Thedford's Ford, and, with Preston's division, without opposition, the crossing at Hunt's (or Dalton's) Ford. In this position, holding both banks of the stream, I awaited the movements of Walker on my right.

At daylight on the 19th, under instructions from the commanding general, I crossed my entire corps to the west bank and formed it in line of battle—Stewart on the right—on the left of Hood's division, facing southwest in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills, General Cheatham's division, as I was informed, being directed to sustain me in the proposed advance. About noon, when the enemy's attack on Walker had been met, and Cheatham's division (which had been sent to sustain him) had become hotly engaged, Stewart's division was detached, by the orders of the commanding general, to support Cheatham. For the operations of his division until he again came under my orders on the following afternoon, I refer to the report of its able commander.

In obedience to the orders of the commanding general, I remained with my remaining division to hold the extreme left of the line. With this view I deployed Preston's division on a line extending from an abrupt elevation on the bank of the river along a ridge in a northern direction, the flanks well sustained by artillery. Considerable skirmishing took place toward the right of this line, the enemy falling back in a southwest direction, and the troops were considerably exposed to artillery fire during the day.

Being informed by a staff officer of the commanding general that General Hood, who had advanced to my right, was hard pressed, and being requested to re-enforce him as far as I could, I immediately (about 3 p. m.) sent to his assistance the brigade of Colonel Trigg. The gallant and successful charge of this brigade drove back the advancing enemy and relieved the left of Hood, which was out-flanked and retiring before the enemy's heavy attack.

During the day both Stewart's division and Trigg's brigade had penetrated the enemy's lines and passed beyond the Chattanooga road; but at night both were drawn back into positions which would conform to the general line, which had pushed forward during the day's action.

During the night of the 19th, I materially strengthened the position on the left by intrenchments.

On the morning of the 20th, Lieutenant-General Longstreet assumed command of the Left Wing. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he in person ordered me to conduct Preston's division (leaving one regiment and a battery to hold the left) to the Chattanooga road. Between 3 and 4 o'clock it was formed as follows: Gracie's and Kelly's brigades in two lines at right angles with the road north of Brother-

ton's and just in rear of Poe's (commonly called the burnt house), Trigg's brigade just south of Brotherton's house and supporting Williams' artillery. At this time Stewart was in line, his left advanced in front of Preston's right, his right receding, forming an obtuse angle with Preston's line. In his front was a heavy breastwork of logs on the summit of a slight ridge, heavily wooded and strongly held by the enemy's infantry and artillery. His right flank was opposite the angle of this work; his center, facing toward the northwest, was opposed to the flank of the work, which was perpendicular to the road. (On Stewart's right, in front of the face of the work and parallel to the Chattanooga road, was Cleburne's division, of Hill's corps. Brigadier-General Law's brigade, of Hood's division, was in line perpendicular to the road, to the left and slightly in advance of Preston and close by the burnt house (Poe's), near which was a battery of Hood's artillery. A personal reconnaissance in company with the lieutenant-general commanding showed an advantageous position for artillery in front of Poe's burning house, from which point the enemy's main line, which fronted eastward and was situated a little to the east of Kelly's field, was exposed to an enfilade fire, or rather to a fire slightly in reverse. His right flank, as before stated, was thrown back at right angles to the road, and was located behind log breastworks in the heavy wood between Poe's and Kelly's fields. As the enemy's right had been beaten back, it had, by a conversion on this angle of their work as a pivot, been gradually driven to assume a position also at right angles to the road, his right resting on a chain of heights beginning near Snodgrass' house, about a fourth of a mile west of Kelly's house, on the road and extending westward about 1 mile to the Crawfish road. These heights constitute the southern spurs which terminate Missionary Ridge to the south, are covered with open woods, have a gentle but irregular slope on the south, the north, and the east, and their summits are fully 100 feet above the general level of the surrounding country.

A little after 4 p. m., under instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, I ordered Preston, with Gracie's and Kelly's brigades, to support Kershaw's brigade in the attack on the heights near Snodgrass' house, sustaining him afterward with Trigg's brigade. Under the able direction of Brigadier-General Preston the first two brigades passed Kershaw's and Anderson's brigades, which had suffered severely in the action, and with great impetuosity assailed the enemy in his almost impregnable position. Trigg on coming up was directed to the left of Kelly, and joining in the simultaneous movement of Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson's division, still farther to the left, pierced and turned the enemy's line, and, in conjunction with Kelly, Gracie, and Robertson, drove him from his strong position into the ravines beyond, where a large number of prisoners were captured. For the details of this brilliant action I refer you to the graphic report of Brigadier-General Preston.

While this action was progressing the lieutenant-general commanding directed Stewart's division to advance and to aid the combined attack. I ordered, by his authority, Williams' battalion of reserve artillery to be placed in position in front of Poe's house. This was done under the immediate direction of Major Porter, my chief of artillery,

About this time the enemy were moving re-enforcements to sustain his right, which was staggering under the terrific assault of Preston. Williams, with eleven pieces of artillery, opened upon this re-enforcing column with destructive effect, dispersing it in every direction

and silencing his artillery. At the same time Stewart assaulted the enemy's works and captured a number of prisoners, who dared not cross the stream of fire which Williams poured across their path. Stewart in advancing also threw forward one of his batteries, which joined in the fire. As he advanced I conducted Darden's battery, of Williams' battalion, to Kelly's field, but this battery, as well as Stewart's division, it now being nightfall, were withdrawn into the edge of the wood, as we encountered in our advance the Right Wing of our army, which joined in the assault of the enemy's works, and was moving in a direction perpendicular to our line of march. The continued cheers of the army announced at dark that every point of the field had been gained. Stewart bivouacked within the intrenchments he had assaulted, Preston upon the heights he had so gallantly won.

For the details of the action, of which this report is only a brief synopsis, and a notice of individual conduct, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders, and of the chief and battalion commanders of the artillery, which are herewith transmitted.

To the gentlemen of my staff I am indebted for their prompt and gallant discharge of duty on every occasion. No commendation from me can add to the well-earned reputation of Major-General Stewart and his able brigadiers—Johnson (who was detached and in command of an improvised division), Brown, Bate, and Clayton. They were worthy leaders of the brave troops (nearly all of them veterans) whom they so gallantly led.

Upon Brigadier-General Preston and his brigade commanders—Brigadier-General Gracie and Colonels Trigg and Kelly—I cannot bestow higher praise than to say that their conduct and example were such as to convert a body of troops (but few of whom had before been under fire) into a division of veterans in their first battle.

Stewart's veterans maintained the reputation they had won on many fields. Preston's troops emulated their example and equaled them in merit. The recapitulation of the heavy losses sustained in both divisions is a sad testimony of the soldierly qualities of the survivors. Few troops who have suffered so heavily have been victorious on the field of their losses, but the result is only another evidence of the invincible spirit of our people, which, under the guidance of Providence, must finally win us our independence as a nation.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Major-General, lately Commanding Buckner's Corps.

[Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT, *Asst. Adj. Gen.*]

No. 368.

Report of Maj. Thomas K. Porter, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,

Near Chattanooga, November 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of General Buckner's corps at the battle of Chickamauga:

It consisted of Williams' battalion of four batteries, Leyden's battalion of three batteries, and three batteries of Major-General Stewart's division acting with their brigades. Leyden's battalion was

attached to Brigadier-General Preston's division, and by his order one battery was attached to each of his brigades. As most of the ground over which the battle was fought was very thickly wooded, we could not see more than 300 yards to the front, and consequently could very seldom use artillery. For this reason the batteries of Major-General Stewart's division fired but a few shots, though they were left in exposed positions, and lost between 20 and 30 horses.

Two of the batteries of Leyden's battalion were engaged Saturday and Sunday, but, owing to the thickness of the timber and undergrowth, continued but a short time. They were unable to ascertain the damage they inflicted. They suffered but a slight loss themselves. One of his batteries (Jeffress') was kept on the extreme left of the original line till the battle ceased.

Williams' battalion was kept as a reserve, and on Saturday morning was placed in position on the ridge which Preston's division occupied. When Stewart's division was carried to the right of the line, Brigadier-General Mackall, General Bragg's chief of staff, ordered that all the artillery that could be spared from the corps should be placed in the position just vacated by General Stewart. In obedience to this order, Major Williams was directed to post two of his batteries there and remain to repel any assault that the enemy's infantry might make. He remained there several hours, part of the time under a heavy artillery fire, which he could not return, as our fuses are so uncertain that he would have run the risk of killing our own men by firing over their heads. He remained there till about sundown, when he was moved back to his former position, where he remained till the left made its move to the front and right on Sunday. He was then ordered to leave Baxter's battery to assist Jeffress in holding the bluff on the extreme left of the line, and move with his other three batteries in rear of Preston's division. After getting to the Chattanooga road he was placed in several positions to check the expected moves of the enemy, but did not get into action till about 5 p. m. This was when Preston's division was in the hottest of the fight, and the enemy were crossing the Chattanooga road in large numbers to re-enforce that part of their army holding the hill to the left. Major Williams was then ordered to take position about 1,000 yards from where they were crossing and open fire with his three batteries. This he did with great execution, silencing the enemy's artillery, cutting off the re-enforcements, and enabling the infantry to capture between 500 and 600 prisoners.

All the officers and men acted, whenever they had an opportunity of doing so, with courage and coolness.

Inclosed are reports of the battalion commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS K. PORTER,

Major, and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM F. MASTIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 369.

Report of Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 15, 1863.

SIR: This division, constituting at the time a part of Buckner's corps, with the exception of Johnson's brigade, detached, marched

on Thursday morning, September 17, from La Fayette, Ga., in the direction of Chattanooga. We bivouacked for the night on Pea Vine Creek, and resumed the march next morning, with Bate's brigade in front, Clayton's following, and Brown's in rear, the column taking the direction to Thedford's Ford, on the West Chickamauga.

Arriving during the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, within a mile or less of the ford, Major-General Buckner directed me to occupy the high ground in its vicinity commanding the approaches to it, but not to bring on an engagement with the enemy, who were near at hand, unless necessary. With the aid of Major Nocquet, of the Engineers, Bate's and Clayton's brigades, with their batteries, were placed in position on the wooded heights, respectively, below and above the ford, Brown's being drawn up in reserve in rear of Clayton's. The Eufaula Battery, Captain Oliver commanding, and Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters, both of Bate's brigade, opened fire upon the enemy in the direction of Alexander's Bridge, who soon retired. Three companies from Clayton's brigade were then sent across the stream to occupy, as skirmishers, a wooded hill beyond, and after nightfall his entire brigade crossed.

Early Saturday morning, the 19th, the other two brigades passed over and formed in rear of Clayton's. The commanding general coming up soon after, and receiving information that the troops which had crossed the stream lower down had advanced and established their line in front of and nearly at right angles to Preston's, whose division had passed the stream above and was then on my left, General Buckner directed me to move forward and form on the left of this line. This was done, Clayton forming on the left of McNair, whose brigade constituted part of an impromptu division, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, Brown and Bate in rear. Preston's division was then formed on my left, also in three lines, all fronting nearly or quite to the west. While in this position the Eufaula Battery (3-inch rifled guns) was sent forward, by General Buckner's order, as I was informed, and opened fire on the enemy's position in front. The enemy replied with shell and round shot, wounding a few of our men. A subsequent change, made also by order of General Buckner, moved us a space equal to brigade front directly to the right. Soon after making this change of position, and, as I supposed, near noon, Maj. Pollok B. Lee brought me an order from the commanding general to move to the point where firing had commenced, which seemed to be a considerable distance to the right and somewhat to the rear of us.

Before moving, I went to General Bragg himself, who was near by, in order to get more specific directions. He informed me that Walker was engaged on the right, was much cut up, and the enemy threatening to turn his flank; that General Polk was in command on that wing, and that I must be governed by circumstances. Moving by the right flank in the direction indicated, from half a mile to a mile, we arrived near a corn-field, beyond which the heaviest firing was heard. Messengers were sent in search of General Polk, but without success, and fearing to lose too much time, I determined to move upon the enemy across this corn-field. Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide to General Polk, confirmed me in this design. He came up in search of the general himself, and told me that from what he knew of the nature of the ground and situation of the enemy, a better point at which to attack them could not be found. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Clayton was directed to advance, and it is

but just to this excellent officer and his fine brigade to say that they moved forward to this, their first engagement, with great spirit and alacrity, and in admirable order. Major Hatcher, of my staff, was sent with them to bring me intelligence, and I followed myself until overtaken by an aide of Brigadier-General Wright, of Cheatham's division, who informed me that Wright's brigade had been turned by the enemy on its left, its battery captured, and the general needed aid. Passing a short distance toward the left and meeting General Wright, he informed me that his brigade had fallen back, leaving his battery in the hands of the enemy. This, at least, was the substance of what he said, according to my recollection.

Brigadier-General Brown was immediately ordered to advance, and soon after it was discovered that Clayton's brigade had obliqued to the left and was moving forward in our front. After a severe engagement of near an hour, during which he sustained a loss of nearly 400 officers and men, General Clayton withdrew to replenish his exhausted ammunition, and his place was supplied by General Brown. This gallant officer, with his veteran command, advanced rapidly, driving the enemy before them several hundred yards through a dense undergrowth and routing his first line, driving it back upon his second, which was posted on a slight ridge and supported by artillery. Advancing upon this line under a terrific fire from all arms the enemy were forced from the ridge, which was occupied, but from which the brigade soon withdrew in consequence of a force of the enemy threatening its right. After passing the dense undergrowth mentioned, the horses were killed and gunners driven from several field pieces opposite the center and right of the brigade. Three of them (6-pounder rifled brass pieces) were brought off by Lieutenant Anderson, commanding Dawson's battery, and two others by other troops of the division. The left regiment (Twenty-sixth Tennessee) also drove the enemy from another battery, three pieces of which were left between the opposing lines, but were not brought off. The brigade sustained during this engagement a heavy loss in officers and men.

It being necessary to relieve Brown, Bate's brigade was brought up and received by the enemy with as hot a fire as had successively greeted Clayton and Brown. Attacking, however, with their usual impetuosity they drove the enemy back, forcing him to withdraw his batteries and to abandon one position after another, losing and recapturing a piece of artillery, and wresting from him the flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment, Wright's brigade. Clayton's brigade being again brought forward as a support to Bate's, the two pressed on, driving the enemy beyond the road leading to Chattanooga. Clayton's brigade, with a portion of Bate's, continued the pursuit for half a mile beyond this road, when, in consequence of threatening movements on the right and left, they fell back leisurely about sunset, reforming on the east side of the road.

In these charges the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments, Colonel Tyler commanding, captured four pieces of artillery; and Clayton's brigade, aided by the Fifty-eighth Alabama, of Bate's brigade (Col. Bush Jones commanding), captured three pieces.

During the whole of these several engagements, the enemy's fire was very heavy and destructive, and each brigade suffered severely both in officers and men. Their conduct was most gratifying, and needs no praise from me.

As the result of the afternoon's work, to which each brigade con-

tributed its full share, I claim that we rescued the battery of Wright's brigade and the flag of one of his regiments; that twelve pieces of artillery were wrested from the enemy, from 200 to 300 prisoners were captured, several hundred stand of small-arms secured and sent to the rear, and the enemy's line pierced near its center and driven back beyond the Chattanooga road. Among the prisoners was Lieutenant-Colonel von Schrader, assistant inspector-general on the staff of the Federal General Thomas. Of the artillery actually captured, I am unable to ascertain how many pieces were ultimately secured. After night Major Eldridge, chief of artillery, sent four pieces and one caisson beyond the Chickamauga.

The men being exhausted, and night approaching, after distributing ammunition, Brown's brigade was formed in front facing the Chattanooga road, Clayton on the right and facing in that direction (as there were no troops of ours within half a mile of us toward the right), Bate's brigade on the left and in rear of Brown's. During the night a number of stragglers from the ranks of the enemy were picked up and sent to the rear by my skirmishers or pickets.

I should have stated that owing to the difficulties of the ground, its advantages being altogether with the enemy, it was found impracticable to use artillery. During the night the enemy were heard constructing defenses and moving artillery toward his left.

After leaving General Bragg, as mentioned, I saw no officer whose rank was superior to my own for the rest of the day. Having been separated from the corps to which the division was attached, a staff officer was sent after night (the earliest moment practicable) to report to Major-General Buckner, who directed that we should remain in position until further orders.

Early the next morning (20th), Lieutenant-General Longstreet, who had arrived during the night, came to see me and informed me that I would receive my orders on that day directly from him; that the attack was to commence on our extreme right at daylight, was to be followed on the left and gradually, or, rather, successively, to extend to the center, and that I should move after the division on my right or the one on my left had moved, according to circumstances. Apprising him of the fact that there were no troops to the right, at least within a half mile, he directed me to move something more than a quarter of a mile in that direction. This was done, Brown's brigade forming in the front line on the crest of a slight ridge and constructing a breastwork of logs, Clayton's a few hundred yards in rear on a parallel ridge, and Bate with his left resting on Brown's right, his line extending obliquely to the right and rear to prevent the enemy from turning our position, it having been ascertained that the Right Wing was a very considerable distance to our rear. My division was the right of the Left Wing, commanded by Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and McNair's brigade was on the left of Brown's. Subsequently Wood's brigade, of Cleburne's division, was formed on the right and in prolongation of Brown's, and about 9 a. m. Deshler's was formed on the right of Bate's.

In the meantime, a heavy fire was opened upon us from the enemy's batteries in our immediate front and but a few hundred yards distant, by which some losses were occasioned.

At length, about 11 a. m., Major Lee, of General Bragg's staff, came to me with an order to advance at once and attack the enemy. I informed him what orders had previously been received, and that no attack had been made on my right. He replied that General

Bragg had directed him to pass along the lines and give the order to every division commander to move upon the enemy immediately. Accordingly, I arranged with General Wood that he should advance with Brown, which was done without delay; Clayton was moved up immediately to Brown's position, and Bate's right thrown forward to bring him on line with Clayton, when they also advanced to be within supporting distance of Brown and Wood. For several hundred yards both lines pressed on under the most terrible fire it has ever been my fortune to witness. The enemy retired, and our men, though mowed down at every step, rushed on at double-quick until at length the brigade on the right of Brown broke in confusion, exposing him to an enfilade fire. He continued on, however, some 50 to 75 yards farther, when his two right regiments gave way in disorder and retired to their original position. His center and left, however, followed by the gallant Clayton and indomitable Bate, pressed on, passing the corn-field in front of the burnt house and to a distance of 200 to 300 yards beyond the Chattanooga road, driving the enemy within his line of intrenchments and passing a battery of four guns, which were afterward taken possession of by a regiment from another division. Here new batteries being opened by the enemy on our front and flank, heavily supported by infantry, it became necessary to retire, the command reforming on the ground occupied before the advance.

During this charge, which was truly heroic, our loss was severe. Several valuable officers were killed and wounded. Generals Brown and Clayton were each struck by spent grape, temporarily disabling the former, and General Bate and several of his staff had their horses killed—the second lost by General Bate that morning.

After remaining long enough to reform the lines, to replenish ammunition, and rest the men, the command again advanced to the corn-field mentioned above, then moved by the right flank until it formed across a ridge which extended obliquely to the front and right. The enemy were still in position behind a breastwork of logs a few hundred yards in front of us, and General Buckner coming up, I understood it to be his wish that I should not then attempt to go forward, but to await orders.

In the meantime, a severe struggle was going on to the right and left of the field, in one corner of which, near the Chattanooga road, stood Kelly's house.

About 5 p. m. an order reached me by an officer of General Longstreet's staff to move forward upon the enemy. Brown's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Cook, of the Thirty-second Tennessee, was directed to support the artillery placed in position on a hill in the corn-field to our left, and Clayton's and Bate's brigades, in the order named, advanced with a cheer and at a double-quick upon the enemy's defenses. The enemy gave way, utterly routed. Our men dashed over their breastworks, pursuing to the edge of the open ground or field around the Kelly house, where we halted, capturing 300 or 400 prisoners, among whom was Major Beattie [?], of the regular army. A prisoner brought up before this charge was made stated that the position was held by the division of the Federal General Reynolds. The Eufaula Battery was brought up and fired the last shots at the retreating foe, who, being taken in flank by our attack, fled from their position in front of the divisions on our right.

During the night and next morning several thousand stand of

small-arms, accouterments, &c., and a large quantity of ammunition were collected by my division, a large portion of which was removed by our ordnance wagons.

Our total loss in the three brigades during Friday afternoon, Saturday, and Sunday, was as follows, viz :

Command.	In action.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Per cent.
	Officers.	Men.					
Brown's	130	1,320	50	436	4	490	38.3
Bate's	123	1,085	65	516	11	598	48.7
Clayton's	94	1,353	80	535	13	634	43.4
Dawson's battery	3	63	1	6	.....	7	.....
Eufaula Battery	3	103	1	13	.....	14	.....
Humphreys' battery	3	96	1	2	.....	3	.....
Escort company	3	33	.....	1	1	2	.....
Total	358	4,040	205	1,499	29	1,733	.....

Among these were several officers of eminent worth and services, whose names are mentioned in the reports of brigade commanders.

I desire to express my high appreciation of Brigadier-Generals Brown, Bate, and Clayton, and of their respective commands. Representing the three States of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, they vied with each other in deeds of high and noble daring. The Confederacy has nowhere braver defenders led by more skillful commanders.

It is due to the several members of my staff that I should acknowledge my obligations for their invaluable services, and record my estimate of their personal bearing and conduct in the field.

Maj. R. A. Hatcher, assistant adjutant-general, than whom there is not a more active or faithful officer in the service, displayed throughout his usual intelligence, promptness, and cool courage.

Maj. John C. Thompson, assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. T. H. Cahal, acting assistant inspector-general, were conspicuous for their zeal and disregard of danger.

Maj. J. W. Eldridge, chief of artillery, discharged his duties with energy and skill, bringing the artillery into play on the few occasions where it was practicable with judgment and success.

My two aides—Lieuts. Bromfield Ridley, jr., and R. Caruthers Stewart—though very young men, and the latter under fire for the first time, behaved with commendable gallantry.

On Saturday I was also well served by Mr. John E. Hatcher, a volunteer aide, and Private John M. House, a clerk in the adjutant-general's office.

To Chief Surg. G. B. Thornton, and the medical inspector, Dr. G. W. Burton, I am indebted for the good care of the wounded and the excellent hospital arrangements provided under their supervision, and for their unremitting attention to their duties.

Under the management of Capt. J. W. Stewart, ordnance officer, supplies of ammunition were always promptly at hand when needed, and affairs were managed to my entire satisfaction in their respective departments by Majs. John A. Lauderdale, assistant quartermaster, and J. D. Cross, acting commissary of subsistence, who are among the most faithful and energetic officers of their branches of service.

My thanks are due to Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding my escort, and who acted as an aide, and to the officers and men of his admirable company, for their intelligence, activity, and zeal. I have never required a service from the company, nor from any member of it, that was not performed to my entire satisfaction.

In conclusion, I desire to express my humble but most grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for the signal success that crowned our arms. Greatly outnumbered as we were by a skillful and determined foe, our own strong arms and stout hearts could never have secured to us the victory without the divine favor. Let all the praise be ascribed to His holy name.

Inclosing with this the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, to which I beg to refer for details and for the names of those in their respective commands who entitled themselves to special mention,

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. STEWART,
Major-General.

Capt. J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Buckner's Corps.

P. S.—The credit of rescuing Carnes' battery, of Wright's brigade, is due to Brown's brigade. The flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment was recaptured by Bate's brigade.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in artillery battalion of Stewart's division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.			Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.				Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
	12-pounder Napoleon.	3-inch rifles.	12-pounder howitzers.		Killed.		Wounded.			
					Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.		
Darden's a	4			80		1		2	8	2
Dawson's	2		2		1		1	5	10	4
Eufaula b		4		76		1		13	8	7
Humphreys' c	2		2			1		3	9	4
Total	8	4	4	155	1	3	1	23	35	17

a In Darden's battery one gun disabled temporarily by blowing out of vent-piece and one by cannon-shot striking wheel.

b In Eufaula Battery one 3-inch rifle disabled and abandoned or captured; 10-pounder Parrott taken in its stead.

c In Humphreys' battery two pieces disabled by having limbers broken by wounded horses.

* Original signed by Capt. Put. Darden, acting chief of artillery.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Return of Casualties in Stewart's division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 18 to 20, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			1				1
17th Tennessee.....			10	51	10	59	130
32d Tennessee.....	2	6	10	67	2	11	98
35th Tennessee.....	1	9	5	40		1	56
44th Tennessee.....		10	7	81		15	103
Total.....	3	25	33	239	12	86	308
BROWN'S BRIGADE.							
18th Tennessee.....	2	18	16	98		1	135
29th Tennessee.....	2	10	5	74		1	92
32d Tennessee.....		9	4	108		2	123
45th Tennessee.....	1	12	6	79			98
Newman's battalion.....		3	2	27			32
Total.....	5	52	33	386		4	480
BATE'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			1				1
58th Alabama.....	a1	20	20	108			149
37th Georgia.....	b1	18	8	160		7	194
4th Georgia battalion.....		2	2	34			38
15th and 37th Tennessee.....	c3	12	14	88		4	121
20th Tennessee.....	d2	6	14	66			88
Total.....	7	58	50	456		11	591
CLAYTON'S BRIGADE.							
Staff.....			2				2
18th Alabama.....	3	34	20	220		8	295
36th Alabama.....	2	14	9	124		3	153
38th Alabama.....	3	34	13	130		5	193
Total.....	8	82	44	484		16	643
ARTILLERY.							
Darden's battery.....		1		2			3
Dawson's battery.....	1		1	5			7
Eufaula Battery.....		1		13			14
Humphreys' battery.....		1		2			3
Total.....	1	3	1	22			27
Cavalry escort.....				1		1	2
RECAPITULATION.							
Infantry.....	23	217	169	1,565	12	117	2,111
Artillery.....	1	3	1	22			27
Cavalry.....				1		1	2
Grand total.....	24	220	170	1,588	12	118	2,140

a Lieut. W. H. Rader killed.

b Lieut. Francis Power killed.

c Captain Jarnagin and Lieutenants Grayson and Kent killed.

d Lieut. J. W. Peyton killed.

In addition, there were about 100 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who were slightly wounded, but have not been so reported, as they were not disabled. In this number is embraced Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown,

[Inclosure No. 3.]

List of enlisted men who distinguished themselves at the battle of the Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION,
September 29, 1863.

JOHNSON'S BRIGADE.

Twenty-fifth Tennessee.—S. A. Holland, Company C, was recklessly brave, being always in front of the general line, setting an example which was very encouraging to the others. He fought through every fight, and was badly wounded in the last fight on Missionary Ridge. G. W. Buttram, Company D, carried the colors and acted very nobly, advancing in the face of the most deadly fire to any position indicated, and standing firmly until the regiment advanced to him. He showed himself worthy of the post he had been called to fill for the time, and will be appointed to the position. Charles E. Cobb, Company A, and Ira Dennis, Company H, vied with Holland and Buttram in endeavors to keep in the lead of all others. They were always in front, not leaving their position even for ammunition. They were among the few who advanced to the second fence, within 20 yards of the battery captured on Saturday. Corpl. W. R. Morris, Company A; Sergt. W. Hunter, Company D; Private Joseph M. Cope, Company H, were second only to the above named in their gallant bearing and praiseworthy conduct throughout the whole engagement. They were among the number who took the battery, and they deserve great praise for their determined coolness and bravery.

Twenty-third Tennessee.—Sergt. J. J. Shelton, Company D, distinguished himself for great coolness, and was always in advance upon a charge. When a call was made on Sunday for volunteer skirmishers he was the first to report, and led the way over the crest of the hill where the enemy had fled, and captured several prisoners alone. Private Z. P. Lee, Company C, after being badly wounded in the knee (which has since caused amputation), remained upon the field and fired his piece until borne off. Private A. R. Todd, Company H, was severely wounded on Saturday in the thigh, but refused to be carried off the field, and remained through the fight on Sunday until again wounded, when he was borne from the field. Private J. D. Jeffries, Company F, was color bearer, and was always in advance of the lines with the colors. On Sunday, after the enemy had been put to flight, he rushed forward and planted the colors upon the extreme crest of the hill beyond where we had engaged them.

The Forty-fourth and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments report that their men all behaved so well they can make no distinction.

BROWN'S BRIGADE.

Eighteenth Tennessee.—Sergt. J. A. Looney and Private J. L. Dismukes, Company B; Private H. C. Murphy, Company E, and Corpl. James A. Soper. On Sunday morning, September 20, when the brigade was ordered forward and forced to fall back by a most galling fire from the enemy's artillery, Corpl. James A. Soper and Private John L. Dismukes continued to advance some 100 yards to

a house within 50 yards of the enemy's guns, and fired at the gunners until the next brigade came up. The house in the meantime was pierced by a number of shells, and the roof torn off, and E. D. Moore, a private of the same company, who accompanied them, fell mortally wounded, pierced by four balls. Attention is also called to the conduct of Corpl. James A. Soper, Company K, and acting color bearer, who, when the brigade was compelled to fall back before a most destructive cross-fire of artillery and musketry, continued to advance, and waved the colors, calling upon his regiment to come on, and did not retire until ordered to do so by his commanding officer.

Twenty-sixth Tennessee.—Sergt. Maj. J. A. M. Foute; Sergt. N. F. Whitlock, Company K; Private J. E. F. Rice, Company C; Private George W. Jones, Company D.

Forty-fifth Tennessee.—Sergt. T. S. Watkins, Company C; Private George Lenoir, Company G; Private J. P. Hale, Company D; Sergt. R. D. Jamison, Company D.

Thirty-second Tennessee.—Private J. W. Ellis, Company A; Sergt. W. W. Courtney, Company D; J. R. McNutt, color bearer; L. B. McFerrin, Company K.

Newman's battalion.—J. W. Wallace, color bearer.

BATE'S BRIGADE.

Twentieth Tennessee.—Sergt. W. W. Evans, Company A; Sergt. J. C. Irvin, Company E; Private B. [F.] Harrison, Company F; Sergt. A. [L.] Fuqua, Company I; Sergt. J. J. Ellis, Company I.

Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee.—Sergt. J. McFarland, color bearer; Sergt. J. W. C. Mitchel, Company A; Corpl. J. R. Yates, Company A; Corpl. Isaac Mullins, Company A; Sergt. J. A. McNutt, Company B; Private E. Flemming, Company B; Private W. B. Lee, Company C; Private J. S. Lee, Company C; Private J. Coon, Company C; Sergt. Robert Monteith, Company G; Private John McConkey, Company G; Sergeant Rosenbalm, Private E. M. Snipes, Company K.

John McFarland, color bearer of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, signalized himself by distinguished courage. He preceded his regiment in the action 15 or 20 feet, exhorting his fellow soldiers to stand by his colors. His enthusiasm was unbounded. He would not relinquish his colors for any promotion.

Commanders of the Thirty-seventh Georgia, Fifty-eighth Alabama, and Caswell's battalion are unable to mention any man in their commands that showed himself more conspicuous for gallantry than another, stating that all conducted themselves so well that it would be invidious to make distinctions.

CLAYTON'S BRIGADE.

Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.—Sergt. T. J. Durrett, Company E; Private J. Jones, Company F; Corpl. and Color Bearer J. B. Moore, Company G; Private T. F. Hughston, Company K.

Thirty-sixth Alabama.—Color Bearer J. W. Tillinghast.

Thirty-eighth Alabama.—Sergt. Maj. J. R. Larkin, Sergt. J. W. George, Company H; Privates J. P. Seabrook, Company I, and Calloway Johnson, Company E.

No. 370.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
Before Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following as a report of the part performed by my command in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

My brigade consisted of the Eighteenth Tennessee, Col. J. B. Palmer; Forty-fifth Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy; the Thirty-second Tennessee, Col. Ed. C. Cook; Newman's battalion, Maj. Taz. W. Newman, and the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard, forming line from right to left in the order stated, numbering 1,200 total effective on the morning of the 19th. Dawson's battery of Georgia light artillery (four pieces), commanded by Lieut. R. W. Anderson, also reported to me.

At early dawn of the 19th, I crossed the Chickamauga at Thedford's Ford, and formed in rear of Brigadier-General Clayton, 600 yards from that stream, Bate forming soon after in my rear. A little after sunrise we moved to the front in that order, swinging the right a little forward, until we came up with the division commanded by Brigadier-General Johnson, and formed on its left. About 11 o'clock we moved by the right flank 400 or 500 yards in rear of Johnson's division, and soon afterward 800 yards farther, halting immediately in rear of the left of Cheatham's division, which was then hotly engaged. His left brigade, being numerically overpowered and repulsed, was relieved by Brigadier-General Clayton, immediately in my front. I followed this movement closely, being so near to Clayton's line that many of my command were wounded and a few killed before I could return the fire. The front line advanced but little under the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and small-arms until General Clayton reported his ammunition exhausted.

At about 2 p. m., in obedience to orders received in person from the major-general commanding, I relieved him, and encountered the enemy in an unbroken forest, rendered the more difficult of passage by the dense undergrowth which for more than 200 yards extended along my entire line; and the difficulties were still further enhanced by the smoke of battle and the burning of the woods, rendering it impossible to distinguish objects 20 paces in advance. My skirmishers encountering the enemy at 100 yards or less, I pushed rapidly upon his lines under a most terrific fire from all arms. There was no position from which my artillery could be served with advantage against the enemy, while two of his batteries immediately in my front and one almost on my right flank filled the air with grape, canister, shells, and solid shot, while volley after volley of musketry in quick succession swept my men by scores at every discharge. For 400 yards, however, my line steadily advanced without faltering at any point until the enemy had been driven beyond the tangled undergrowth and his first line completely routed. A stubborn resistance from the second line, supported by artillery posted upon a slight acclivity in our front and pouring showers of canister upon us for a few minutes, checked our progress; but again we advanced, driving back his second line up to and beyond the summit of the ridge, until my right rested upon and my center and left had passed the crest. Unfortunately, however, at the moment when the

route of the second line was about being made as complete as the disaster to the first a few minutes previous, a force of the enemy appeared on my right flank, and had well nigh turned it, compelling the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments to retire rapidly and in some confusion under a heavy enfilading fire. This necessitated the withdrawal of the center and left, there being no support upon my right for a mile, and none in my rear nearer than 600 yards, and which was then not in motion.

Before reaching the summit of the ridge, many of the best and bravest officers of my command had been stricken down. Among these may be named Col. J. B. Palmer, severely wounded; Col. John M. Lillard, mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, slightly wounded; Major Joyner and Maj. Taz. W. Newman, severely wounded, besides many line officers whose services were almost indispensable to their commands.

Soon after passing the dense undergrowth mentioned above, we killed the horses and drove the gunners from five field pieces, three upon the right and two in the center. The command passed them, but the men were not permitted to fall out of ranks to remove them. Lieutenant Anderson, of Dawson's battery, removed three of them (6-pounder rifled brass pieces) to the rear, and the other two were removed by persons unknown. In addition to this, the Thirty-second Tennessee, on the center, just before being withdrawn and while a little beyond the crest of the ridge, drove the enemy from two other field pieces and silenced their fire, but did not reach them, while the left (Twenty-sixth Tennessee) drove him from a battery of the second line, but was retired before reaching it.

In this action Carnes' field battery of light artillery, of Wright's brigade, which had an hour or two previous been captured by the enemy, was retaken by my command.

Brigadier-General Bate relieved me about — p. m., and I rapidly reformed and replenished my ammunition in his rear, and when ready again to move forward a staff officer announced that the enemy had penetrated between Bate's left and Johnson's right, and that his skirmishers were moving upon my flank. I immediately changed the direction of my line at a double-quick, first sending forward a strong line of skirmishers. But finding that the enemy had either retreated, or that the alarm was a false one, I reported the fact to the major-general commanding, and in obedience to his orders moved again to the front, and passing the commands of Bate and Clayton formed in line beyond their left flank almost upon the precise ground to which I had previously pursued the enemy. Having placed my artillery in position under the personal supervision of Major-General Stewart, and protected my front with skirmishers, I was directed to remain and hold the position during the night. The enemy was about 250 or 300 yards distant in my front, but did not advance, and save an occasional shot on the picket line and a few shells about nightfall, there was no firing during that night.

Soon after daylight on Sunday morning (the 20th), in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding, I moved by the right flank 500 paces, inclining a little to the rear, so as to keep the crest of the ridge. In a few moments the skirmishers encountered a sharp fire from the enemy and were rapidly driven in on the right, 6 or 8 of them being shot down. They were immediately re-enforced and pushed cautiously forward, under such shelter as the ground and timber afforded, to a distance of 150 yards; but so near was the enemy that they could not be advanced farther without provoking a

engagement, which I had been cautioned to avoid until our line could be established. Brigadier-General Bate formed on my right, but at an angle with my line, his right retired. In a short time afterward Brigadier-General Wood, of Cleburne's division, formed on my right a little in front of Bate. We erected temporary defenses of logs, rocks, brush, and such other material as could be hastily collected.

At about 10.30 a. m. the enemy commenced shelling us from two positions—one immediately in my front about 400 yards distant, and the other more to my right—doing but little damage.

At about 11 o'clock, when ordered to advance, I moved in line to the front, preceded by my skirmishers, who, soon driving in the enemy's skirmishers, rallied upon the command. We moved at double-quick nearly 300 yards through an open woods, the enemy retiring before us, when the brigade on my right broke in confusion. My line still advanced 50 or 75 yards farther, and to within 50 yards of the enemy's battery and line of defenses, when the right, wholly unsupported and receiving a terrible cross-fire of musketry and artillery upon its flanks, broke and retired in disorder to our temporary defenses. I found all effort to rally the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee short of the defenses in vain, and, indeed, impracticable, under the storm of grape and canister which prevailed upon every part of the field over which these two regiments passed. The center and left continued steadily to advance until they crossed the Chattanooga road 200 or 300 yards, and passed the battery in our front, but on the right flank of the Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment; but being unsupported on the right in consequence of the retreat of the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments, it became necessary to retire the remainder of the line, because to have advanced farther would have exposed it to the hazard of being cut off, while to have remained stationary without shelter and under fire from a protected foe would have sacrificed the men without obtaining any compensating advantage. I therefore ordered it to retire, which it accomplished in comparatively good order, to the original line. While reforming my line I received a slight wound, which disabled me from duty for the remainder of the day, and I refer to the report of Colonel Cook, upon whom the command devolved, for the conduct of the brigade in the evening.

It would give me pleasure to mention the distinguished valor exhibited by many officers and men throughout the action, but the limits of this report will not permit it, and by implication injustice might be done to others not named. With but few individual exceptions, the whole command did credit to the noble State which sent it to the field, and added new luster to the cause for which it fought.

To the regimental commanders and to Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Forty-fifth, and Major McGuire, of the Thirty-second, who respectively commanded the skirmishers, I cheerfully accord the highest meed of praise for bravery and skill.

In the death of Colonel Lillard, the country lost one of her best men and bravest soldiers, and his command an officer whose place cannot be supplied.

I felt deeply the loss of Colonel Palmer's services on the field, for with him on the right, the gallant Cook in the center, and the brave Lillard on the left, I felt the utmost confidence in the unwavering steadiness of my line.

I beg leave to refer to the accompanying reports of my regimental commanders (marked A, B, C, D, and E) for detailed accounts of the part borne by those several commands.

I cannot close without expressing my obligations to the members of my staff—Capt. H. J. Cheney, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Gid. H. Lowe, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. James T. Brown, aide-de-camp—for the services rendered by them during the entire engagement. More gallant men could not be found. They discharged their several duties with a degree of fidelity and intrepidity which mere language cannot reward.

Maj. B. P. Roy, assistant quartermaster-general; Maj. B. F. Carter, acting commissary of subsistence; Dr. James F. Grant, brigade surgeon, and Lieut. Mark S. Cockrill, ordnance officer, performed their several duties with an efficiency and zeal deserving the highest praise.

I am also indebted to George B. McCallum and M. A. Carter, acting staff officers, for valuable and efficient assistance on the field throughout the battle.

I have the honor to be, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of the effective strength of Brown's brigade on the morning of September 19, 1863.

Command.	Brigadier-general.	Staff.	Field officers.	Staff.	Line officers.	Effective total.	Infirmary corps.
[Headquarters].....	1	8		4			
18th Tennessee, Colonel Palmer.....			3	4	36	390	12
26th Tennessee, Colonel Lillard.....			2	2	122	218	15
32d Tennessee, Colonel Cook.....			2	4	36	310	19
45th Tennessee, Colonel Searcy.....			3	4	38	296	10
Newman's battalion, Major Newman.....			1	2	10	131	11
Total.....	1	8	11	16	104	1,210	67

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Tabular statement of the effective strength of Brown's brigade on the morning of Sunday, September 20, 1863.

Command.	Brigadier-general.	Staff.	Field officers.	Staff.	Line officers.	Effective total.	Infirmary corps.
[Headquarters].....	1	2					
18th Tennessee, Captain Lowe.....				3	18	150	12
26th Tennessee, Major Saffell.....			1	1	12	135	15
32d Tennessee, Colonel Cook.....			2	4	23	237	19
45th Tennessee, Colonel Searcy.....			3	4	14	131	8
Newman's battalion, Captain Simpson.....				2	8	96	11
Total.....	1	2	6	14	75	729	65

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD, October 7, 1863.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,

September 22, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular order of this date, calling for report of captured arms, accouterments, and ammunition, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The ordnance officer of this brigade reports that he carried off the field 2,500 guns. The kind and caliber were not taken, because the guns were brought in—large quantities, and he had no time to assort them, but most of them were muskets, caliber .69, and rifled muskets, caliber .58. He also reports that he had over 1,000 collected together, which he was unable to haul off the field. He also reports about 500 sets of accouterments, 14,000 rounds ball cartridge, caliber .70, and 3,000 rounds ball cartridge, caliber .57.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,

In the Field, near Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Report of non-commissioned officers and privates who were conspicuous for their gallantry and good conduct in the late battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, and thereby entitled to promotion:

Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment.—Corpl. James A. Soper, color bearer; Company K; Sergt. J. A. Looney, Company B.

Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment.—Sergt. Maj. J. A. M. Foute; Sergt. N. F. Whitlock, Company K; Corpl. J. J. Butler, Company F; Privates J. E. F. Rice, Company C; George W. Jones (color bearer), Company D; F. K. Suddath, Company I.

Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment.—Sergts. W. W. Courtney, Company D; McNutt (color bearer), Company C; W. H. Gunter (acting lieutenant), Company A; Corpl. L. B. McFerrin, Company K; Privates B. F. Pamphlin and J. W. Ellis, Company A.

Newman's battalion.—Corpl. J. W. Wallace (color bearer), Company B.

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 371.

Report of Lieut. Col. William R. Butler, Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, in the late battle of the Chickamauga:

About 3 p. m. Saturday, September 19, the Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, under command of Col. J. B. Palmer, 320 strong, was

ordered forward with Brown's brigade, and upon the right of the same, to relieve Clayton's brigade, then under fire of the enemy. The conduct of both officers and men as the regiment moved forward in the charge was truly gratifying. Regardless of the thick woods, the crest of the hill to be gained, and the galling fire of both musketry and artillery from the enemy, the line, without faltering, moved in perfect order, passing some pieces of the enemy's cannon and reaching the crest of the hill, at which point we received a most destructive enfilading fire of artillery, thinning our ranks at a fearful rate. Just about this juncture, the regiment retired, many of the members, however, remaining on the crest of the hill until the brigade that relieved us moved up.

This hurriedly written report, gotten up at short notice, fails to mention the gallant conduct of many meritorious officers and men, but the writer respectfully requests a suspension of publication until the colonel commanding recovers from a severe wound received at the same time and place, from whom a more complete detailed report of the operations of the regiment may be received.

All the field officers having been wounded, the regiment was placed in command of Capt. Gid. H. Lowe, who will furnish a report of the operations of the same on Sunday.

A list* of casualties of the two days' fighting is hereunto attached.

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. BUTLER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers.

[Capt.] H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 372.

Report of Maj. Richard M. Saffell, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

Missionary Ridge, October 6, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, requiring me to report the action the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment took in the late battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, I respectfully submit the following:

On Saturday, September 19, the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, forming the left regiment of Brown's brigade, and numbering 229 total and 255 aggregate, under the command of Col. John M. Lillard, received orders about 2 p. m. to advance from a position a short distance in rear of our line of battle to the front. Accordingly, the regiment was moved forward, and had advanced but a short distance before we encountered a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers. The regiment was then halted and Companies A and E, commanded by Capt. J. A. Cash, deployed as skirmishers, before which the enemy's skirmishers rapidly fell back to their main line. The regiment was now moved forward in double-quick time and soon came upon the enemy's main line, which had taken position upon the crest of a low ridge running parallel with our line of battle. The enemy's whole line now opened fire upon us at the distance of about 150 yards.

*Not found.

We then received orders to fire upon him as we advanced, and the engagement now became general and the fighting on both sides desperate. Immediately in front of my regiment the enemy had planted a battery of small field pieces, from which he was pouring a destructive fire into our ranks. Colonel Lillard ordered the regiment to charge this position, and we succeeded after a severe contest, which lasted about ten minutes, in forcing him from his position and driving him back to his second line, he leaving three guns of the battery between his second line and ours. We had nearly succeeded in reaching the top of the ridge when the enemy's reserve line of fresh troops opened a most destructive fire upon us. Here Colonel Lillard fell mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me. The fire from the enemy's fresh troops at very close range threw our line into some confusion, and I soon became convinced that by attempting to hold my position or to move forward would involve the loss of the entire remnant of the regiment, as the enemy now largely outnumbered us. I took the responsibility, in the absence of orders from my brigade commander, of ordering the colors and what remained of my command to fall back, which order was not executed in very good order, as the enemy was pouring a destructive fire of grape, canister, and musketry into our ranks. The column was halted a short distance in rear of our reserve line, commanded by Brigadier-General Bate, and the men, with few exceptions, reformed in line.

This engagement lasted nearly two hours, and the regiment lost in killed and wounded—total, 66; aggregate, 73.

From this position I received orders to move my regiment a short distance to the rear, where most of the brigade had rallied after the repulse. We remained in this position until near sundown, when we were again moved to the front and thrown into position a short distance in front of Brigadier-General Bate's line. Here we deployed skirmishers and bivouacked for the night, no casualties having attended the second forward movement.

At daylight on Sunday, September 20, we were moved by the right flank about 400 yards, and took position just behind the top of a low ridge, and constructed a temporary breastwork of rotten logs, stones, and other material which we found convenient. About 8 a. m. the enemy's skirmishers were discovered about 400 yards in front of our line, and were soon after fired upon by our skirmishers. The enemy also commenced shelling us about this time, and continued to fire at irregular intervals until near 12 o'clock, when I received orders to advance. The line was accordingly moved forward in double-quick time, and after some skirmishing came upon the enemy's main line near to and parallel with the main road leading to Chattanooga. We succeeded after a short contest in driving him from his position and forcing him back across the road. We drove the enemy back steadily until my regiment had reached a slight eminence beyond the road. My attention having been directed to our right, I discovered that the right wing of our brigade had been forced back by a heavy fire of artillery; and knowing of no support near, and fearing the enemy might cut my command off, I thought it prudent to order the command back to the position we had occupied in the morning. This order was executed in good order, and the command rallied promptly behind the breastwork.

This engagement lasted nearly one hour, and the casualties in the

regiment were 24 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, and missing, and 1 officer severely wounded.

We remained behind the breastwork until about 4 p. m., when I again received orders to move my regiment forward, and the line moved forward in quick time as far as the Chattanooga road. From here we were marched by the right flank, by order of Colonel Cook, commanding Brown's brigade, parallel with the road in the direction of Chattanooga, about a quarter of a mile. Here we were deployed in line of battle perpendicular to the road. We were now moved forward through an open field until fired upon by a battery which the enemy had planted on the opposite side of the field near the road. I then received orders from Colonel Cook for my men to lie down. The enemy continued to fire upon us rapidly with grape and canister shot, which, fortunately, did us but little damage. After remaining in this position about ten minutes, Colonel Cook ordered the line to take shelter in the woods about 200 yards on our right, which order was promptly obeyed. We remained here until near sundown, when we were ordered to the support of a battery just to our left, immediately upon the Chattanooga road. The enemy fired rapidly upon us with artillery as we moved across the field to the position assigned us. We remained here until near dark, when we were moved by the right flank about half a mile to the right of the Chattanooga road, ordered to stack arms, and rest for the night.

On Monday my regiment remained near where we rested on Sunday night.

In addition to the above, I have to report that Lieut. A. C. Hickey, formerly connected with this regiment, and Lieut. Charles F. Henley, of Company F, on detached service, came in on Sunday and volunteered their services, and were of great assistance in Sunday's battle.

The officers and men of the whole regiment, with a few exceptions, behaved themselves during the whole engagement in a manner creditable to themselves and the command.

R. M. SAFFELL,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Recapitulation of Casualties during the two days' engagement.

Casualties.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	1	2	5	8
Mortally wounded	1	1	3	5
Severely wounded	3	3	20	31
Slightly wounded	3	12	39	54
Total	6	28	67	96

No. 373.

*Report of Col. Edmund C. Cook, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry.*HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Before Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that in the late battle of Chickamauga River, of the 19th and 20th instant, my regiment was engaged both days.

On the 19th, I carried into battle 330 enlisted men and 31 commissioned officers, 6 of whom were the field and staff, being an aggregate of 361. Of this number, 1 sergeant and 18 privates were of infirmary corps, leaving only 310 guns. The Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment was the center regiment of Brown's brigade.

On the 19th, we engaged the enemy about 2 p. m., and were in a few minutes warmly engaged. Meeting a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, we drove them rapidly before us. Very soon we engaged their line of battle. This we likewise drove about 600 yards, passing in our march four pieces of artillery and several caissons, and some 30 unarmed prisoners passed through our line to the rear. No detail was made nor any one allowed to stop to carry off either prisoners or artillery. After driving the enemy as before stated, over very rough ground covered with heavy undergrowth, we came within 50 yards of another battery of the enemy, which poured a heavy fire into my ranks, wounding many of my men. At this moment, while the regiment was loading, the battery ceased firing, and Major McGuire approached and informed me that we had no support either on the right or left, and were about to be flanked by the enemy. I examined the position, and found that the enemy had fallen back from their battery and formed a very heavy line of battle a short distance in its rear. My regiment, being already much reduced by loss in killed and wounded, and having no support upon its flanks, and being satisfied it was too hazardous to lead the regiment thus unsupported against this largely superior force in an advantageous position, I ordered my regiment to retreat, which it did in good order. Having gone about 300 yards I halted the regiment in front of a portion of the enemy's battery which we had passed in our advance, and sent Adjutant Irvin farther to the rear to ascertain at what point the brigade was being formed. We remained in this position until he returned and informed me that the rest of the brigade were forming at least a quarter of a mile to our rear, and that General Brown ordered me to form upon them. This was done immediately.

In this engagement our loss was 5 killed and 78 wounded. On the night of the 19th, we rested upon our arms upon the battle-field.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the men were put under arms and stood in line of battle till about 8 a. m., when we were moved by the right flank some 600 yards, where we were halted and caused to construct breastworks from the logs and rocks near at hand.

About 11 a. m. we were moved forward to engage the enemy (the regiment now numbering for duty an aggregate of 278). The line moved rapidly forward, driving before it a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers and soon engaged his line of battle, which was as rapidly driven. Driving him from a log breastwork in our advance, we crossed the Chattanooga road, encountering at this point an enfilading fire from the enemy's battery on our right and situate on the

Chattanooga road, pressing him to a second line of breastworks. Here we lost 4 men killed and many wounded, being exposed now to a fire almost immediately in our rear, having in our advance passed on the right of the battery on the road and several hundred yards to its rear. This was caused by that portion of the brigade to the right of my regiment falling back before it reached the battery. The regiment being thus exposed to a murderous fire, fell back in somewhat of disorder, and was partially formed in the Chattanooga road, but being still exposed to the enfilading fire, we were ordered by General Brown to fall back to the breastworks. In doing this, we found that General Clayton's brigade, which had been ordered to our support, had fallen back and were occupying our breastworks when we reached them. Here the regiment was reformed and took its position. In this engagement Major McGuire was wounded and rendered unfit for service for several days.

Shortly after reaching the breastworks, General Brown being wounded, I was called into command of the brigade, and Capt. C. G. Tucker was placed in command of the regiment. Soon thereafter we were again moved forward, and were placed near the enemy and were exposed to a very severe fire of artillery. We remained in this position until about 5 o'clock, when we were moved, by order of General Stewart, to the left to the support of several of our batteries, which we did till night came on, when we again bivouacked on the battle-field.

On this day we lost 4 killed and 78 wounded. In the engagement of both days the regiment was under very severe and destructive fire. Officers and privates did their full duty with the exceptions hereinafter named.

Lieut. Col. W. P. O'Neal being absent sick, Maj. John P. McGuire, Capt. C. G. Tucker (acting as field officer), Drs. T. J. Reid and T. H. Moss, Adj. R. A. Irvin, and Sergt. Maj. D. S. Bodenhamer were the field and staff officers present (Dr. J. F. Grant doing duty as a senior surgeon of brigade) who rendered me great aid, each doing his full duty, and great praise is due these gallant officers for courage and gallantry exhibited under the hottest fire.

All the company officers save B. M. Burch, captain Company B, who is charged with having deserted his company before the enemy, did their full duty and deserve the highest compliments for their gallantry.

The conduct of Capt. R. F. Hall, Company G, in the engagement on Saturday was such as to entitle him to special mention for gallantry.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates deserve to be specially mentioned for their gallantry, viz: W. W. Courtney, first sergeant Company D; B. F. Loftin, private Company D; J. W. Ellis, Company A; L. B. McFerrin, corporal Company K; W. H. Mayfield, private Company B; J. R. McNutt, color bearer.

The infirmary corps, Sergt. Jones Webb commanding, were very active in the discharge of their duties under the hottest fire.

J. W. Ellis has marched with his company barefooted for six weeks, went thus into battle, and kept up with his company at all times till wounded.

Private Mayfield, Company B, was simultaneously shocked by a shell and struck by a Minie ball in the thigh. He was placed in a litter and carried some distance, when he recovered from the shock. He instantly sprang from the litter and remarked, "This will not

do for me," and ran back to his company, found a gun, and fought through the fight.

The conduct of Sergeant Courtney through the entire fight was such, in my opinion, as to entitle him to promotion for gallantry and noble bearing on the field. Ever in the van, he was constantly an example for the emulation of his comrades.

Private J. W. Freeman, Company F, deserted his company on Sunday morning, and is now a deserter, against whom charges will be preferred.

The following is a recapitulation of loss : Killed, 9; wounded, 156. Total, 165.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. C. COOK,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General Brown's Brigade.

No. 374.

Report of Col. Anderson Searcy, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

September 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I respectfully report the following as the action of my regiment in the engagements of September 19 and 20:

My regiment formed the center of the right wing of Brown's brigade, composed of five regiments.

On Saturday, the 19th, when the order to advance upon the enemy was given, my regiment moved forward in good order; very soon met the enemy, and were evidently driving him back steadily under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, when suddenly a perfect shower of grape and canister enfiladed our line from the enemy on our right, the regiment on my right (the Eighteenth Tennessee) having given way, which allowed him to almost gain our rear. My regiment at this time captured a battery which the enemy had been compelled to abandon, but owing to the concentrated fire from the right and front, we were unable to hold our position; but after retiring a short distance, with the assistance of some of my officers I succeeded in rallying the men and was again ready for the fight. The enemy failed to follow us or to attempt to retake the battery. Just at this time Brigadier-General Bate came up with his brigade and relieved us, and immediately occupied the ground that we had driven the enemy from. This closed our operations on Saturday, the 19th.

On Sunday, when the order to advance was given, the regiment moved forward in good order but rather too fast; it seemed to be impossible to restrain the men. When we had advanced something near 400 yards, to within about 50 yards of the enemy's lines, under a very heavy fire, I was surprised to find again an enemy on the right and rear of our lines. The grape and canister coming from that direction was not at all agreeable. The regiment on my right (Eighteenth Tennessee) began to fall back, as on the preceding day, being again more exposed. The right wing of my regiment began immediately to fall back in some little disorder, but was soon rallied, when the whole line retired.

During this action my regiment passed a battery of the enemy, but on retiring failed to bring it off the field, although no enemy, as on the preceding day, attempted to retake the guns.

Our loss in killed was not so heavy on the 20th as the 19th, but the loss in wounded was much heavier. Accompanying this you will find a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing in the two engagements.

I am, captain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

A. SEARCY,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Brown's Brigade.

No. 375.

Report of Capt. W. P. Simpson, Twenty-third Tennessee Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS NEWMAN'S BATTALION,

October 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Newman's battalion, commanded by Col. Tazewell W. Newman, went into the late actions of September 19 and 20 numbering 155 officers and men, of which there were 13 commissioned officers, 132 non-commissioned and privates, and 10 belonging to the infirmary corps.

The brigade formed line of battle on the north bank of the Chickamauga early in the morning of the 19th in reserve to General Clayton's brigade. The day was spent in maneuvers until 1 p. m., when our line was ordered to the support of General Clayton, who was hotly engaged with the enemy. While halted in his rear, the battalion lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded by the fire directed upon his line. Colonel Newman, being wounded at this time, turned over to me the command of the battalion, which I retained throughout the whole engagement. Being ordered to advance upon the enemy, we did so with spirit and alacrity, driving him before us for a distance of 600 yards, and losing 1 man killed and 18 wounded. Being obliged to fall back in order to obtain a supply of ammunition and having procured it, we reformed on our original position and advanced to the extremity of the battle-ground, which we held during the night.

On the morning of the 20th, we advanced upon the enemy through a storm of grape, canister, and shell, driving him beyond the Chattanooga road, at which point I reformed my command and fell back to our first position in the morning. We were afterward ordered to the support of a battalion of artillery, where we remained until night, exposed to a severe fire of shot and shell.

My loss on the 20th was 1 killed and 23 wounded.

The battalion, which had never before been in action, behaved with the greatest courage and intrepidity, fighting side by side with veteran regiments on the right and left, and having their colors twice shot from the hands of the color bearer, Wallace.

W. P. SIMPSON,

Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Brown's Brigade.

* Not found.

No. 376.

Reports of Lieut. R. W. Anderson, Dawson's (Georgia) Battery.

HEADQUARTERS DAWSON'S BATTERY,

October 7, 1853.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action that my battery took in the recent engagement:

On the morning of the 18th, I was ordered to report to my brigade commander (Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown) and to maneuver with the brigade. The brigade being in reserve, we took no part in the fight until the following day, when the brigade moved to the front and soon entered a charge, I, according to orders, following close in its rear, but owing to the density of the forest, I found it impossible to keep up with the brigade, and by order of General Stewart, I moved to the right of the brigade and took position, where I remained until near night, when I received orders to move up and take position with the brigade in the front line. I there remained until morning, when the brigade moved a little to the right, and I took a position (by order) on a hill immediately in front of the brigade, with orders to remain until the enemy's position was carried, as there was no position for artillery between the enemy and the position that I occupied. I here remained all the morning under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, not returning the fire, being so ordered by General Brown, who thought best not to bring on an artillery duel at that point.

About noon the brigade made a charge upon the enemy's batteries and support in front, which they found so fortified and the fire so intense they were necessarily compelled to retire.

During this charge I was exposed to a most destructive fire, and had 1 lieutenant killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 3 men wounded, and 15 horses killed, from which cause I retired a short distance to the rear (pulling two pieces off the field by hand), for the purpose of refitting my battery for service, which I soon did, and reported to Colonel Cook, who was then in command of the brigade. Colonel Cook gave me orders to remain where I was; if not receiving orders before 5 o'clock, to retire to the creek and there water and feed, as the horses had had nothing to eat or drink for two days. The enemy retreated that night, and I was not again called into action.

I carried into the fight 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 musician, and 53 privates.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. ANDERSON,

Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Maj. J. W. ELDRIDGE,

Chief of Artillery, Stewart's Division.

HEADQUARTERS DAWSON'S BATTERY,

October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Saturday, September 19, I saw General Brown's brigade charge and capture three brass guns (6-pounders, I think), but as to whether

smooth-bore or rifled I cannot state positively. I had two of the guns run to the rear about 150 yards by my cannoneers; could take them no farther. I know of no other guns captured.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

R. W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Capt. PUT. DARDEN,
Acting Chief of Artillery.

No. 377.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. BATE'S BRIGADE, STEWART'S DIVISION,
In Front of Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation had by my brigade in the late three days' battle of the Chickamauga, comprising the 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo:

Having been ordered to advance, take possession, and hold Thedford's Ford, but not to bring on a general engagement unless indispensable to the accomplishment of these objects, I moved my command at once at a double-quick and occupied a wooded eminence commanding it, and placed my battery (the Eufaula Light Artillery) on a cleared hill to the front and left, which overlooked the enemy and within a few hundred yards of his position. The attack, in which the Fourth Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters (Major Caswell) and my artillery alone were engaged, was brisk and spirited.

In the meantime, however, the entire brigade was subjected to a severe shelling from the enemy just above Alexander's Bridge and across the Chickamauga, by which 1 man was killed and 5 or 6 wounded. After a few well-directed shots from my battery, which Captain Oliver placed promptly in position, the enemy gave way. This was the opening fight of the battle of the Chickamauga.

We bivouacked near the camp of the enemy commanding the two fords—Thedford's and the Bend Ford—where I crossed my command next morning at an early hour, and formed line of battle in rear of Brigadier-Generals Brown's and Clayton's brigades, the whole under command of Major-General Stewart. We moved in this order, bearing to the right through a corn-field and woodland, nearly 2 miles, at which point we were halted for some hours. Here my artillery was put forward to develop the enemy's position, which it did, drawing shell and round shot upon our lines, wounding 3 or 4 of my men. We were moved hence by the right flank near to a point where heavy volleys of musketry were heard, and thence by the left flank in line of battle some 300 or 400 yards, and halted in the same relative position we had occupied during the earlier part of the day, mine being the rear line of battle.

At 3 p. m. Brigadier-General Clayton's and Brown's brigades successively engaged the enemy. In about thirty minutes I was ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance, General Clayton having withdrawn and Brown also passed to the rear. My line of battle was organized by placing Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters (Fourth Georgia) on the right, and in succession from that wing were the Twentieth Tennessee, Col. T. B. Smith; Thirty-seventh Georgia,

Col. A. F. Rudler ; Fifty-eighth Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones, and Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler, constituting the supporting line. I had thrown out no skirmishers. The whole command moved forward with spirit and zeal, engaging the enemy hotly before it had proceeded 200 yards, his lines extending in front and to the right and left of us. A battery in front of my extreme right played constantly and with terrible effect upon that wing until my right pressed within less than 50 paces of it, when it was rapidly removed to prevent capture. Another revealed its hydra-head immediately in rear of this, supported by a second line, hurling its death-dealing missiles more destructively, if possible, upon our still advancing but already thinned ranks. Having driven the first line back upon its support, a fresh battery and infantry were brought to play upon my right, which, by its advanced position had become subject to an enfilade fire, and gave way, but not until Major Caswell, Colonel Smith, and Colonel Rudler, the three officers commanding, respectively, the three right battalions, were wounded, and at least 25 per cent. of their numbers killed and wounded.

When the right gave way the enemy sought to follow it up, and pressed his sharpshooters beyond the right flank, who, finding it well aligned and in the attitude of resistance, precipitated themselves back and out of reach. The men were easily rallied and promptly reformed a short distance in the rear of the point to which they had advanced. In this dash the enemy captured one of my pieces and one of my couriers. It needed, however, but a moment to retake the piece, which was handsomely done. In this contest my right retook the battle-flag of the Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment, General Wright's brigade, which but a moment before had been wrested from them by superior numbers and flank movements of the enemy. I was rejoiced to deprive him of his trophy so recently won, and to return it to its gallant owners hallowed, as it is, by its baptism in the blood of Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesborough.

My left in the meantime, composed of the Fifty-eighth Alabama, Colonel Jones, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), Colonel Tyler, not being so much harassed by the enfilade fire from the right, pressed steadily forward in fine order, driving the enemy, who contested every inch of ground with dogged and persistent obstinacy until forced beyond the Chattanooga road and several hundred yards back into the woods, thus deranging his compact lines and breaking his center. In this charge Colonel Tyler captured three guns, and Colonel Jones participated with the Thirty-eighth [Thirty-sixth] Alabama (Colonel Woodruff) in the capture of three, for particulars of which I refer to their reports.

It being nearly night, and having advanced so far beyond the enemy's lines as to make them liable to a flank movement, they returned from farther pursuit to the point on the battle-field to which I had ordered the Eufaula Light Artillery, and where General Clayton and I were reforming our shattered commands, Colonel Tyler bringing with him his captured guns, and Colonel Jones in such fine order as to elicit my public commendation. Owing to a movement of the enemy to our right, the front of General Clayton's command was changed by Major-General Stewart to meet an expected attack from that source, and my line was left fronting the Chattanooga road. General Brown's command subsequently intervened. Thus we bivouacked for the night upon the field of carnage enveloped by the smoke of battle and surrounded by the dead of friend and foe.

Sunday morning found us in the line assumed the night previous, and under the order of Major-General Stewart I moved my command by the right flank 500 or 600 yards and took position forward and on the right of General Brown's brigade; but in forming the line was compelled to retire the right to an angle of about 45° on account of the proximity of the enemy located to my right oblique. Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters, under command of Lieut. Joel Towers (Capt. Benjamin M. Turner having been dangerously wounded the evening before), was thrown forward and deployed at right angles with my right to guard against a repetition of the movement of the previous evening (to turn that flank, to which we were liable), there being at that time no force sufficiently near to intervene. Having assumed this line of battle, I had a temporary barricade of logs hastily constructed, which gave partial protection against the shower of grape, canister, and shell which continuously and most angrily saluted us. During the time we were subjected to this ordeal several men and officers were killed and wounded, yet no restiveness or other evidence of demoralization was manifested.

At about 9 a. m. the brigade of General Deshler was placed upon my right, prolonging the line and observing the same inclination to the rear. Soon thereafter I received notice that General Wood's brigade was in my front, and that the general movement would be a successive one, by brigade, commencing on the right, and was ordered by Major-General Stewart to follow up the movement of General Deshler. After waiting, under a severe and incessant fire of artillery, until about 11 a. m., I communicated to General Stewart that no movement on my right had taken place; that General Deshler had been killed, and desired to know if I should longer remain inactive. About this time there was firing in my front, and soon thereafter General Wood's command came back, passing over my line. I was then ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance and attack. My command received the order with a shout and moved upon the foe at a rapid gait. The battalion of sharpshooters was ordered to maintain its position at right angles to the line and check, if possible (if not, to delay), any movement in that direction, giving the earliest notice of the same. My right, as upon the evening previous, became hotly engaged almost the instant it assumed the offensive. It was subject to a most galling fire of grape and musketry from my right oblique and front, cutting down with great fatality the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia at every step, until they drove the enemy behind his defenses, from which, without support either of artillery or infantry, they were unable to dislodge him. General Deshler's brigade not having advanced, I called on Major-General Cleburne, who was near my right and rear, for assistance; but he having none at his disposal which could be spared, I was compelled to retire that wing of my brigade or sacrifice it in uselessly fighting thrice its numbers, with the advantage of the hill and breastworks against it. I did so in good order and without indecent haste, and aligned it first in front and then placed it in rear of our flimsy defenses. My left (the Fifty-eighth Alabama and Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, the latter under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser, Colonel Tyler having been wounded), being farther from the enemy's line than my right, did not so soon become engaged, neither at this time subject to so severe a cross-fire, proceeded steadily on and drove the enemy behind his works, which had been constructed the night previous

on the very spot we had driven him from, and maintained their position with a dogged tenacity until the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia were put in position behind the barricade and the battalion of sharpshooters drawn in. The artillery of the enemy had ceased to play upon us, except at slow intervals, and a part of their (Tyler's and Jones') commands having already returned, I dispatched Lieutenant Blanchard, of my staff, to ascertain their situation, who reported that he met them returning with the balance of their commands in good order. I placed them in position and awaited orders.

I am unable to give as accurate an account of my left as of my right, for the reason that the right became first engaged, and the commanders of the three right battalions having been wounded the evening previous, devolving the commands on junior officers, I felt that my personal services were most needed there, which prevented my witnessing so as to give in detail the incidents connected with that portion of the field. I found, however, their dead in the breastworks of the enemy, which is the highest evidence that can be afforded of what they did.

In this fight my command lost 30 per cent. killed and wounded, in addition to the heavy loss of the evening before.

After a short respite Major-General Stewart ordered my command (which still held its position in the front line) to the left, where it would be more secure from the artillery missiles of the enemy on my right. Here we remained until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered to form in rear of General Clayton and join him in taking the batteries and breastworks on our right, from which we had suffered so heavily during the day. I changed front forward on my right battalion, and, together with General Clayton's brigade, soon ran over the fortifications, driving the enemy in confusion and capturing a number of prisoners. In this charge Captain Tankesley commanded the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser having been wounded. The Eufaula Light Artillery, Captain Oliver, had kept close to my infantry, notwithstanding the obstruction of a dense wood, took position inside the fortifications, and opened a rapid and destructive fire upon the retreating foe until the curtain of night closed upon the scene. I claim for this battery the honor of opening on Friday evening and closing on Sunday evening the battle of Chickamauga.

My brigade went into the fight with muskets in the hands of one-third of the men, but after the first charge Saturday evening every man was supplied with a good Enfield rifle and ammunition to suit, which was used with effect on their original owners the next day. The dead and wounded of the enemy over which we passed in driving them back on Saturday and Sunday give an earnest of the telling effect produced upon them in both days' fight. Besides arming itself with Enfield rifles, a detail from my command, under supervision of my ordnance officer, James E. Rice, gathered upon the field and conveyed to the ordnance train about 2,000 efficient guns. The pieces captured by Colonel Tyler and those in which Colonel Jones participated in the capture were taken to the rear and turned over to proper officers.

My command entered the fight Friday evening with 1,055 guns and 30 provost guard and a fair complement of officers, out of which number it lost 7 officers and 59 men killed and 541 wounded, 61 of whom were officers; making a total of 607. It is seen that every field officer in the brigade excepting three were wounded.

For further particulars allow me to respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of battalions and battery, which are herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without noticing the distinguished services rendered, unworthy as the tribute may be, by my field officers—Colonels Tyler, Smith, Rudler, and Jones; Lieutenant-Colonels Smith, Inzer, and Frayser, and Majors Caswell, Wall, Kendrick, Shy, and Thornton—to each of whom is due the highest meed of praise. It would be invidious to make distinctions where each has played his part so well.

Colonels Rudler and Smith and Major Caswell were painfully, the last two seriously, wounded at the head of their respective commands early in the engagement of Saturday, and compelled to retire from the field, thus devolving the command of the Twentieth Tennessee on Major Shy, the Thirty-seventh Georgia on Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and battalion of sharpshooters on Lieutenant Towers, each of whom did his duty gallantly and nobly throughout the conflict.

Colonel Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonels Inzer and Frayser, Majors Wall, Kendrick, and Thornton were wounded, from which they suffered considerably (the last-named officer prostrated by the explosion of a shell), still remained at the post of duty, bearing themselves with distinguished gallantry.

To each of my staff—Major Winchester (who, notwithstanding his leg was badly hurt from the fall of his horse when shot Friday evening, continued in the field until the close of the fight), Lieutenants Blanchard and Bate—I am indebted for his hearty co-operation and prompt execution of my orders, notwithstanding each was unhorsed by shots from the enemy. Also to James E. Rice, brigade ordnance officer, am I indebted for the prompt discharge of his duties. But to none are my thanks more signally due or more cordially awarded than to my gallant young adjutant, Capt. W. C. Yancey, who, while cheering and encouraging my right wing in its desperate charge on Sunday, received a fearful wound, shattering his foot and compelling him to retire from the field.

I take pleasure, also, in adding my testimony, humble as it may be, to the hearty co-operation of the two gallant brigades of Stewart's division (Generals Clayton's and Brown's) in every charge in which it was the fortune of my command to engage.

Major-General Stewart will accept my thanks, as a soldier's tribute, for his polite and genial bearing and personal assistance in the thickest of the fight, the time when I felt I much needed it.

While I recount the services of the living I cannot pass unremembered the heroic dead—the cypress must be interwoven with the laurel. The bloody field attested the sacrifice of many a noble spirit in the fierce struggle, the private soldier vying with the officer in deeds of high daring and distinguished courage. While the "River of Death" shall float its sluggish current to the beautiful Tennessee, and the night wind chant its solemn dirges over their soldier graves, their names, enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, will be held in grateful remembrance as the champions and defenders of their country who had sealed their devotion with their blood on one of the most glorious battle-fields of our revolution.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Tabular statement of the number of officers and men carried into the battle of Chickamauga by the regiments of Bate's brigade on each day of the fight.

Command.	September 18.		September 19.		September 20.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
37th Georgia Regiment	30	395	30	388	23	240
20th Tennessee Regiment	31	153	31	152	15	73
15th and 37th Tennessee Regiments	30	300	30	300	23	172
58th Alabama Regiment	34	353	34	350	29	201
Caswell's sharpshooters	7	85	7	85	5	49
Total infantry	132	1,085	132	1,080	95	735
Eufaula Battery	3	108	3	101	3	97
Grand total	135	1,193	135	1,181	98	832

FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 7, 1863.
Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 378.

Report of Col. Bushrod Jones, Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA REGIMENT, *Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 29, 1863.*

MAJOR: In obedience to General Orders, No. —, I respectfully submit the following report of the action of my command in the skirmish on the 18th instant and in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th instant:

About 3 p. m. on the 18th instant, the regiment met the advance of the enemy near Pea Vine Creek and was very heavily shelled for an hour or more, but the enemy were too distant for the use of small-arms. One man (Tom Mize, of Company A, in the infirmiry corps) killed was the only loss sustained. The bearing of both officers and men was entirely satisfactory.

The next morning about 9 o'clock, after having crossed the Chickamauga and moved forward in line of battle a mile or more, we were again shelled by the enemy about an hour. R. J. Turner, assistant surgeon, was seriously stunned and shocked by the explosion of a shell and slightly wounded in the head by splinters. He was borne insensible from the field, but has since recovered and returned to duty.

The battle had already opened on the right, and the roar of small-arms was almost incessant, varied by rapid peals of artillery. We were moved with the brigade by the right flank about a mile, and at 1 p. m. were in position in supporting distance of the brigade on the front line, then actively engaged with the enemy. For two hours we were under a very heavy fire of grape and shells. Several men were wounded, none killed.

At 3 p. m. we were ordered forward to relieve the brigade, then

retiring, and in a few moments the fire of small-arms was brisk and active. My command was the third battalion of the brigade in line of battle, and stationary during the first half hour of the firing; the battle-field, an open, woody country. The enemy advanced to within 200 or 300 yards, but could not be plainly seen on account of the smoke, trees, &c. After the firing had been continued about thirty [minutes] Clayton's brigade was moving forward to engage the enemy and to our support. The noise of battle was so great I could not hear any command; but thinking it an opportune moment for a charge, and seeing some of the brigade on my right move forward, I advanced to the front of my command and ordered a forward movement. The men and officers promptly and gallantly obeyed the command. The movement began at the moment when the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment (Colonel Woodruff commanding) was in the act of passing over my command in the charge, and the two regiments, commingled, charged in a run with loud and enthusiastic cheers. The enemy gave way and fled in confusion. We pursued them through the woods about a mile. I halted the regiment a short distance before reaching the field in front, after repeated unsuccessful efforts, on account of the impetuosity of the men. I ordered the halt, thinking farther pursuit fruitless and hazardous, as we had already gone far in advance of the general line of battle, and were exposed to an enfilade fire of grape from the right. The officers of the left wing not hearing the command "halt," on account of the noise and excitement, continued the pursuit several hundred yards farther, capturing 20 or 30 prisoners and passing a battery of three guns that had been abandoned by the enemy. The officers to whom I refer are Lieutenant Hinton, commanding Company A; Lieutenant Mills, commanding Company K, and Captains Lee, Holland, and Crenshaw, and their subordinates. They are entitled to a share of the honor of capturing this battery; but not the exclusive honor, as portions of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiments, and perhaps others, assisted in its capture. Having halted the regiment and formed line, I waited about a half hour for the return of those who had gone ahead of the line and for support on the right and left. But believing the enemy were again advancing, I retired slowly and in good order about a quarter of a mile, where I found General Clayton and General Bate reforming their respective brigades. I reported to General Bate what I had done and he replied, "You have done right; I take off my hat to your regiment." The engagement of my command with the enemy began at 3 p. m. and lasted until nearly 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the engagement, and rendered much valuable aid, by words and example, in causing the men to charge with enthusiasm and in reforming the regiment.

Major Thornton's bearing was cool and gallant. He received a wound in the ankle early in the action, which temporarily disabled him, preventing him from participating in the charge; but he found a loose artillery horse, mounted, and soon rejoined the regiment.

Adj. R. T. Harris, who had been wounded in several battles, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh early in the fight, while standing bravely at his post inciting and encouraging the men.

I commend the conduct and bearing of both officers and men as deserving the highest praise. I saw none who failed to do his whole duty.

The casualties were 3 killed and 58 wounded.

The next morning, at 9 a. m., we were again at our appointed place in line of battle and under a heavy fire of shells, which continued until 11.30 a. m. I was ordered to have logs piled as breast-works in our front, which I did; but this afforded no protection against shells. At 11.30 a. m. the brigade was again ordered forward. In obedience to the order I moved forward, the men and officers obeying the command with promptness and enthusiasm. The regiment advanced, cheering, on a run, amid a shower of grape from twelve pieces of artillery 400 yards distant, and a terrific storm of Minie balls that made dreadful havoc in the ranks, the fire increasing as we approached the enemy. Advancing the first 200 yards up a hill the men were partially protected, but after passing the crest we descended a gentle slope about the same distance, over which the combined fire of grape and Minie balls was terrific, but not a man faltered in his duty or shrank from the danger.

On arriving at the edge of the woods, we were within 100 yards of the enemy's batteries and long lines of infantry support, still thinning our ranks with increasing fury. An open field alone separated us. If the brigade had been on a line with me and in good order, the batteries, I believe, could have been captured by a charge, but when I arrived at the edge of the woods with every man of my command who had not been disabled, there was little or no support on my right. Consequently a charge, which I expected to make and which could have been made by the whole line, would have been the extreme of rashness, and would probably have caused the sacrifice of every man in the regiment in a vain attempt. I therefore ordered a halt just at the edge of the woods. Under cover of trees, logs, and such irregularities of the ground as furnished any protection, my command held this advanced position, pouring repeated volleys of musketry into the ranks of the enemy, until 12.30. I noted the time by my watch. I looked anxiously, but in vain, for re-enforcements and assistance; but thinking I had held the position as long as practicable, after conference with Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer, I resolved to retire as soon as a slackening of the enemy's fire would permit, being unsustained except on the left. Not a man fell back until I ordered it and fell back in person; but some not hearing the order, and being in the bushes, including Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer, Major Thornton, Captain Avirett, and Lieutenant Goodwyn, [did not fall back] until they received orders from me, sent through Captain Avirett.

I would state that during this whole time (one hour of the most intense and incessant fire) I received no order either to hold my position, to advance, or retire. In falling back I acted on my own judgment, and retired only after half of my men were killed and wounded. On reforming the regiment every man was at his post. This dreadful charge was the last engagement we had with the enemy.

The regiment numbered before the first day's fight 30 officers and 258 men with muskets. During the two days' fighting the total casualties were 25 killed and 124 wounded. A complete list of the casualties has already been forwarded.

The bearing of the regiment in the second day's fight was even more gallant and the losses were heavier than on the first.

Lieut. W. H. Rader, Company F, was the only officer killed. He fell gallantly leading his men in the charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer and Major Thornton, as on the first day, were eminently and conspicuously brave.

Captain Harrell and Lieutenant Johnson were severely wounded before the charge.

Captains Crenshaw and Holland, Lieutenants Clow, Ward, Perry, Rourk, and Anderson, and Lieutenant Mills were severely wounded, after charging gallantly with their companies.

Captain Avirett was wounded on the shoulder by a fragment of a shell before the charge, but he remained with his company, and behaved with great coolness and gallantry.

Captain Lee, Company C; Lieut. J. F. McClellen, Company F, and Lieutenant Goodwyn (after Mills was wounded), and Lieutenant Vandegrift, Lieutenant Hinton, Company A, commanded their respective companies with skill and bravery, leading them at all times and in the hottest fire.

Late in the evening the remnant of the regiment united in making a last charge, when the enemy broke in wild confusion, and assisted in hemming and capturing a large number of prisoners.

If the conduct of the regiment on Saturday was gallant, on Sunday it was heroic. Though the regiment was never in a regular battle before, its bearing was that of veterans. The heavy loss in killed and wounded mournfully attests its gallantry and heroism and its readiness to face danger in obedience to orders. In commending the regiment to my superiors in command I would ascribe all honor to the young and gallant officers of my command, and to the individual courage of the men in the ranks.

Regretting that the losses are so heavy, I am happy to be able to state that most of the wounds are slight, and that in a few weeks most of the wounded will be fit for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BUSH. JONES,

[Colonel Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry.]

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 379.

Report of Col. A. F. Rudler, Thirty-seventh Georgia Infantry.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

September 28, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the part which my regiment took in the battle of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant:

On the afternoon of the 18th, my command was hastily formed in a skirt of the woods fronting the bridge across the creek near Mr. ——— house, where the enemy's battery was stationed throwing shell and shot, during which time I lost 2 men wounded.

On the morning of the 19th, my regiment, with the brigade, was held in reserve in line of battle in rear of Clayton's and Brown's brigades.

About 2 o'clock the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to advance to the front. General Brown's brigade at the time was

engaging the enemy. While in close supporting distance General Brown's brigade was driven back through my command. At this critical juncture the command was given to forward, which was done with spirit, engaging the enemy within 150 yards. After engaging the enemy with considerable success, the order was given to charge a battery immediately in my front. My regiment, the Twentieth Tennessee, and Caswell's sharpshooters drove them from their guns. As soon as the enemy sheltered himself behind a second battery in the rear of the one from which we drove him, he opened with grape and canister, which was so destructive that the regiment became divided, a large portion moving forward to the left and the others to the right.

At this time I received a slight wound in my right foot which disabled me from participating further in the battle. For the subsequent action of the regiment in the battle, I respectfully refer to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's report, on whom the command devolved, which I herewith forward.

I carried into the engagement 400 men and came out with 206, sustaining a loss of 194 men. Killed, 19; wounded, 168; missing, 7, a report of which has been forwarded.

The officers and men behaved with such gallantry I am unable to make any distinction among either officers or men, all being entitled to credit for having nobly done their duty as becomes good and true soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. RUDLER,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Bate's Brigade.

No. 380.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith, Thirty-seventh Georgia Infantry.

CAMP THIRTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863.

SIR: The command of the Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment having devolved upon the undersigned during the battle of the evening of September 19, I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of what occurred while I thus remained in command:

The regiment on charging the enemy about 4 p. m. Saturday, September 19, became mixed up with a regiment of Law's brigade, and in the confusion incident to such a state of things about 50 men, several line officers, and myself became separated from the other portion of the regiment (we being on the right flank) and pursued the fleeing enemy in a right oblique direction some 400 or 500 yards, when, perceiving what appeared to me to be a brigade of Federals making a charge to the rear of our right flank, with the evident intention of cutting us off, I gave the order to the few men with me to fall back rapidly. This was done with a loss of 4 or 5 men captured by the enemy, our whole party barely escaping from our exposed and critical position. In a few moments we rejoined our regiment, which we found moving back from the left with Clayton's brigade. A short time

afterward, the battle not being renewed, we encamped upon the battle-field for the night.

At an early hour on Sunday morning (September 20), the regiment, under my command, moved from their camp by the right flank to the position assigned them. Here, under orders, we erected slight breastworks out of the fallen timber, stones, &c. Our line of battle at this point was not exceeding 400 yards from the batteries and formidable breastworks of the enemy erected the night previous and concealed from our view by the undergrowth. We had been at this position but a short while before the enemy opened upon us with shell, canister, and grape. We remained steadily under this fire until between 1 and 2 p. m., losing a number of men wounded.

At about the above-stated time we received an order from General Bate to charge the enemy's batteries, which had been annoying us so much. The regiment moved forward at once in gallant style with a cheer and at a double-quick. The enemy at once perceiving our movement opened upon us from all his guns, firing very rapidly canister and grape, and in a few seconds afterward his whole line of infantry from their breastworks poured upon us the most terrific volleys. The regiment moved steadily forward and pushed up to within 50 yards of the enemy's artillery and breastworks. Here the smoke from the enemy's guns was so dense that I could only see my command at intervals. I was not able to perceive that I was supported upon my left flank by any troops whatever. I now think it probable that the regiment on our left moved so far to the left that I was unable to see them, or it is possible that we moved farther to the right than it was intended we should. One thing is sure, neither the officers of my regiment nor myself saw any support to our left while we were so near the enemy's lines.

On our right, the little Spartan band of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment went forward with us and gallantly stood by us. Being subjected to a very heavy fire upon our right flank from an angle of the enemy's breastworks and to a raking fire from front, and also from a left-oblique direction, the regiment was in a manner compelled to retire, being easily rallied at the breastworks by General Bate in person. Coming up a moment afterward, I reformed the regiment, which was by no means in a demoralized condition.

Our loss in this charge was very heavy, 5 or 6 of our gallant fellows being afterward found dead within less than 40 paces of the enemy's guns.

At about 5.30 p. m., same evening, we were again called upon to charge the enemy. The order was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, and moving forward rapidly the enemy were driven from their position in disorder and confusion, we capturing many prisoners, arms, &c. Night intervening closed the contest.

The officers and men of the regiment acted throughout the engagement with conspicuous coolness and gallantry.

I was particularly indebted to Maj. M. Kendrick, who was in charge of the left wing of the regiment, for the skill displayed by him in discharging his duties, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

Col. A. F. RUDLER,

Commanding Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

No. 381.

Report of Lieut. Joel Towers, Fourth Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. FOURTH GA. S. S., GENERAL BATE'S BRIG.,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4, 1863.

SIR: Major Caswell, the commander of the battalion, having been wounded and sent to the rear, it devolves on me, as senior officer in command, to make a report of the part this battalion acted in the recent engagement of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo:

On Friday morning (the 18th), we left camp and marched in a direction to touch on Chickamauga Creek, near Lee's Mills, which point we reached near 3 p. m., where we found the enemy in some force. The battalion was then thrown forward and deployed, and after a slight skirmish by the battalion, assisted by the Eufaula Light Artillery, the enemy were driven across the stream, and we were left in possession of the field, on which we slept that night.

On Saturday morning (the 19th), we rejoined the brigade, and were formed on its right in line of battle, and were led by our gallant brigadier in the direction of the ever-memorable field of Chickamauga. About 3 p. m., amid the most furious cannonading with shell, grape, and canister perhaps ever witnessed on this continent, together with a perfect shower of balls from small-arms, we were led by General Bate into action, when we charged the enemy and drove them back several hundred yards, when the enemy made another stand, and our men, being exhausted, fell back a short distance and reformed with the brigade.

In this charge, Major Caswell and Captain Turner, of Company C, were both severely wounded and carried to the rear, together with 33 non-commissioned officers and privates, only 1 having been killed on the field; 1, however, has since died. The enemy having been driven back at every point, and darkness putting an end to the contest, the battalion slept on the field with the brigade amid the Yankee dead and dying.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning (the 20th), the battalion was thrown out as skirmishers to protect the right of the brigade while it was placed in position. During the time the battalion was thus deployed it was exposed to a most terrific shelling by the enemy.

The position, however, was held till 3 p. m., when we were ordered to assemble on the right of the brigade, and were marched a short distance to the left of our former position, where we lay till about 5 p. m., when we were again led toward the enemy's works, when we took possession of their strongly fortified positions, the enemy precipitately retreating, utterly routed. The scene closed by taking a number of prisoners, many of whom were captured by isolated members of the battalion.

During the entire engagement the battalion displayed that cool and determined bravery and courage for which it has heretofore been distinguished.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOEL TOWERS,

Lieut., Comdg. Fourth Battalion Ga. Sharpshooters.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 382.

Report of Col. R. C. Tyler, Fifteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. 15TH AND 37TH REGTS. TENN. VOLS., BATE'S BRIG.,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the recent battle of Chickamauga, of the 18th, 19th, and 20th ultimo, by the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers:

On the evening of the 18th, were ordered into line of battle on left of brigade near [Alexander's] Bridge, on Chickamauga Creek, the enemy firing heavily at the time with artillery and small-arms, which continued for several minutes, when we removed to a position more advanced and maintained it through the night.

Early on the morning of the 19th, we crossed to the west side of Chickamauga at [Thedford's] Ford, and immediately formed in line of battle in rear of Generals Brown and Clayton, on left of brigade. Orders were at once given to advance. We were moving in line of battle by the flank and at a rest until nearly 1 p. m., when a direct advance upon the enemy was ordered by our division. Brown was soon engaged, Clayton followed, and soon after 1 o'clock our brigade was engaged with the enemy. The first fire delivered by my command on the enemy was within 300 or 400 yards of the road leading to Chattanooga, running parallel with our line of battle. The firing here was for a short time spirited and obstinate, until the enemy gave back from my immediate front and my command ceased their fire. At this point I lost some valuable men killed and wounded. On ceasing to fire I ordered my men to lie down.

At this juncture, a detachment of the Fourth Alabama Infantry, having become lost from their command, joined me, forming on my left. They numbered about 40 or 50 men. While arranging them in line the brigade advanced without my knowledge, and from this time forward my command was isolated from the brigade to which we belonged. Immediately on learning that our brigade had moved (not knowing in what direction), I ordered an advance directly to the front. Having moved some 50 yards, a heavy volley of musketry was poured in upon us from a position occupied by the enemy on the Chattanooga road not more than 250 or 300 yards in my immediate front. I ordered three times three for Old Tennessee and a charge, both of which were responded to with alacrity. We charged them from the hill in utter confusion and fired several volleys upon them as they retired to a skirt of woods some 200 yards farther on and a little to my right. Artillery now opened upon us from the woods, and presuming my brigade was somewhere to the right and in the same woods, immediately formed and advanced in double-quick across the open space until we reached the woods and learned the exact position of the battery above mentioned. I immediately determined to capture or drive it from its position. Advancing in almost a run, and with the yells of demons, we soon captured four pieces of fine artillery, the horses all having been removed or killed. In their haste to leave the position one piece, being charged, was left trailed upon us and not fired.

My loss in wounded in both charges was not more than 60 or 65

men, and 7 or 8 killed, among whom is numbered First Lieut. and Adjt. John B. Kent, who, with hat in hand, was among the foremost cheering on the men, and deeply do we mourn his loss. Ever faithful and efficient in the discharge of his every duty, he finally sealed his devotion to his country's cause with his blood, and long will he be remembered in the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh by his companions in arms as a brave soldier and true patriot.

We only advanced about 200 yards farther, when, not knowing where the brigade might be, and being in danger of a flank move from the enemy, we deemed it practicable to retrace our steps, which we did in good order, taking our captured pieces with us off the field.

We rejoined the brigade some 300 yards east of the Chattanooga road, and remained in position at this point until the morning of Sunday, the 20th, when, by a flank movement, we were removed farther to the right, and brought into position on the brow of a hill confronting the enemy—I should judge 400 [yards] to his front and on a line parallel with him. At this point we hastily constructed breastworks of such material as was at hand. We were not permitted to remain in this position long before the enemy opened upon us with shell, solid shot, and canister. We lay in this position behind our breastworks until — o'clock, when an advance upon the enemy's works was ordered. Having approached to within 200 yards, the fire being so destructive, our ranks having become decimated and receiving no supports, were compelled to retire to our breastworks, where we remained until — p. m.

In this advance upon the enemy we lost valuable officers and men, among whom may be mentioned Captain Jarnagin, of Company K. No braver, more intrepid, and daring man strode the field than he. We mourn his loss. It was the death he above all others would have died—with his face to the foe and battling for his country's liberties, leading on his gallant boys in the charge.

At — p. m., supports having arrived, the remnant of our little band by a flank move changed position to the left and front of the one previously occupied, and again advanced upon the enemy, who now gave way and fled in utter confusion and dismay. We slept that night within the enemy's stronghold which he had fought so stubbornly to maintain. This being the last position of the enemy on our part of the line, we rested on our arms at ease, after three days of fighting and marching, having lost in all, killed and wounded, 120 (a report of which has heretofore been reported to your headquarters) out of 202 taken into the action on the 19th.

Where all performed their parts so nobly and so well, it seems next to impossible to individualize; yet I cannot refrain from bringing to your favorable notice the conduct of Maj. J. M. Wall, Captains Rice and Donaldson, of the Fifteenth; of Captain Fry and Sergt. Maj. John M. Farris in the action of the 19th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. TYLER,

Colonel, Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Vols.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 383.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP FIFTEENTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH TENN. VOLS.,

October 19, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of the part in which the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers participated on the field of Chickamauga after the command of said regiments devolved upon me :

About 1 o'clock on that day, Col. R. C. Tyler called to me to assume command of the regiments. I replied, "All right, sir," and soon afterward ordered Capt. R. M. Tankesley, Company D, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, to act as major, Major Wall having gone to the rear the previous afternoon. The Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers at this time were on the left of the brigade, its left being some 400 yards or more from the main Chattanooga road. Immediately on my right, between my command and the Fifty-eighth Alabama, were in position two pieces of the Eufaula Light Artillery, I supposed. This battery did not fire a shot while here ; was removed soon afterward to a more favorable position. In about fifteen minutes after I took command, the regiments still being shielded by rudely constructed breastworks of logs and bushes hastily thrown up, an order came to forward from the brigadier-general commanding. I repeated the command, and my boys moved with alacrity over our works. Having gained some 60 or 70 yards, I ordered double-quick with the yell, which was obeyed to a man, the men almost assuming the run, still keeping an unbroken line. Firing from the enemy's sharpshooters and batteries was constant in our front, but more injury was inflicted upon us from the left flank, there seeming to be no support on the left of Bate's brigade. On emerging from the woods in an open, shrubby field we could see our stubborn foe defiantly resisting our march across this field. Grape, canister, and musket-shot here greatly decimated my command, but swerving not it bore steadily onward. Near the center of this field I was disabled and fell from a wound received just below the knee, which for many minutes paralyzed my left leg. I observed as I fell that both colors were steadily moving forward through this dreadful ordeal of shell, shot, and fire. I lay here many minutes entirely conscious, but unable to rise. Many of my companions lay wounded and dead around me. Upon seeing some of my command returning through this same field and reporting orders having been issued to fall back, I, with their assistance, reached the position the regiment formerly held before this murderous charge. On my way I was handed the colors of the Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers by Mullins, Company A, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, the color-bearer, brave boy, having been shot dead. Lieut. A. O. Edwards, Company A, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, followed after, bearing from the field the colors of the Fifteenth Tennessee Volunteers. After some little time I sent forward a party to bring or to assist in bringing the wounded from the field. I feared they would burn, as the grass and bushes were on fire. It was now near 4 o'clock. Feeling unable to hold command, and upon seeing Colonel Tyler come up from the rear, I started to the hospital. Was

soon met by a conveyance and transported thither. When I left Col. R. C. Tyler had taken command, as I supposed.

In this short conflict death won from us many a true and brave soldier. Would a eulogy from me mark deeper their devotion to the cause than their death, I would cheerfully lend every humble effort I possess to sound their praise to the skies.

I must confess no one fell on that field who more fully exemplified the intrepid, daring, brave soldier, noble companion, and true gentleman than Capt. C. G. Jarnagin, Company K, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers. In the same charge were wounded and have since died Lieut. J. C. Grayson, Company E, and Lieutenant Acuff, Company K, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers. In this brace of lieutenants death claims a shining mark of valor and acknowledged merit.

I could call your attention to many of my men, isolated cases, now surviving, who dared danger most and more ardently seemed to woo death, but where none flickered from the measure of their whole duty I desist, knowing that a thankful country will render bountiful homage to all.

For efficiency, gallantry, and prompt obedience on the part of my officers engaged under my command I commend to your favor Lieut. W. H. Pipes, Fifteenth Tennessee Volunteers; Capt. R. M. Tankesley, Company D; Lieut. A. O. Edwards, Company A; and Sergt. Maj. J. M. Farris, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers.

I am, respectfully, major,

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER,

Lieut. Col., Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Vols.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 384.

Report of Capt. R. M. Tankesley, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP FIFTEENTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH TENN. VOLS.,

October 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make this report of what part the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments did while under my command on September 20. In the severe charge Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser was disabled somewhere in the field. The regiment was still advancing when I missed Colonel Frayser. I took charge, and seeing the whole brigade fall back and no support on the left, I led the remnant of the regiment to our former position. Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser soon came up and retook command. Colonel Tyler soon after came up and took command, he (Colonel Tyler) having been disabled in the morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser left when the command commenced to move by the left flank. The command then moved by the right flank and took a position in front of our breast-works of logs, &c. This was, I think, about 5.30 p. m. Colonel Tyler and Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser had been urged to go to the rear, as they could do no good in their disabled condition. I was then again left in command. A charge was ordered, when my little remnant of valorous men bore forward; a sharp fire from our batteries was just ceasing; some few Minie balls greeted us. On reach-

ing the enemy's works what was our delight to see the once defiant foe surrendering. It seemed between 200 and 300 prisoners. The brigade encamped that night on the battle-field to the right of the Chattanooga road.

I was in command when Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser came up on the morning of September 21, and took command. Colonel Tyler and Major Wall soon came up, and Colonel Tyler took command of the regiment. All acted so nobly their part in every particular I refrain from distinguishing any one.

I am, most respectfully, &c.,

R. M. TANKESLEY,

Captain Company D, 15th and 37th Tennessee Vols.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

[Acting] Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 385.

Report of Maj. W. M. Shy, Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part borne by the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment in the late battle of Chickamauga:

On Friday night, September 18, the regiment, under command of Col. T. B. Smith, bivouacked with Bate's brigade near Alexander's Bridge, over West Chickamauga River.

At 3 p. m., September 19, under orders from Brigadier-General Bate, we moved forward and engaged the enemy. Both officers and men of the regiment fought well. In the early part of the engagement Col. T. B. Smith was wounded, and I assumed command. We ceased fighting near sunset. We bivouacked on the field during the night.

Under orders from General Bate, we assumed our position in the line at about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. At about — o'clock we engaged the enemy and fought, perhaps, three-quarters of an hour. We were not engaged any more during the battle. Both officers and men did their duty in the second day's engagement.

Respectfully,

W. M. SHY,

Major, Commanding Twentieth Tennessee Regiment.

[Maj.] GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

[Acting] Assistant Adjutant-General, Bate's Brigade.

No. 386.

Report of Lieut. W. J. McKenzie, Eufaula (Alabama) Light Artillery.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 5, 1863.

MAJOR: In the absence of Captain Oliver (not having been present myself), I will give briefly the records of the company during the three days' fight at Chickamauga:

On the 18th, about 3 p. m., the battery was ordered forward to engage a battery of the enemy situated near Alexander's Bridge.

Firing 9 rounds at the enemy's battery, it was silenced and we remained in position until the following morning (19th), when we followed the movements of the brigade during the day, except that at 9 a. m. the battery was ordered to the front, but fired only 2 rounds and returned to the brigade, and that about 4 p. m., when the brigade was ordered to the front, the battery, by order of General Stewart, remained in its position. At dark on the same day we were ordered to the rear with four pieces of artillery and one caisson, captured by the brigade. We took them to Alexander's Bridge, where we encamped for the night and reported to the brigade at 8 o'clock on the following morning (20th). We took our position in center of the brigade, where we remained during the day until the brigade was ordered forward to charge, when we remained in position. At 5.30 p. m. we were ordered to the front, and took position in front of the brigade and opened on the enemy with shell and canister, firing 69 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McKENZIE,

Lieutenant, Commanding Eufula Light Artillery.

Maj. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Guns taken from the field to Alexander's Bridge on Saturday evening, September 19.

12-pounder Napoleon, brass, no limber.....	1
Rifled gun (about 3.62), brass, complete.....	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, brass, no limber.....	1
6-pounder smooth-bore, brass, complete.....	1

(One caisson belonging to Carnes' battery, in which all the horses were killed.)

Total from the enemy..... 4

Delivered to us by our brigade (Bate's) and said to have been captured by them.

Respectfully,

W. J. McKENZIE,

Lieutenant, Commanding Eufula Light Artillery.

No. 387.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S BRIGADE,

Near Chattanooga, October 3, 1863.

MAJOR: The following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19 and 20, is respectfully submitted:

On Thursday, September 17, this brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Cols. J. T. Holtzclaw, L. T. Woodruff, and Lieut. Col. A. R. Lankford, and Humphreys' battery, took up the line of march from La Fayette, Walker County, Ga., where it had been bivouacked a few days, toward the battle-field.

Resting the night of the 17th near Rock Spring, it proceeded the next day to Thedford's Ford, on the Chickamauga Creek. Brigadier-General Bate's brigade proceeding down the creek a short distance,

his artillery engaged the enemy, who were then near Alexander's Bridge, my brigade being exposed to the fire, by which I lost 1 man killed. I advanced three companies from the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment across the creek as skirmishers, under command of Major Hunley, of that regiment, and rode over myself for the purpose of making observations. Placing the three companies as pickets in a piece of woodland, I crossed my whole brigade over the creek (the men wading) soon after nightfall, at a point a short distance above Thedford's Ford, being the first troops to cross the creek in that vicinity. I put the battery in position on the left, supported by the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, and directed the other regiments to bivouac immediately upon the bank of the creek.

On the morning of the 19th, the other brigades (Brown's and Bate's) of the division (Stewart's) having crossed the creek and formed in my rear, my brigade moved forward in line of battle at an early hour a distance between 1 and 2 miles, until it reached a position from which the enemy could be seen upon the distant hills. The brigade, and, so far as I could learn, the whole army, except upon the extreme right, where the engagement had already begun, halted until 1.30 p. m., when it was ordered to the right about 1 mile.

Having received instructions as to the point upon which I should direct my brigade, with the further admonition that after having more definitely located the enemy I would have to act for myself and be governed by circumstances, I moved forward in line of battle with skirmishers in front. Having proceeded a few hundred yards through a dense undergrowth, and being about to enter a cultivated field, I halted for the purpose of correcting the alignment, when Col. John C. Carter, of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, Wright's brigade, Cheatham's division, came on foot from my left in great haste and informed me that my brigade was marching in the wrong direction, and that unless I changed my direction nearly perpendicularly to the left, my brigade would soon be in range of the enemy's small-arms and artillery, which would enfilade my lines, and that as I then stood the right of the enemy was in rear of my left. I immediately changed my direction, and, marching by the left flank and filing obliquely to the left and rear (the nature of the ground not admitting of any other movement), had scarcely changed for the purpose of moving forward in the new direction when the enemy opened fire upon us, which was promptly returned. The firing seeming to be too much at random, I passed down and up the line, calling the attention of officers to the fact. I then directed my staff to inform regimental commanders that I was about to order a charge. Passing again down the line, I was informed by several officers that their ammunition was expended, and I therefore reconsidered my first intention to charge the enemy, being unable on account of the thick undergrowth to form a satisfactory idea of his strength, and withdrew for the purpose of replenishing the ammunition. This was done in good order and with little loss, the enemy having almost simultaneously ceased firing.

In this engagement the brigade lost near 400 officers and men killed and wounded. It began about 2.30 o'clock and lasted one hour. The enemy was formed in a semi-circle around and over a slight elevation or hill, which gave him great advantage in position, and the manner in which both ends of my line were cross-fired upon induces the opinion that we were greatly outnumbered.

I again moved forward about 4 o'clock, the brigades of Generals Brown and Bate having successively advanced and engaged the enemy. Passing Bate's brigade, then in front, my line continued steadily forward with promptness and spirit, accompanied nearly to the Chattanooga road by the Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Col. Bushrod Jones (which attracted my attention by the excellent order in which it moved), and a small portion of another regiment which I did not recognize, both of Bate's brigade.

The enemy continued to retreat to and beyond the Chattanooga road, near which my brigade captured two pieces of artillery, which were brought off in the manner stated by my regimental commanders, whose reports accompany this. My brigade continued the pursuit of the enemy one-half mile beyond the road, when a staff officer reporting the enemy advancing in strong force from the right, and it also having been reported to me, through my assistant adjutant-general by a staff officer whom he did not recognize, that the enemy's cavalry had been seen in force upon the left as if preparing to advance, my brigade fell back across the road at leisure, where I halted and reformed it in connection with the portion of General Bate's brigade already referred to.

I take pleasure in mentioning that Captains Crenshaw and Lee, with their companies from the Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment, of Bate's brigade, accompanied mine beyond the road. They are gallant officers.

In this charge my brigade captured 50 or 60 prisoners besides the two pieces of artillery, and I have reason to believe that the loss in killed and wounded inflicted upon the enemy to some extent compensated for our own in the earlier engagement.

Changing the direction of my line by a front forward upon the right, and the other two sides of a triangle being formed by Generals Brown and Bate, night coming on, the troops slept upon their arms within a few hundred yards of the enemy, who could be distinctly heard erecting breastworks. During the night my pickets brought in about 40 prisoners, among whom were several officers of the lower grades.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the brigade was moved to the right and in a position about 300 yards from and parallel to the Chattanooga road. Here it remained until 11 o'clock subjected the most of the time to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, by which several men were wounded.

About 11 o'clock, General Brown being in front and General Bate on my right, the whole division advanced under a most terrible fire of grape and canister from the enemy's artillery, before which several most gallant officers fell bravely leading their men, among whom I cannot forbear to mention the name of the chivalrous and accomplished Lieut. Col. R. F. Inge, of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment. Notwithstanding this, the brigade pressed forward through a narrow corn-field to the first pieces of artillery by the roadside, when two other batteries, one in front and one upon the right, assisted by small-arms, began a most murderous fire, before which all were compelled to retire. I was myself struck by a grape-shot and compelled to dismount for a short time. The Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, scarcely breaking its line, fell back only a short distance. The other regiments promptly reformed near the position originally occupied by them and moved forward to rejoin it. General Brown's brigade was reformed by Colonel Cook (General B[rown] having

been wounded) on my left, and General Bate's brigade upon my right. My own and General Brown's brigade soon moved forward again to the road, and then to the right toward the enemy, who were ascertained to be there in strong position. General Bate was formed in my rear, and in this position the commands remained until about 5 p. m., when I again moved my brigade forward. Soon coming upon the enemy behind breastworks, they were gallantly charged by my whole line with great spirit, the enemy fleeing in wild disorder across a large open field, upon the edge of which I ordered a halt, and the brigade continued to fire as long as the enemy could be seen. Many taking refuge in and around a hospital (Kelly's house), I sent forward first the Thirty-eighth and afterward the Eighteenth Alabama Regiments, which together captured about 300 prisoners, besides near the same number of wounded. Thus terminated the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Chickamauga.

I have omitted to say anything about the battery, because it was under the chief of artillery for the division, except a short time, during which I had no opportunity of using it. I suppose the report in regard to it will more properly be made through the chief of artillery.

The brigade went into action on the 19th with 1,352 total effective and 94 officers. It lost in the two days 12 officers killed upon the field and 89 men; 30 have since died: 34 officers and 449 men were wounded and 15 missing, making the aggregate killed, wounded, and missing, 629. This does not include many who were slightly wounded and did not leave the field.

The brigade captured two pieces of artillery, 396 prisoners, beside about 250 wounded and in hospital. It collected 1,249 muskets and rifles, 640 sets of accouterments, and 20,000 cartridges. The greater portion of the guns and ammunition were carried off the field by my own ordnance wagons.

I claim for my brigade that it was the first and last in the division to encounter the enemy—the first in the army to pierce the enemy's center and cross the Chattanooga road, which was done on Saturday evening near Brotherton's house.

I conclude this report by tendering my cordial thanks to and testifying in behalf of the gallant men composing this brigade—in all whose ranks there appeared not a single coward—and to the officers, worthy of such men, leading them in every charge.

My thanks are particularly due to Capt. J. M. Macon, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. John Vidmer, assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. W. N. Knight, aide-de-camp, who rendered me prompt and valuable services throughout the whole engagement, never once shrinking from their duty.

To the commanders of regiments I also make my acknowledgments for the efficient manner in which they directed and kept their commands together, the most difficult of all duties upon the field.

I also tender my thanks to Major-General Stewart, who was everywhere and under all circumstances present with his command.

To the gallant dead, a contemplation of the long list of whom saddens our hearts, we give our tears and a hearty well done. May the God of Battles give us courage to emulate their heroic examples, and when the time shall come bravely to share their fate.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. CLAYTON,

Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

[Inclosure.]

Report of number of guns and of officers carried into battle on the 19th and 20th instant by Clayton's brigade.

Regiments.	Battle of 19th.			Battle of 20th.		
	Guns.	Officers.	Aggregate.	Guns.	Officers.	Aggregate.
18th Alabama	490	37	527	281	25	306
36th Alabama	401	28	429	316	22	338
38th Alabama	461	20	480	314	17	331
Total	1,352	94	1,446	911	64	975

CAMP ON MISSIONARY RIDGE, October 7, 1863.

CHAS. T. KETCHUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JOHN VIDMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 388.

Report of Maj. P. F. Hunley, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following as a report of the part taken in the battle of Chickamauga by the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division:

The line of battle was formed Saturday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, and we moved in a westerly direction from the position of the regiment on Chickamauga Friday night about 1 mile. The regiment, with the brigade, was then halted and remained in line in that position several hours.

At 12 o'clock we moved by the right flank about 1 mile, halted for half an hour, and again moved to the right a half mile or more, from which position the regiment went into action. The regiment, with the brigade, moved by the right flank into a corn-field some 200 yards, and then about faced and moved back by the left flank to the position which we occupied before we moved into the corn-field. We halted here, and after giving three cheers for Alabama, by order of General Stewart, moved upon the enemy. We advanced about 100 yards and engaged the enemy. Shortly after engaging him the order was given to lie down, in which position we continued to fire upon the enemy about half an hour, I suppose, when the brigade commander ordered the regiments to cease firing unless the men could distinctly see the enemy. Not being able to do that the firing ceased, and the regiment remained in that position for some half hour subjected to a terrible fire, from which it suffered severely in officers and men. At the expiration of the half hour General Clayton passed up the line and called upon the men to charge the enemy. The regiment responded promptly, but when the line was formed the order was received from the left to march by the left flank, and im-

mediately followed the order for the regiment to fall back. It fell back in pretty good order, or at least the two left companies, and was reformed some 300 yards in rear of the position occupied by the regiment in the fight.

The regiment went into the first engagement about 2 o'clock and were engaged about one hour. Colonel Holtzclaw was thrown from his horse in this engagement and so badly hurt that the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Inge during the evening.

The regiment lost in this engagement about 35 killed and 175 wounded. S. K. Fielder, first lieutenant Company H, was mortally wounded while gallantly cheering onward his men. Pollard and Harper, first and second lieutenants Company A, were wounded—the first mortally, the last very severely. Captain Wilkerson was slightly wounded in the heel, being struck by a fragment of shell, and left the field.

About 3.30 o'clock the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered forward again to relieve General Bate's brigade, of the same division. It moved forward in good order, passed General Bate's line, and, having broken the enemy's line, drove him about 1 mile or more, capturing a battery. After the route of the enemy, the regiment being a good deal scattered, the pursuit was somewhat in confusion. With a part of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth, after driving the enemy the distance stated above, the regiment fell back to a position about 1 mile in advance of the position occupied by it before going into the fight.

In this engagement Captain Mickle was severely wounded while leading his company (I) in the charge. Captain Stone, of Company K, received on the neck a slight wound, which disabled him until Tuesday morning. Lieutenant Johnston, Company I, was wounded in right fore-arm. Lieutenant Riser, of Company K, was knocked down twice during the charge with spent grape shot, but continued with the regiment during the fight that evening and the next day.

As it was nearly night when the regiment fell back after the charge, we formed a line as above stated about 1 mile in advance of the position held by the regiment before it went into action the first time, and remained there during the night.

On Sunday morning the regiment was moved to the right (I cannot state the distance) and occupied a ridge in rear of Generals Brown's and Bate's brigades, where it was shelled for one hour or more, and about 12 o'clock was ordered forward to engage the enemy. Through the enthusiasm of Captain Justice, Company A (than whom there was not a more gallant officer in the service), the regiment commenced the charge too soon. The men were exhausted before the point was reached where the charge ought to have commenced. When the cheering commenced the enemy opened upon the regiment and brigade a fire of grape and canister almost too terrible for human nature to endure, consequently the regiment was compelled to fall back in some confusion just as the object was accomplished, the enemy having abandoned their guns as the regiment was falling back.

In this engagement the regiment lost some of its best officers. Captain Justice, Company A, and Lieutenant McAdory were killed outright. Lieut. Col. R. F. Inge was mortally wounded while gallantly leading the right of the regiment. Captains Stringer, Company B, and Hammond, of Company D, were mortally wounded leading their companies in the charge.

After falling back, the regiment was reformed and moved forward again some half a mile or more to the Chattanooga road and then by the right flank about half a mile, where it remained in line until near 5 o'clock, when it moved upon the enemy's breastworks, which were being forced by our troops on the right. The regiment charged their works and carried them, and then occupied a line beyond the breastworks, from which it fired upon the enemy in full retreat through an open field, and with the brigade captured a hospital and several hundred prisoners Sunday evening, who were driven in by our troops on the right and in the rear of the enemy.

During the night (Sunday) and Monday morning, the regiment collected 100 stand of arms, 20,000 cartridges, numbers of sets of accouterments, &c. The regiment went into the fight with 527 aggregate or thereabouts, and lost in the two days' fight 4 officers killed and 16 wounded, and 37 privates killed and 240 wounded; total loss, 277; aggregate, 297.

Officers and men behaved well, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Captain Ruffin and Lieut. J. B. Darby, of Company H; Captain Mickle, Company I; Lieutenant Stewart, Company E, and Lieutenant Riser, Company K, who were especially noted for their good conduct during the battle. But it is almost unjust to make any distinction, as both officers and men, with few exceptions, seem to try to do their duty.

I beg leave to submit this report, knowing that it is imperfect, as I was not in command of the regiment until late Sunday evening, and consequently did not charge my memory with anything that occurred.

I omitted to state in the proper place that Colonel Holtzclaw commanded the regiment Sunday morning until it fell back. After reforming a part of it he was compelled, by injuries received the evening before by a fall from his horse, to leave the field. He joined the regiment Tuesday morning again.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. F. HUNLEY,

Major, Commanding Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.

Captain MACON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Brigade.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,

Near Chattanooga, October 18, [1863.]

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the battery mentioned in my report of the battle of Chickamauga was abandoned by the enemy when passed over by the regiment. In the report I used the word battery incorrectly; there were only two pieces, a section. I think the guns were howitzers. I do not know when they were taken off the field. The section was passed over by the left-center company of the regiment, and the officer (Lieutenant Holtzclaw, Company G) who noticed the guns particularly is now absent wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. F. HUNLEY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.

Major HATCHER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

No. 389.

*Report of Col. Lewis T. Woodruff, Thirty-sixth Alabama Infantry.***CAMP THIRTY-SIXTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
In Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the participation of my command in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant:

I took into the battle of the 19th instant 401 muskets.

About 1.30 p. m. my regiment was ordered to the front, where we met the enemy, and received his fire at a distance of about 100 yards. The men being ordered to lie down and fire, did so, and continued to load and fire until the command was given to cease. Soon afterward we were withdrawn and ammunition supplied.

During this engagement Lieut. Col. T. H. Herndon; Capt. J. G. Cleveland, of Company E; Lieut. A. H. Hutchinson, of Company C, and Lieut. J. C. Knox, of Company B, were wounded.

At 5 p. m. we were again ordered to the front and passed General Bate's brigade, which was halted in line of battle. Charging at double-quick time over a hill and across a road, we entered a corn-field, to the left of which, in the woods, a battery of the enemy was posted. Lieutenant Gladden, of Company H, and Lieutenant Meek, of Company A, both passed within a few yards of this battery with their companies, and went through the corn-field and into a wheat or sedge field fully one-half mile in front of this battery. Lieutenant Meek saw the enemy's flag not 200 yards distant and ordered Private Bailly to fire upon it. Both officers (Lieutenants G[laddden] and M[EEK]) desired rather to obtain the flag than capture the battery. Lieutenant Britton, of Company C, who passed by the battery, corroborates the statements of Lieutenants Meek and Gladden. Lieutenant Smith, of Company I, was in front and saw only two companies, except those from Clayton's brigade, in the field beyond the road. Lieutenant Walker, of Company D, not regarding the battery, continued to fire upon the retreating enemy and pursue his flag. All concur in saying that the greater portion of my regiment was in the corn-field and that it first reached the battery. Thence it pursued the enemy and his flag for more than one-half mile to the front. During the absence of my regiment other troops coming up removed the battery.

Lieut. T. H. Shelton, of Company K, was wounded in this charge.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, I took into the battle 296 muskets.

Between 12 m. and 1 p. m. we were ordered to the front to charge a battery. Captain Derby, of Company K; Lieutenant Gordon, of Company B; Lieutenant Bell, of Company G; Lieutenant Britton, of Company C; Lieutenants Thompson and Banks, of Company I; Lieutenant Walker, of Company D; Lieutenants Lott and Cleveland, of Company E, and Lieutenant Wiggins, of Company F, with a part of their commands, reached a house and a low fence about 150 or 200 yards distant from the battery, from which they were repulsed by a heavy fire of artillery and infantry. It is to be regretted that the influence of a brigade on their right retreating was felt at so critical a moment, as all concur in saying that the enemy were fast retreating, and that the batteries would undoubtedly have been taken had the men continued fighting five minutes longer.

During this charge, Lieut. J. A. Cleveland, of Company E, and E.

S. Bell, of Company G, were killed, and Lieut. W. H. P. Gordon, of Company B, Lieut. D. M. Prewitt, of Company D, Lieut. E. B. Lott, of Company E, and Lieut. J. Banks, of Company I, were wounded.

Rallying my men in the rear, I formed them in line of battle in an hour. Marching thus to the front and right, my regiment took a position in front of a line of the enemy's breastworks. Being ordered to lie down, the men did so, and remained somewhat exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries until near 5 p. m. Having then received an order to march to the front, we approached the woods and found the enemy retreating. We passed over the defenses and followed the enemy, firing on them until we reached an open field, on the right of which other troops of our army were engaged, and then were ordered to halt. The Thirty-eighth was sent to occupy a hospital of the enemy on our left; the Eighteenth to intercept and capture prisoners, and my own regiment, being ordered to remain in the edge of the woods, took charge of any of the enemy who voluntarily (as some did) surrendered.

We bivouacked on this ground for the night, and collected the following morning 274 rifles, 169 muskets, 122 bayonets, and 274 cartridge boxes, with belts, &c., complete (and many incomplete); two double boxes of ammunition, and a lot of bayonet scabbards, all of which were turned over to the ordnance officer.

Commending every officer engaged in the fight for his gallantry and zeal, I would especially name Capt. A. J. Derby, of Company K, who rendered efficient services during both days, and Adj. T. A. Hatch, for his continued activity and exertion.

The non-commissioned officers and men of my command exhibited the courage and gallantry which characterize all Southern soldiers, and I am confident will make a better fight when they again meet the enemy than they did on the 19th and 20th instant.

Color Bearer J. W. Tillinghast, of Company B, carried the colors both days, and always full to the front. In the charge on Sunday he was foremost with his flag, and only retired when most of the command had turned back. He is a cool, brave man, and deserves special mention.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

L. T. WOODRUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Brigade.

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HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY,
October 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In more particularly amending or explaining my report of the participation of my regiment in the charge made in the evening of the 19th proximo [ultimo], I have the honor to say that, not being certain of the locality of the battery, I called on my line officers, who are mostly of the opinion it was located beyond or west of the road and opposite to our ninth or tenth companies, in woods skirting the field. One, however, says it was on the east side of the road. My own recollection of the locality is that the battery was beyond the road and opposite to the ninth and tenth companies of my regiment; that there were two brass pieces, around which were lying several horses, and that the guns were abandoned by the enemy. In this I am confirmed by my officers, who saw one brass

gun being hauled off by General Bate's men as they (my officers) were returning from the front and before they reached the fence and road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. T. WOODRUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 390.

Reports of Lieut. Col. A. R. Lankford, Thirty-eighth Alabama Infantry.

CAMP THIRTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
In Front of Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the marches and participations of my command in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant:

Leaving La Fayette, Ga., on the 17th instant, we encamped that night about 2 miles west of Rock Spring.

Early the next morning we left camp and marched in a northeasterly direction 3 or 4 miles. Here we bivouacked until 9 p. m., and then moving 1 mile farther west bivouacked in a corn-field, my regiment supporting Humphreys' battery.

We left this place early on the morning of the 19th, and about 12 m. the regiment was drawn up in line of battle. At about 1.30 p. m. we were ordered forward and met the enemy and received his fire, when the right of the battalion was about 60 and the left about 30 yards from the enemy's line of battle. The men continued to load and fire until the command "cease firing" was given, when we were withdrawn and supplied with ammunition. I took into this engagement 461 muskets.

During this engagement Maj. O. S. Jewett and Capt. W. R. Welch, Company B, were killed. Capt. C. E. Bussey, Company I; Lieut. G. H. Cleveland, Company G; Lieut. Newton Johnston, Company E; Capt. B. F. Wright, Company F; Lieut. B. H. Lockett, Company B, and Lieut. E. H. Morgan, Company B, were wounded and carried to the rear.

At 5 p. m. we were again ordered to the front and passed Bate's brigade, which was halted in line of battle. Charging at double-quick time over the hill, my regiment passed by two pieces of the enemy's artillery about 50 yards before reaching the road near a house on our left. Some of the officers and men asked my permission to carry off the guns immediately, but being engaged in a successful charge upon the enemy retreating in confusion, I thought it best to continue the pursuit, leaving the artillery to be taken to the rear on our return, not supposing for a moment that a brigade that was not in the charge, and which was at least a quarter of a mile in our rear, would claim and take it off. I am sorry, however, to say that such was the case, the artillery being carried off by General Bate's brigade, and claimed as having been captured by his command. We pursued through a corn-field and afterward through a sedge-field half a mile beyond the batteries mentioned above. I saw no other command except Clayton's brigade.

In this charge Lieut. M. J. Gordon, Company I, was killed. Adjut. A. R. Murray, Lieut. James Holley, Company G, and Lieut. B. S. Davis were wounded.

On the night of the 19th, we rested on the battle-field.

On the 20th, I took into battle 299 muskets. We were ordered to the front between 12 m. and 1 p. m. and charged a battery supported by infantry and by another battery on our right. We advanced beyond a corn-field up to a house, where the fire from the enemy was perfectly furious, particularly on our left. From this position we were repulsed, but had we been properly supported the enemy would have been routed. Our own brigade was much scattered when we reached this point, owing to the long distance over which we had passed at double-quick time, besides the men were more or less affected by meeting a retreating brigade. Had it not been for this influence I believe we would have been successful.

During this charge Capt. J. B. Perkins, Company G; Lieut. J. R. Williams, Company I; Lieut. R. R. Harwell, Company A; Lieut. Joseph Flant, Company K (acting adjutant), were wounded and carried to the rear.

The command was rallied in line of battle in less than an hour. The regiment, with the balance of them, took position to the right of that previously occupied until near 5 p. m., when it was ordered forward. Passing over the enemy's breastworks, it moved upon the enemy in full retreat through an open field. Several taking refuge in and around a hospital, General Clayton ordered my regiment forward to the hospital, where it captured about 200 prisoners, besides the wounded. That night and the next morning the regiment collected several hundred guns and accouterments, which were turned over to the ordnance officer.

Commending all officers in my command who were in the fight for their gallantry and zeal, I cannot mention any particular officer as having distinguished himself above all others. All performed their duties well.

Lieutenant Flant, who acted as adjutant after Adjutant Murray was wounded, rendered me good services until he himself was wounded.

Lieut. John Vidmer, of General Clayton's staff, rendered me efficient service after the fall of Major Jewett. He is a gallant and efficient officer.

The non-commissioned officers and men of my command exhibited the courage and gallantry which characterize all Southern soldiers, particularly Alabamians, and I have no doubt will do much better fighting when another opportunity is again given them. This was the first time they were ever under fire.

I take this occasion to mention in very commendable terms Joel Bell, Company E, color bearer of the regiment. In the fight of both days he was always in advance of the regiment, carrying his colors in proper position. In the charge on Sunday he bore the colors of this regiment farther than any other that I saw. He is a cool, brave, determined man.

Very respectfully,

A. R. LANKFORD,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regiment Alabama Vols.

Capt. J. M. MACON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Clayton's Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,

October 18, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to an order this day received from the major-general commanding this division, I have the honor to make the following report:

The order was given by General Clayton to forward between 4 and 5 o'clock. We soon met the enemy, and, after an engagement of some length, the enemy commenced retiring. We pursued, I suppose, some 300 yards, when I saw two pieces of artillery manned and fired several times by the enemy. These pieces were, or one of them, about opposite the left of my (Thirty-eighth Alabama) regiment, the other about opposite the right of the third company from the left of the same regiment. These guns were near and in front of a house—the guns on one side and the house on the other of the main Chattanooga road.

Lieut. M. J. Gordon, commanding Company I, the second company from the left of the regiment, fell killed by a ball within 5 paces of one of the guns which he had so nobly assisted to take from the enemy. These guns cannot be the same referred to by the Eighteenth and Thirty-sixth Regiments, as mine (the Thirty-eighth) was on the left of the brigade. I did not take time to examine the pieces particularly, as I pursued the enemy at least a half mile farther, and when I returned to where we left these pieces of artillery I was in command of all the forces of three regiments of this brigade. There being no colonel present, and Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, of the Eighteenth, being dismounted, gave the command to me until we could get the regiment reformed or find a ranking officer. When we returned to where these guns were left, I saw them being carried off by some of General Bate's brigade, who were in our rear, we having passed them in our charge. I think they were probably 8 or 12 pounders.

Respectfully submitted.

A. R. LANKFORD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

Major HATCHER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Stewart's Division.

No. 391.

Report of Capt. John T. Humphreys, First Arkansas Battery.

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

October 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received this morning, requiring a report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of Chickamauga, I have the honor to report that on Saturday, September 19, I was ordered about 3 p. m. to follow my brigade (Clayton's) and to keep up with it. The brigade moved forward rapidly through a piece of thickly wooded land in the direction of the Chattanooga road. Leaving the caissons in rear, I followed immediately in rear of the brigade, which, when it had advanced about 300 yards, was checked in its progress by the enemy in front, with whom it was hotly engaged with small-arms. I formed the battery first in line, then in battery immediately in rear of the brigade, but was unable

to fire, because our men were precisely between the guns and the enemy. The enemy then gave way, and First Lieut. John W. Rivers, of my battery, was ordered by General Clayton to carry a message to General Stewart to the effect that the enemy were being driven, and that he (General Clayton) wanted more men. Lieutenant Rivers, supposing that I had been notified of the order to him, left to obey it. The brigade of General Clayton soon advanced. With one officer (Lieutenant Richardson), I followed it closely about a quarter or half mile to the Chattanooga road, where I immediately caused the guns to be unlimbered and put in position. Our own men were much scattered, their ranks much broken; some were a short distance in front, some on the right of the battery. At this point, the enemy opened upon us a hot and well-directed fire, which disabled two limbers—one of a 12-pounder howitzer, another of a 6-pounder gun—and killed and wounded 12 horses. Still I could not fire without dangerous consequences to our men, who were scattered in groups along our front, and in small parties were coming back from the charge.

Finding that our men in disorder were retiring upon my right and leaving me without support, I caused the guns to be limbered up, or such of them as there were horses left to move, and taken to the rear. I then sent to the rear for caisson limbers to take out the two remaining pieces, and to urge them forward rapidly, sent Lieutenant Richardson, my only remaining lieutenant, who stated at the time that he disliked to leave me alone in such a perilous condition. I then rode some 150 yards to the right and rear of the pieces left in the road to where Colonel Woodruff, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Alabama troops, was endeavoring to collect his scattered command. I asked him for men to aid me in hauling off the pieces, then about equidistant between the enemy's lines and our own. He said to me he would, but, "see, these are all the men I have," pointing to a few whom that gallant officer was assembling around him. I then went back to the pieces and found that one limber had come up and saw it take off one of the guns. But one piece now remained in peril. I then went back and about 300 yards to the right of my gun, and 100 or 200 to its rear I met General Hood; told him that the gun would be lost if it remained much longer where it was. General Hood asked me who ordered me into that place. I told him. His response was, "You had no business there." I told him I knew that, but asked that he would press forward his lines sufficiently far to cover the gun. He said, "If it is lost we will get it back again." I then started back to the gun, and met it about 100 yards from where I had left it being carried out by a small number of troops of Hood's division and a few of my men, one of whom (Private William N. Green) I have had occasion on other battle-fields to mention for distinguished services.

I lost 1 man killed, 2 wounded slightly; some half dozen were injured besides, and though disabled at the time, have since returned to duty, and are not mentioned in the list of casualties.

I was not notified of the order depriving me of the services of Lieutenant Rivers. That officer, so soon as he had conveyed the message above named, rejoined the battery.

I could not and did not during the day fire a single gun, though several times urged to do so. It is a subject, situated as I was, of self gratulation that no Confederate was injured by my guns, which would have been the case had I fired at any time during the day.

I append a list of the number of men taken into the field on Saturday : Commissioned officers, 3 ; non-commissioned officers and privates, 86.

On Sunday the battery was not engaged and exposed to no fire of small-arms.

List of men and officers taken on the field on Sunday : Commissioned officers, 3 ; non-commissioned officers and privates, 79.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HUMPHREYS,
Captain First Arkansas Battery.

Maj. J. W. ELDRIDGE,
Chief of Arty. of General Stewart's Div., Army of Tenn.

No. 392.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Preston, C. S. Army, commanding division.

GREENVILLE, S. C.,
October 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to transmit, in obedience to orders, * report of the part taken by the division under my command in the battle of Chickamauga :

On September 18, our forces advanced in several columns to cross the Chickamauga and give battle to the Federal army under General Rosecrans. Major-General Buckner's corps (consisting of Stewart's division and mine) moved on the road to Thedford's Ford, and on the evening of that day (Friday) my command bivouacked at Hunt's or Dalton's Ford, on the south bank of the river and east of the road. The skirmishers of Colonel Kelly's brigade soon discovered the enemy posted along the opposite bank of the stream, extending above in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills. Soon after night-fall General Gracie's brigade was moved across the ford and established in line of battle running almost east and west, near Hunt's house and a few hundred yards north of the river, where it remained during the night.

On the next morning my two remaining brigades crossed the river at dawn and were formed in line of battle in Hunt's field. Stewart's division soon occupied a position on my right and extending eastward in the direction of Thedford's Ford. Riding forward I found troops of Brigadier-General Johnson's and Major-General Hood's commands forming in line of battle nearly at right angles to my own line, facing westward toward the Chattanooga road, and afterward met General Bragg, Major-General Hood, and Major-General Buckner, who were conferring together. Having reported to Major-General Buckner the position of my troops, I returned, and about 8 o'clock received an order from him to advance through Hunt's field in the direction of the enemy. Gracie's brigade was immediately conformed to the general line of battle, and moved westwardly toward the main road that runs north from La Fayette to Chattanooga. After advancing about 600 yards it arrived near a sharp curve of the Chickamauga, which impeded farther progress. I halted the command on the brow of the hill overlooking the stream and plain below. The enemy's line and batteries were discovered about 1,500 yards distant in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills,

across the bend of the river, which it would have been necessary to cross twice, with an open field intervening swept by their artillery, had the advance been continued straight forward. Having halted Gracie, I drew up Kelly's brigade 300 yards in the rear upon a declivity in the field, and Trigg's brigade about 300 yards in rear of Kelly on the prolongation of Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, which was on the right, thus forming my division in a column of three brigades. A rocky hill near Gracie's right overlooking the field below offered an excellent position for artillery. Upon it I posted Jeffress' battery. The enemy commenced shelling my lines rapidly, and I lost a commissioned officer killed and a few men of the Sixth Florida, with Lieutenant Lane and others, of the Sixty-third Tennessee, wounded. A shot or two was fired by Jeffress, but I ordered the battery to cease firing, as the distance was too great to assure proper accuracy. My troops remained in ranks without further reply patiently enduring the fire.

About 12 o'clock, in compliance with an order received from Major-General Buckner, I moved my command by the right flank about 600 or 800 yards to a position somewhat west of north from Hunt's field. Trigg's brigade occupied the front in a woodland near a small cabin. Gracie was formed near Trigg, and Kelly was posted in the rear supporting Leyden's battalion of artillery. No further event of importance occurred during the day to Gracie's or Kelly's brigades. Soon after Trigg occupied his position, some 300 yards in advance of Gracie and Kelly, his skirmishers (under Colonel Maxwell) engaged those of the enemy with spirit, and some two hours after were driven in by the enemy's artillery. There was a small corn-field 300 or 400 yards in front of Trigg, in which the enemy were posted.

About 2 or 3 o'clock a continuous and heavy fire of infantry and artillery, and their shells exploding beyond our rear lines, announced a conflict near the field in front. I was informed that Hood's division was attacking the enemy in the field, while my division was held in reserve. Soon after, I received an order from Major-General Buckner to detach a brigade and re-enforce General Hood. For this purpose Colonel Trigg was ordered to advance in the direction of the firing and to give the required support. The action soon became hot in front. Trigg joined Brigadier-General Robertson, of Hood's division, and attacked the enemy. They were broken in confusion. The Sixth Florida, under Colonel Finley, sustained heavy loss, but owing to some misapprehension of orders the brigade failed to capture the enemy's battery or to reap the fruits of their repulse. As I was not personally superintending the attack, I refer to the report of Colonel Trigg for details. Riding forward, however, I found the evidences of a stubborn and sanguinary conflict in the margin of the woods and the corn-field beyond, from which the enemy were retiring their lines. Night coming on Trigg bivouacked in the woodland near the edge of the corn-field, while Gracie and Kelly occupied a position in front of a little hut near which Major-General Buckner had established his headquarters.

I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy the loss sustained by my division on Saturday, but estimate it at about 150 or 175 killed and wounded, nearly all of whom were from Trigg's brigade.

During the night Gracie's and Kelly's brigades were vigorously engaged in constructing defenses to strengthen the left, and in the morning Williams' and Leyden's battalions of artillery were supported by my infantry under cover of good field intrenchments.

On Sunday, about midday, the battle became fierce along the right toward Chattanooga, and there was a general advance of the Left Wing, under Lieutenant-General Longstreet. Stewart's division and Trigg's brigade were moved forward northwestwardly in the direction of Brotherton's house, on the Chattanooga road. Under an order from Major-General Buckner, I advanced with Gracie's and Kelly's brigades, with the exception of the Sixty-fifth Georgia (Colonel Moore), which was left to protect Jeffress' battery, near Hunt's field, on the left. Gracie's and Kelly's brigades were formed in line of battle across the Chattanooga road in front of Brotherton's house and Trigg a short distance in the rear. The enemy in some fields on the north maintained an active fire of shot and shell on my troops until about 3.30 o'clock, when I received an order to move toward Dyer's house and field, to support Brigadier-General Kershaw. Guided by Captain Terrett, I advanced with Gracie's and Kelly's brigades. Trigg's having been retained near Brotherton's by Major-General Buckner to resist an apprehended attack of cavalry on our left and rear. After moving through the woodland between the Chattanooga road and Dyer's farm-house, I reached a large field extending northward to some wooded ravines and heights. These heights stretch nearly east and west from the La Fayette and Chattanooga road to another nearly parallel road running from Crawfish Spring to Rossville and about 2 miles west of the former. From the edge of Dyer's field the ground descends to a wooded ravine, and after two or three intervening depressions, each succeeding height being more elevated, you reach the summit of the ridge, which is some 200 feet above the level of the plain. Along this ridge the enemy were drawn up under General Thomas, as it is believed from the statements of prisoners. A strong battery was posted on the loftiest and most eastern of these heights toward Snodgrass' house and Chattanooga. On the northeast the undulations were gentle, and cleared fields and farms stretched away eastward to open and wooded plains. Upon these plains the battle had raged during the day, and the heights were the key of the enemy's position and his last stronghold. As soon as the advance brigade of Gracie reached Dyer's field, I ordered him to form in line of battle with his left wing resting near a tall pine on the summit of the hill near the edge of the field and in front of the enemy's strongest position. This was done with great animation and in admirable order. I then directed Colonel Kelly to form his brigade on the left of Gracie and to change direction to the right as he advanced. The owner of the farm (John Dyer, one of my couriers) gave me a most accurate and valuable description of the local topography, and I directed Kelly to cover and protect Gracie's left. While engaged in bringing Kelly into position, Gracie's brigade disappeared in the wood, advancing against the battery hill. I ordered Captain Blackburn, my volunteer aide-de-camp, to follow and ascertain from General Gracie by what authority he had moved. General Gracie replied that he had been ordered to advance by Brigadier-General Kershaw, who was in the ravine just beyond the field. The movement was slightly premature, as Kelly was not formed, but I at once ordered his brigade forward, and sent Captain Blackburn to direct him to oblique to the right again, so as to press toward the slope of the hill in the rear while Gracie was attacking in front. The enemy had kept up a rapid artillery fire from the hill and across the field, but Gracie, passing through Kershaw's ranks, which were halted in the

first ravine beyond the field, dashed over the ridge beyond and into the hollows between it and the battery hill. The brigade advanced with splendid courage, but was met by a destructive fire of the enemy from the cover of their field-works on the hill. The Second Alabama Battalion stormed the hill and entered the intrenchments. Here an obstinate and bloody combat ensued. Brigadier-General Gracie, while bravely leading his men, had his horse shot under him. Lieutenant-Colonel Fulkerson, commanding the Sixty-third Tennessee; Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly, of the Forty-third Alabama; Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, of the First Alabama Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Second Alabama Battalion, were severely wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands in the assault on the hill. Many brave officers and men here fell.

The brigade carried into action 2,003 officers and men, and in the space of an hour lost 698 killed and wounded. The Second Alabama Battalion, out of 239, lost 169 killed and wounded. In the action its color was pierced in eighty-three places, and was afterward, by request, presented to His Excellency the President, who promoted the brave standard bearer (Robert Y. Hiett) for conspicuous courage.

George W. Norris, of Captain Wise's company, of Hall's battalion, fell at the foot of the enemy's flag-staff, and was buried at the spot where he had so nobly died.

Gracie's brigade advanced between 4 and 5 o'clock, and Kelly moved about ten minutes afterward, to assail the second hill on the ridge, 300 or 400 yards west of the battery hill. I ordered him to change direction obliquely to the right, which was promptly done, and in a few minutes the brigade had passed beyond the troops halted on the left of Kershaw's brigade in the ravine and engaged the enemy on the ridge 300 or 400 yards beyond. There a desperate combat ensued, the hostile forces being not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Kelly gained the hill after a bloody struggle and the enemy vainly sought to dislodge him from it. Just as I first formed and moved Kelly into action, I met Major-General Hindman and staff on the summit of the hill near Dyer's field. The general, though suffering from a contusion on the neck from a fragment of shell, remained in the saddle. He informed me of the state of affairs and assured me of my opportune arrival, and authorized me to post a battery of his on a point of the field, so as to guard against and cover any repulse of my troops or any adverse event. This was done by me, though I did not learn the name of the officer commanding the battery.

When the fire on Gracie and Kelly was fully developed, its great volume and extent assured me that support was indispensable. At once I dispatched Captains Blackburn, Preston, and Lieutenant Johnston, of my staff, with orders to bring Trigg's brigade forward rapidly, and to inform Major-General Buckner, at Brotherton's, of my situation and the urgent necessity of the order. Shortly after, Capt. Harvey E. Jones, assistant adjutant-general of Gracie's brigade, rode up and informed me that Gracie had gained the hill, but could not hold it without re-enforcements. I instructed him to inform General Gracie that the hill must be held at all hazards, and that I would send Colonel Trigg to his support in a few minutes. Soon after Colonel Kelly sent me word, by Lieutenant McDaniel, that he could not hold the hill without succor, and I gave him a similar response. This was about the period of the heaviest fire, and I rode

forward to where Colonel Kelly was engaged on the hill and Lieutenant McDaniel brought him to me. I reiterated the order and the assurance of Trigg's speedy arrival, and passed on to the right, where I met General Gracie. He reported his ammunition almost exhausted, and was withdrawing his men to replenish his cartridge boxes.

In the meantime, General Buckner had sent me Colonel Trigg's brigade, which, advancing in double-quick time, arrived at a critical moment while the battle was raging fiercely. One of Trigg's regiments went to the support of General Gracie, while the remainder of the brigade was ordered to form on the left of Kelly and to attack the enemy on the ridge. This fresh brigade moving over the troops halted in the valley below, assaulted with great ardor the enemy on the left of Kelly, and quickly carried the first ridge. The fresh and lengthening line of fire from this fine command reanimated our men and disheartened the enemy, who relinquished their first position and fell back to a second ridge, occupied by a strong force and posted behind field-works. A momentary lull ensued. Brigadier-General Robertson reported to me, and I directed him to occupy and hold the position from which Gracie had withdrawn to replenish his ammunition. I sent at this time for Colonel Kelly, who reported in person and informed me that the enemy in his front seemed in confusion. I directed him to use his discretion and press the advantage by advancing as far as practicable, with Trigg wheeling to the right toward the declivity of the battery hill, stretching toward Chattanooga.

It was now moonlight, and Kelly returning to his command after a few minutes' absence from it, the fire reopened, and continuing for a short time, ceased. It was the last fire of the day, and closed the battle. In the last attack made by Trigg and Kelly, Colonel Hawkins, of the Fifth Kentucky, a brave and skillful officer of Kelly's brigade, captured 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, a number of company officers, and 249 prisoners. The Twenty-second Michigan, Eighty-ninth Ohio, and part of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiments were captured by Trigg's and Kelly's brigades, and five stand of colors were taken by Sergeant Timmons, of the Seventh Florida Regiment, and by Privates Honaker, Harris, Hylton, and Carter, of the Fifty-fourth Virginia. Colonels Carlton, Le Favour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn were among the prisoners.

The next morning about 4,500 stand of arms, which had been thrown away by the fleeing enemy, were secured by my command. I learned that Steedman's division and troops from General Granger's Reserve Corps held the heights attacked by my division, and from captured artillerists at Snodgrass' house that the hill had been occupied by a battery of the regular army and another from Ohio. Among the wounded at Snodgrass' house, where a hospital had been established by the enemy, were many prisoners, some of whom were from Crittenden's corps, portions of which seem also to have occupied the hill.

In the attack on the hill no artillery could be used by us effectively; the struggle was alone for the infantry. Few fell who were not struck down by the rifle or the musket. While at the height of the engagement, the reserve artillery of Major Williams opened fire, by order of Major-General Buckner, on the rear line of the enemy, but with what effect I could not judge. The fire served, however, to

draw that of the enemy to another part of the field on my right. As my line advanced I sent word to General Buckner requesting him to cause Williams to cease firing or he would enfilade my men, who had won the ridge, and the batteries were promptly stopped.

The battalion of Georgia artillery, under Major Leyden, was engaged with Colonel Trigg on Saturday, and that of Captain Jeffress, protected by the Sixty-fifth Georgia, occupied an important position on the left. Captain Peeples' battery, of Major Leyden's command, sustained a small loss in the engagement. No opportunity for the advantageous use of his guns was offered in that quarter of the field. I refer to Major Leyden's report for details.

The next morning I ordered the burial of the dead. Many of our brave men had fallen in charging the slopes leading to the summit of the ridge. The musketry from the low breastworks of the enemy on the hill attacked by General Gracie had set fire to the dry foliage, and scorched and blackened corpses gave fearful proof of the heroism and suffering of the brave men who had stormed the hill. The ground occupied by the enemy's battery was strewn with slain. More to the north, in a wooded dell in front of Kelly and Trigg, many dead and wounded of the enemy were found who had fled the combat and sought concealment in its shadows. All the dead along my line, whether of friend or enemy, were buried, and the wounded removed to hospitals.

I have already mentioned the services of Brigadier-General Gracie and his command, and desire to express my approval of the courage and skill he manifested in the battle.

It also affords me pleasure to notice the valuable services of Col. Y. M. Moody, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, Major McLennan, Captain Walden, and Surgeon Luckie, of Gracie's brigade.

Colonel Trigg maintained and increased his justly merited reputation as a brave and skillful officer. Every order was executed with energy and intelligence. To the rapidity with which he moved his command to the support of Kelly's and Gracie's brigades, and availed himself of the advantages of the field, I attribute in a great measure the success of my command in carrying the position.

Colonel Finley, of the Sixth Florida, moved at once to my support with Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, of the Fifty-fourth Virginia, while the Seventh Florida, under Colonel Bullock, was brought forward by Colonel Trigg in person.

During the struggle for the heights, Colonel Kelly had his horse shot under him, and displayed great courage and skill. He animated his men by his example, and with unshaken firmness retained the ground he had won. During the action he was re-enforced by a regiment from the brigade of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, who was in his vicinity, for which timely aid I desire to express my obligations.

Colonel Kelly took into action 876 officers and men, one of his regiments (the Sixty-fifth Georgia) being detached, and lost 300 killed and wounded.

Colonel Palmer, of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, though wounded, remained on the field and bravely commanded his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Kirby, a young, brave, and lamented officer of the same regiment, fell early in the action.

Captain Lynch, of the Sixty-third Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Connor, Major Mynheir, and Adjt. Thomas B. Cook, of the Fifth Kentucky, merit honorable mention.

Capt. Joseph Desha, of the Fifth Kentucky, who, though painfully wounded, remained on the field until the enemy was defeated, deserves especial commendation. Captain Desha has been often in action, and always honorably mentioned, and I respectfully recommend him for promotion.

The actual strength of the command taken by me into action on Sunday was 3,752 men and 326 officers, being an aggregate of 4,078 infantry, and my total loss in the battle was 1,275 killed and wounded and 61 missing, nearly all of the lost having been subsequently accounted for.

I desire to express my thanks to my staff for the efficient aid they rendered me. Maj. W. M. Owen, chief of artillery; Captain Sandford, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Edward C. Preston, division inspector; Lieut. Edwin Whitfield, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Adams, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Harris H. Johnston, aide-de-camp, and Capt. J. C. Blackburn, volunteer aide-de-camp, were actively employed during the battle, and I tender to them the assurance of my sense of their valuable services on the field.

Lieutenant Bowles, of Morgan's cavalry, was temporarily attached to my staff, and assisted me greatly during the engagement.

Maj. Edward Crutchfield, quartermaster, and Major Bradford were under orders a short distance in the rear, but availed themselves of each interval to join me at the front, and fulfilled their respective duties to my entire satisfaction.

Surg. Benjamin Gillespie, by the establishment of field hospitals and his care of the wounded, merits my thanks and official notice.

Inclosed I transmit the reports of General Gracie, Colonels Kelly and Trigg, with others of subordinate officers. I refer to them for many details which cannot be embraced in this report, and invite attention to the instances of skill and gallantry shown by officers and men which they record.

The troops of my division had never been engaged in any important battle, having been stationed during the war chiefly in South-western Virginia and East Tennessee to defend their mountain passes from invasion. Held in reserve while the conflict raged around them for a day and a half, they manifested a noble ardor to share its dangers and its glories. Though long in service and not aspiring to the title of veterans, I felt strong confidence in their patriotism, courage, and discipline. The hour for trial of all these great qualities arrived, every hope was justified, and I feel assured that both officers and men won honorable and enduring renown upon the memorable field of Chickamauga.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

W. PRESTON,

Brig. Gen., Provisional Army, C. S.

Captain GALLEHER,

A. A. G., Maj. Gen. Buckner's Corps, Army of Tenn.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Tabular statement of the strength of Preston's division in the battle of Chickamauga and the return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Command.	Effective strength.				Killed.		Wounded.		Men missing.	Total.
	September 19.		September 20.							
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Gracie's brigade	185	1,992	184	1,869	6	84	30	578	27	725
Trigg's brigade	119	1,417	108	1,091	3	43	18	218	5	283
Kelly's brigade a	109	1,087	84	792	5	57	15	223	29	329
Total	363	4,446	326	3,752	14	184	63	1,014	61	1,366

a The Sixty-fifth Georgia detached on September 20.W. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.Capt. E. C. PRESTON,
Adj. and Insp. Gen., Preston's Division.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery, Preston's division, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.**

Batteries.	Guns engaged.				Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			
	12-pounder Napoleon.	6-pounder bronze.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder howitzers.		Officers wounded.	Men wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
Peeples' <i>a</i>	2		2		69	1	2	5	6
Wolfin's		2		2	428		3		5
York's <i>b</i>									
Total	2	2	2	2	497	1	5	5	11

a Two 24-pounder howitzers disabled by heavy recoil, they having been mounted upon 6-pounder carriages. They were exchanged on the field for two 12-pounder Napoleon guns.*b* One 12-pounder howitzer disabled by the breaking of an axle-tree.

REMARKS.—No guns of this battalion were abandoned or lost. Captain York's battery in this table is Lieutenant Everett's Company E, Ninth Georgia Battalion, attached in battle to B. R. Johnson's brigade (Stewart's, temporarily Johnson's, division), and is included with that brigade in return of casualties.

No. 393.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Archibald Gracie, jr., C. S. Army, commanding brigade.*HEADQUARTERS GRACIE'S BRIGADE,
In Front of Chattanooga, October 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of herewith forwarding the report of the operations of my brigade—composed of the Sixty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. Fulkerson commanding;

* Original signed by Capt. T. M. Peeples, commanding battalion.

Forty-third Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Col. Y. M. Moody commanding; First Battalion, Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. J. H. Holt commanding; Second Battalion, Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr., commanding; Third Battalion, Alabama Legion, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford commanding—on the days of September 19 and 20:

Taking position on the evening of the 18th instant at Dalton's Ford, on Chickamauga River, early on the morning of the 19th the brigade formed its first line of battle, facing the enemy's works near Lee and Gordon's Mills. It was exposed to the fire of the enemy's shell, wounding Lieutenant Lane and others of the Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment. Further than this the brigade was not engaged in this day's fight.

On the morning of the 20th, the brigade was ordered to near Dyer's house, on the Chattanooga road, where, again forming line of battle, it again received the fire of the enemy's shell.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. orders were received to support Kershaw's brigade, posted to the left of the Chattanooga road. Word was sent to General Kershaw that the brigade was ready, and he ordered it to advance. Passing through Kershaw's command, the brigade found itself suddenly in the presence of the enemy, strongly posted behind breastworks of logs and rails on the crest of an opposite hill. The fury of musketry, grape, and canister immediately commenced, but, undaunted, the brigade scaled the precipitous heights, driving the enemy before it, and took possession of the hill. Holding these heights for nearly an hour, and ammunition becoming scarce, I informed Brigadier-General Preston, commanding division, that unless supported the brigade could not much longer hold out. Trigg's and Kelly's brigades were ordered to my relief. Though with ammunition nearly exhausted, the brigade held its own till the scattering fire of its musketry betrayed its condition to the enemy. Trigg's and Kelly's brigades arriving, the command withdrew to replenish its empty cartridge boxes.

Early the next morning the brigade resumed the position it had so nobly won.

The number of killed and wounded shows the desperate nature of the contest. Of about 1,870 carried into action, 90 were killed and 615 wounded.

Where so many distinguished themselves, it would be difficult to particularize. All nobly did their duty. I would, however, call attention to the following-named officers:

Lieut. Col. A. Fulkerson, Sixty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, who, in the absence of the colonel, commanded the regiment and led it into action. To him it owes its discipline and its efficiency. Colonel Fulkerson was severely wounded in the arm, making, with the one received at Shiloh, the second during the war. He is deserving of a much higher position.

Col. Y. M. Moody, of the Forty-third Alabama Regiment, always at the head of his regiment on the march, maintained the same position on the field, rallying and encouraging his men.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Jolly, of the same regiment, though seriously wounded in the thigh, remained on the field until no longer able to walk, and then had to be carried off.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Holt, of the First Battalion, Alabama Legion. This battalion sustained the heaviest loss. Of 239 carried into action, 169 were killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, seriously in the knee.

Lieut. Col. Bolling Hall, commanding Second Battalion, Alabama Legion. It was this battalion that first gained the hill and placed its colors on the enemy's works. Its colors bear marks of over eighty bullets. Its bearer, Robert Y. Hiatt, though thrice wounded and the flag-staff thrice shot away, carried his charge throughout the entire fight. He deserves not only mention, but promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall behaved most gallantly, receiving a severe wound in the thigh.

Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford, commanding the Third Battalion, Alabama Legion, and Major McLennan, commanding the Fourth Battalion, Alabama Legion, nobly did their duty, sustaining heavy loss both in officers and men.

Capt. W. D. Walden, Company B, Second Battalion, Alabama Legion, was wounded in the breast, arm, and shoulder, inside the enemy's works. His case deserves special mention.

Asst. Surg. James B. Luckie, of the Third Battalion, Alabama Legion, both in the field and at the hospital, was most attentive to the wounded, as, indeed, were all the medical officers of the command.

Capt. H. E. Jones, my assistant adjutant-general, was most conspicuous for coolness and gallantry. Carrying orders into the thickest of the fight, he was more exposed than any one in the field; also my aide-de-camp, Lieut. E. B. Cherry. I am happy to state that, though both these officers had their horses shot under them, both escaped unhurt.

To Lieut. J. N. Gilmer, adjutant of the Alabama Legion, who, during the absence of its commander, has acted as my assistant inspector-general, and to Messrs. George C. Jones and J. S. Harwell, both wounded, my thanks are due for services rendered.

Maj. E. L. Hord, my quartermaster, who so completely equipped my brigade, was constantly at his post performing his onerous duties.

Maj. C. D. Brown, my commissary, who, by untiring energy, kept the brigade constantly supplied with cooked rations. My thanks are also due to Lieut. A. M. Macmurphy, my efficient ordnance officer.

Among the noble dead I have to record the names of Capt. James T. Gillespie and Lieut. S. M. Deaderick, Company I, Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment; Capts. O. H. Prince, Company A, and J. A. P. Gordon, Company C; Lieut. William H. Watkins, Company B, Forty-third Alabama Regiment, and Lieut. R. H. Bibb, of the First Battalion, Alabama Legion.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRACIE, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 394.

Report of Col. Young M. Moody, Forty-third Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD ALABAMA REGIMENT VOLS.,

September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 19th, instant my regiment, being the extreme left of Gracie's brigade, was

drawn up in line of battle near Lee and Gordon's Mills, my left resting on the Chickamauga River. In this position we remained till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon exposed to the shells of the enemy from a battery at Lee and Gordon's Mills, from which, however, we sustained no loss. We then moved by the right flank several hundred yards to a point on the top of a slight elevation, where we were left with the Third Battalion, Alabama Legion, to support Jeffress' and Baxter's batteries. We remained at this point till the morning of the 20th, exposed during the evening of the 19th to the enemy's shells, but suffering no loss.

On the morning of the 20th, being relieved by Kelly's brigade, we moved a little to the right and front, and formed line of battle with the balance of the brigade in the woods near Dyer's house, my left resting on an old field. We remained here till about 3 p. m. We then moved forward in line of battle about half a mile; then by the right flank across the fields and woods and along the Chattanooga road, forming across this road and behind Hood's division. In this position we remained about an hour, being again exposed to the shells of the enemy and having 1 man slightly wounded. We then moved by the left flank about a quarter of a mile into an open field; then forward across this field and formed line in the edge of the woods in front of the enemy, who were strongly posted on a range of wooded hills behind temporary breastworks. We then moved forward to attack the enemy, when, my regiment overlapping the brigade on our left, I was ordered to halt and await further orders. Remaining here but a few moments, I was ordered to move by the right flank a short distance, then moved forward and took place in line between the Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment, on my right, and the Second Battalion, Alabama Legion, on my left. We then moved forward and engaged the enemy under a heavy fire of artillery and small-arms.

Almost in the very beginning of the engagement my lieutenant-colonel (Jolly) and six company commanders (including every company commander on the right wing of my regiment) were killed, or so severely wounded as to be compelled to quit the field.

I regret to state that Captain Gordon, Company C, and Lieutenant Watkins, Company B, were killed, and Captain Prince, Company A, mortally wounded. They were among the best officers of the regiment, and fell encouraging their men and gallantly cheering them forward.

About this time the regiment on my right fell back, causing some confusion for the time on my right. I succeeded, however, with the assistance of Brigadier-General Gracie, in rallying my men under the enemy's fire, and we again moved forward, changing front forward on the tenth company and charging up to the enemy's works on the hill, and with the Second Battalion, Alabama Legion, succeeded in holding the works, although exposed to a heavy fire of grape and shell and an enfilading fire of small-arms, till, from want of ammunition, and my guns from frequent firing becoming unfit for use, we fell back to a point in the woods near which we first formed for attack.

I would state that my acting adjutant, Lieut. John R. Shelton, of Company C, afforded me valuable assistance, being always at his post, and attending to the duties of his position. For his efficiency and coolness in action, and believing him to be the best officer in his company, I ask for his promotion from the second lieutenancy

to the captaincy of his company (C), made vacant by the death of Captain Gordon.

I am also under obligations to my assistant surgeon (Baldwin), who followed up our movements closely, and under the heaviest fire of the enemy gave prompt attention to the wounded.

Captains Mims, Shepherd, and Du Bose, and Lieutenant Watters, commanding Company E, were with me during the entire action, and proved themselves most efficient officers.

I would mention the following enlisted men: Private W. C. Harris, of Company A; Sergt. William T. Cocke, of Company B, and Sergt. John B. Lanford, of Company C, who frequently came under my notice, and who were always among the foremost men in the regiment, and discharging their duties with unflinching gallantry. There are vacancies in the junior second lieutenantcies in these companies, and I apply for their promotion to fill them. Privates Peppenhorst, of Company A; McCay, of Company I; Satterwhite, of Company G; Sergeant Maxey, of Company F; Sergeant Bruce and Private J. T. Elliott, of Company E, and Sergeant Stephenson and Private Hill, of Company B, also deserve notice, having done all that could be expected of the very best soldiers. When the opportunity shall offer I shall apply for their promotion. I have no doubt there are many others who deserve mention, but who escaped my notice during the heat of the battle.

My loss was: Officers, killed, 3; wounded, 7. Enlisted men, killed, 13; wounded, 76.

I think it but just to state that Mr. George C. Jones, who was acting in an independent capacity on the staff of General Gracie, his horse being shot under him, seized a gun and fought gallantly with my regiment till he was twice wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

Y. M. MOODY,

Colonel, Comdg. Forty-third Alabama Regiment.

Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 395.

Report of Capt. George W. Huguley, First Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, ALABAMA LEGION,
Near Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the First Battalion, Alabama Legion, Gracie's brigade, in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20:

On the morning of the 19th, we formed line of battle near Dalton's Ford, on Chickamauga Creek. We remained in that position, with slight changes, during the day, occasionally being shelled from the enemy's batteries, but without any loss.

On the morning of the 20th, we moved forward some distance, the enemy having been driven back. Having again taken position under cover of woods, we were again shelled, but without effect. Between 2 and 3 p. m. we advanced upon the enemy, and between 4

and 5 o'clock engaged them in a strong position on an elevated point behind their works. After a desperate fight of an hour and fifty minutes, our ammunition was exhausted and we retired.

The entire command, both officers and men, behaved themselves with most commendable gallantry. Owing to the universal coolness and bravery of all, I feel a delicacy in particularizing any one for special acts of courage.

Colonel Holt, the commanding officer, was severely wounded early in the action, and the command devolved upon me.

We went into the engagement with—total, 238 ; aggregate, 260. Casualties : 24 killed upon the field and 144 wounded, making an aggregate of 168, 16 of whom were officers.

G. W. HUGULEY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 396.

*Report of Lieut. C. Hall, Adjutant Second Battalion, Hilliard's
(Alabama) Legion.*

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, ALABAMA LEGION,
October 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The battalion was ordered to the attack Sunday, September 20, at 4 p. m., the First Battalion on its left and the Sixty-third Tennessee on its right, when the fight commenced. When the enemy discovered themselves to us we were on an eminence 400 or 500 yards from them, a slope and bottom intervening. We advanced to within 250 yards of the enemy, meeting no opposition, and received the first volley, a very rapid fire, from the enemy. Doubt and confusion over, the men formed ; their officers led them on. The bottom of the hill was reached and occupied some minutes. The fighting was hard and much to our disadvantage, and some confusion prevailing, a retreat was made for a short distance. The battalion again reformed, the men collected and fully possessed, officers at their posts, the advance was ordered, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, while leading the command under the fiercest fire, was shot down at a time when, by hard fighting, we had almost reached the enemy's works. Many brave men had now fallen. Captain Walden assumed command, and bravely led the still advancing line until shot down within the enemy's lines. Lieutenant Fisher, a brave officer, of Company C, about this time was mortally wounded. The enemy fiercely opposed our entrance. The effort was useless—the works were carried, the enemy driven before us in confusion. Re-enforced, they again fiercely assaulted us. On the left we were unsupported, except by a small portion of Company A, First Battalion, Alabama Legion. On the right at this juncture Brigadier-General Gracie and Colonel Moody led up a part of the Forty-third Alabama. Together we resisted the enemy and still held the position. The hill was finally abandoned, but not until every cartridge was expended, when we retired to the opposite crest and reformed.

My position during the entire engagement was with the left of the

battalion, and I observed more particularly those near me. Capt. L. H. Crumpler and Lieut. John H. Porter, commanding Companies F and C, behaved very gallantly. Others did well, but there are so many I cannot mention them.

The battalion carried into action 230 aggregate. Of these 16 were killed, 75 wounded, many mortally.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. HALL,
Adjutant.

Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 397.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford, Third Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
September 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 19th instant, we formed a line of battle on the banks of Chickamauga Creek, and with slight changes of position remained there the entire day. In the forenoon we were shelled by the enemy, but sustained no injury.

On the 20th instant, about 1 p. m., we began to advance against the enemy, and between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m. we joined battle. We then pushed steadily against the enemy. The battalion immediately on our right having been momentarily checked in its progress, we halted till it rallied and then moved forward to the crest of a hill, which we held during the fight. A little after 6 o'clock several captains reported that many men had entirely exhausted their ammunition. They were instructed to hold their position. About twilight, the fire of the enemy having nearly ceased, we were ordered to retire, and did so in good order.

We carried into the fight on the 20th instant, 211 enlisted men and 18 officers; aggregate, 229. Of this number 4 were killed and 42 wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men during the battle cannot be too highly commended. All did their duty so well that it is difficult to mention one as particularly distinguished without being almost unjust to others. But the coolness and gallantry of Capt. John McCreless, of Company E, deserves notice. No one could have acted with greater self-possession or with more courage than he.

Asst. Surg. James B. Luckie, by his promptness and skill, rendered invaluable service, and merits promotion.

Among the enlisted men, Corporal Hutto and Privates Hix, Turner, and Tally, of Company A; Sergeant Baygents, and Privates Jackson, Brooks, and Hall, of Company B; Private Brown, of Company C; Privates Hufham, Quillan, and Jesse L. Jackson, of Company D; Sergeant Harris, and Privates Harris, Lewis, Skinner, and Williams, of Company E, and Privates Simmons, Patrick, and Jackson, of Company F, acted with noticeable courage.

Fifty privates, 4 non-commissioned, and 2 commissioned officers were detailed for fatigue duty on the night of the 19th instant, and

did not return to the battalion till after the battle. I have been informed they were attached to Colonel Trigg's brigade. Of the fatigue party, 1 man was killed, and 1 officer and 2 men were wounded. None of the battalion were missing.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. A. SANFORD,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 3d Batt., Alabama Legion, Gracie's Brig.

[Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 398.

*Report of Maj. John D. McLennan, Fourth Battalion, Hilliard's
(Alabama) Legion.*

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BATTALION, ALABAMA LEGION,
October 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my command in the actions of September 19 and 20:

On Saturday, the 19th, when the brigade formed line of battle on the Chickamauga, my battalion was thrown forward as skirmishers, taking position on the bank of the river.

In the evening we fired a few shots at straggling Yankees. Two are known to have been killed; 2 others were captured. We remained in this position during the night.

Sunday morning (20th), was moved to the front. My battalion again deployed, connecting with Colonel Trigg's line on my right and Colonel Kelly's on my left, my present line being on the left of the battle-field of the day before. The enemy having fallen back still farther, the brigade was again moved to the front, my battalion taking its proper position in line, with Lieutenant-Colonel Holt on right and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford on my left.

In the evening the brigade went into the engagement, the line of battle being formed under a brisk fire, and the advance commenced with spirit and determination. We had gone but a short distance when we were ordered to lie down in order that Kershaw's brigade might retire. Being under a telling fire, the withdrawing of this brigade necessarily caused some confusion and partly broke my lines, which I could not afterward perfectly restore. When ordered forward again the battalion advanced steadily under a murderous fire in our front from the enemy's well-selected and partially fortified position, returning the fire as we advanced until we came within 40 paces of their works (a few of my officers and men went within a few yards of the enemy's position). At this point a heavy fire was poured into us from the left, being on a line with the battalion on my right.

A heavy fire pouring upon me from the front, right, and left, and my ranks being almost decimated, to have advanced farther without support would have been reckless in the extreme. Taking advantage of whatever protection could be found, we maintained our position until our ammunition and what cartridges could be obtained from the dead and wounded were nearly exhausted; the battalion then retired in good order.

The officers did their whole duty, and proved themselves worthy of

the confidence and respect of their men. It would be difficult, and perhaps might be unjust, to make any discrimination between them.

This being the first time the battalion has been under fire, the men for the first few rounds fired wildly, but soon became calm and aimed deliberately. The number of the enemy's dead in our front shows plainly that their chosen position was to them one of danger and of death.

Privates McCain, Holley, King, and Head, of Company A; Corporal French, Privates Anderson, Flournoy, and Smith, Company B; Sergeants Mahone and Daniel, Privates Daniel, Hill, Rutledge, and Bennett, Company D; Sergeant Stuckey, Corporals Martain and Cumbie, Privates Phillips and Lancy, Company E, deserve mention for their conspicuous gallantry on the field.

Killed, 15; officers wounded, 5; enlisted men wounded, 82; total killed and wounded, 102. Died since the battle, 8. Aggregate carried into the fight, 205.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. MCLENNAN,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. H. E. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Gracie's Brigade.

No. 399.

Report of Maj. John A. Aiken, Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP SIXTY-THIRD TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

SIR: I herewith transmit a report of the action of the Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant:

On the evening of the 18th, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fulkerson, was formed in line of battle on southeast bank of Chickamauga Creek, near the crossing, on the right of the brigade (General Gracie's).

About 10 o'clock at night we were ordered with the brigade to cross the creek and form in line of battle, so as to protect the crossing should the enemy advance. The line established, we remained until 9 a. m. the 19th, when we were moved in column about 1 mile distant and to our left, and again formed in line on left of General Clayton's brigade and just behind a bluff overlooking the enemy's battery. We had been formed about one hour when the enemy opened upon us with shot and shell, severely wounding 1 lieutenant and 1 man. After some time, and the firing from that battery had ceased, we were moved in column by a circuitous route to the right and formed 300 yards in rear of Colonel Trigg's brigade, where we remained exposed to a fire of shot and shell until dark.

Sunday morning, the 20th, we were ordered to march in line of battle in direction of the Chattanooga road, and before reaching the road we were marched by the right flank into and along the Chattanooga road in the direction of heavy musketry and artillery firing, when we again formed in line of battle to the right of the road, where we remained for about one hour, when the command "left face" was given and we marched at double-quick across the Chatta-

nooga road west about one-half mile, when we were thrown into column of companies and then into line on the right of the brigade and near the left of Barksdale's [Humphreys'] (Mississippi) brigade, and on the right slope of the hill occupied by the enemy. The line was formed under a heavy fire of musketry. By some means the regiment became separated from the brigade and was subjected to a heavy fire in front and from the right. As soon as information could be communicated to the commander of the brigade of our exposed position, the Forty-third Alabama Regiment was sent to support us on the left. The two regiments charged up the hill very near the enemy's position, but the fire of shot, shell, and musketry being so heavy, were compelled to retire.

It was the first fire to which the regiment was ever exposed, and considering everything—that it formed under fire and was subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the front and a rapid cross-fire from the right—too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the regiment for the manner in which they conducted themselves. I have no particular cases of gallantry to mention. All did their duty nobly.

Of the 402 aggregate taken into the engagement, 184 were wounded and 16 killed.

Among the killed were Capt. J. T. Gillespie and Second Lieut. S. M. Deaderick, who fell at the same time, while gallantly cheering their men on up the hill.

It is due the regiment to say that it fell back in good order and not until the last round of cartridge had been exhausted. No troops during the entire engagement were exposed to a more deadly fire or withstood the shock with more coolness and determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. AIKEN,

Major, Comdg. Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. H. E. JONES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 400.

*Report of Col. Robert C. Trigg, Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry,
commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS TRIGG'S BRIGADE,

September. 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my brigade in the battles of the Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th instant:

By order of Brigadier-General Preston, commanding division, I crossed the Chickamauga at early dawn the morning of the 19th, and formed line of battle near Hunt's house on the prolongation of Brigadier-General Bate's line. While occupying this position the enemy threw shot and shell into my lines from a battery on his right. The Sixth Regiment Florida Volunteers (Colonel Finley) lost 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 1 private killed, and 2 privates wounded. I promptly moved the brigade forward, so as to get the cover afforded by the opposite hills.

About 12 m., by direction of General Preston, I moved my brigade by the right flank and reformed on the crest of a ridge about half a mile north of Hunt's house. As soon as the line was formed I deployed the First Regiment Florida Cavalry, dismounted (Colonel Maxwell), as skirmishers, 300 yards in advance, and covering the entire front of the brigade. This regiment soon became engaged with the enemy's infantry in a corn-field and the woods to the right of the field. It kept up quite a brisk fire for more than two hours, when the right was driven in by a destructive fire of grape and canister from a battery in the field. At this time I was ordered to re-enforce General Hood and move in the direction of the firing. The firing was on my right. I moved by the right flank until met by a staff officer, who came to conduct me to the point where General Hood needed support (the position held by General Benning's brigade). At his instance I moved by the front. Soon after I was met by another staff officer, who claimed my support for General Robertson's brigade. I continued my movement by the front until I came near a corn-field, in which the enemy had a battery protected by earth-works, near the Chattanooga road, and supported by a long line of infantry drawn up in the field and in rifle-pits and woods on the right and left of the battery. The enemy was advancing when I first discovered him, and had passed about one-third the length of the field. The troops that had won the wooded ridge outside of the field and to my right were falling back in some confusion. The advance of the enemy and the falling back of our troops seemed to effect some change in the mind of the officer conducting me. He requested me to halt until he could learn precisely what position I was to take. While thus halted and under the enemy's fire General Robertson appeared, and hurriedly informing me that his line was very much weakened and would be beaten back unless quickly re-enforced, indicated the direction in which I should move. I obliqued to the right until I supposed that my right was opposite to his left. This brought the front of my brigade to the corn-field fence.

All this while I had been under a most destructive fire of the enemy's artillery, and at this time he concentrated upon me the fire of his whole force in the corn-field and in the timber around it. I had not as yet fired a single gun. I reserved my fire until I reached the fence. At the first volley the enemy broke in confusion to the left and rear. Seeing his confusion, I ordered my brigade to charge before he could rally. The Sixth Florida Regiment gallantly responded, leaping the fence and dashing forward to the crest of the ridge, forcing the enemy's broken line to seek the nearest cover on the right, left, and in rear. This regiment regained the ridge, which I am informed was won and lost more than once during the day, cleared the corn-field of all the infantry, drove nearly all the gunners from the battery, and would have certainly captured it but for a lamentable interference with my command. When the order to charge was given, I was on the right with this regiment. The order was not promptly conveyed to the other regiments of the brigade, and they failing to conform to the movements of the Sixth Florida, it got from 150 to 200 yards in advance. Having gained the crest of the ridge, I discovered for the first time that the other regiments of the brigade were not up with the Sixth Florida. I immediately started to bring them up, but had gone but a short distance when I perceived them crossing the fence and moving forward in good order. I returned to direct the movements of the Sixth Florida. When

these regiments had reached the second fence I discovered that they were being moved by Brigadier-General Robertson across the field by the right flank and in rear of the Sixth. Finding that this regiment would not receive support from the rest of my brigade, and it being exposed to a terrible fire from the front and left (the enemy having in part recovered from his panic), I withdrew it below the crest of the ridge, and unwillingly relinquished the capture of the battery, which a few minutes before I had regarded as almost accomplished, for such was the disposition of my brigade that when the charge was ordered two regiments and half of another on my left overlapped the enemy's battery and supports, and when withdrawn from the field they were moving rapidly to turn his right flank. Night put an end to the conflict.

On the morning of the 20th, I formed my brigade 400 yards in the rear of Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, and was ordered to support him and conform to his movements. About 12 m. General Manigault moved forward in the direction of the Chattanooga road. I followed. When in 400 yards of the road I came up with his artillery, which had halted, and met a good many stragglers from his brigade. I rode forward to the road and found some confusion in the brigade. I informed an officer of General Manigault's staff that I was there to support him and ready to render the support at any moment. About this time I learned from an officer of General Hindman's staff that the left of Hindman's division was threatened and would be turned unless quickly supported (the left of that division having been supported up to that time by Manigault's brigade). I moved my brigade to the Chattanooga road in double-quick time, passing General Manigault's brigade and taking the front. The position of the enemy being indicated to me, I disposed of the troops of my command with a view to offensive movements, and ordered the battery assigned me (Captain Peeples', Ninth Georgia Battalion) to take position and open fire upon the enemy. The enemy failing to respond after several rounds, and it being evident that he had withdrawn from that part of the field, I ordered the firing to cease and prepared to advance, when I received orders from General Buckner to move down the Chattanooga road and support Williams' battalion of artillery.

Having remained in support of this artillery until 2.30 p. m., I was ordered by General Buckner to move back on the Chattanooga road with two of my regiments and one piece of artillery and select a favorable position to resist the enemy's cavalry, which it was understood had passed to our rear and was moving on that road. While engaged in the discharge of this duty with the First Florida (dismounted) Cavalry and Seventh Florida Regiment (Colonel Bullock) and one piece of artillery, an order from General Buckner directed me to withdraw one regiment and rejoin the division. I withdrew the Seventh Florida, but had hardly put it in motion when I received from General Preston a pressing order to move rapidly to the support of the other brigades of his division (Gracie's and Kelly's). The cavalry, whose movements I had been sent to oppose, having proved to be our own, I took the responsibility of ordering the other regiment and the piece of artillery to follow, and communicated the fact to General Buckner as I passed along. The Sixth Florida and Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiments had been already put in motion by Colonel Finley (senior colonel).

The battle was raging furiously when I arrived with the Seventh

Florida Regiment, which I formed on the left of the Fifty-fourth Virginia, which, with the Sixth Florida Regiment, was already formed on the left of Kelly's brigade. The First Florida (dismounted) Regiment on the way to join the brigade was detached, by order of General Preston, and sent to the support of General Gracie's brigade. Without wavering or faltering, these two brigades, marching over some of our own troops who were lying down, drove the enemy steadily before them until his right was forced from its strong position on rough, broken ground, heavily timbered. Driven from this position, he fell back upon a second line of ridges running perpendicular to the Chattanooga road, which was already held by a strong force and protected by breastworks. When near the base of this ridge I learned from Colonel Kelly the precise locality of the enemy, and immediately determined with him to attempt the capture of that part of his force in my front, my position being particularly favorable for the attainment of this end. I immediately wheeled my brigade to the right, which brought me in rear of the enemy, and moved rapidly up the hill to within 20 paces of his lines. This movement surprised him and resulted in the capture of the Twenty-second Michigan, the Eighty-ninth Ohio, and part of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiments, 5 stand of colors, and over 1,500 small-arms of the latest and most approved pattern. Darkness having fallen and the enemy having withdrawn from his position on my left, no farther movement was attempted.

Before beginning the movement last alluded to, I requested two brigades which were in my rear to form on my left and co-operate with me. They declined for the want of ammunition. It is greatly to be regretted that they were not in a condition to give me assistance. Had they formed on my left our line would have extended nearly, if not quite, to the Chattanooga road, and being in rear of the enemy, all his forces occupying the ridge would have been completely cut off.

Where every officer and man did his whole duty, special mention cannot be made. The fortune of war threw the Sixth Florida Regiment into the post of danger and upon them the heaviest loss, and proved them veterans in their first fight. Their commanding officer is proud to render to them this just tribute of praise, and he is also proud to express his conviction that each other regiment of his brigade is worthy of, and, had circumstances allowed, would have won, equal commendation. It is simple justice to my command to say that it beat the enemy wherever it found him and carried every position which it assaulted.

I take pleasure in mentioning the following named soldiers who have distinguished themselves by the capture each of a stand of the enemy's colors: Sergt. L. E. Timmons, Company I, Seventh Florida Regiment, captured regimental flag Twenty-first Ohio Regiment; Private Oscar F. Honaker, Company F, Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, captured regimental flag Twenty-second Michigan Regiment; Private W. F. Harris, Company F, Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, captured State flag Twenty-second Michigan Regiment; Private Henderson Hylton, Company A, Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, captured regimental flag Eighty-ninth Ohio, and Private Francis Carter, Company K, Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, captured State flag Twenty-first Ohio Regiment.

In this connection I deem it proper to state that Private J. H. M. Moseley, Captain Hays' company, Sixth Florida Regiment, cap-

tured a stand of colors, and while guarding prisoners to the rear he passed a small party of men who claimed them. Being unable to distinguish these men in the dark, and supposing them to be a squad detailed by me to receive the captured colors, he gave them up. These colors have not been heard of since. I have no doubt of the truth of Private Moseley's statement. It is corroborated by other evidence. These colors were doubtless turned over to men of another command and sent in to headquarters as captured by them.

Appended is a statement* of the killed, wounded, and missing of my brigade.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. C. TRIGG,

Colonel, Comdg. Brigade, Preston's Div., Buckner's Corps.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 401.

Report of Col. G. Troup Maxwell, First Florida Cavalry (dis-mounted).

HEADQUARTERS FIRST FLORIDA CAVALRY,
Near Chattanooga, East Tenn., September 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battles of 19th and 20th instant:

On the 19th, we lay in line of battle all the forenoon and until 3 p. m. At that hour I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers to cover the front of the brigade. Very soon after the deployment was effected we became hotly engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters (under very great disadvantage, as my regiment was armed chiefly with short-range guns of inferior quality) and with their battery, from which we received a galling fire of grape, shell, and canister. I continued to skirmish with them until they advanced in force in line of battle to within 200 yards of the front of the brigade, when my regiment was rallied and reformed upon the left of the brigade in its former position. The failure of the enemy to engage our whole line just then surprised me at the time, but was satisfactorily explained afterward when I learned that Robertson's brigade, of Hood's division, came upon them on our right, striking their left, and drove them across our front. Soon an order was given for an advance of the whole brigade, and I was ordered to be governed by the movements of the Seventh Florida, just immediately on my right, and to obey all orders which were extended from the right to the left, my regiment occupying the left of the brigade.

I advanced, keeping line by the Seventh, and was thrown into a dense cover of woods, which protected me from an enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry to which I would otherwise have been exposed. Just then the order was given to move by the right flank, which exposed my flank to a terrible fire of small-arms and artillery for the distance of 200 yards through an open corn-field

* Not found.

and to a cross-fire of the same in the thin skirting of woods in which we were halted. This flank movement I have since learned was ordered by Brigadier-General Robertson.

In the battle of the 19th, my loss was 2 killed and 15 [wounded]. Among the killed was Lieut. Richard F. Hart, Company E, a most excellent officer and worthy gentleman. Courteous and polite in his social relations, and firm, but kind, in his official capacity, he was respected and loved by all who were brought into intimate intercourse with him. Prompt, faithful, and energetic in the discharge of all his duties, his company and regiment have lost a noble and gallant officer and his country a devoted patriot.

On the 20th, as the day before, we were all the forenoon lying waiting for the order to advance. About 3 p. m., a report having been received that the enemy's cavalry were in our rear, I was ordered back with my own and the Seventh Florida Regiment and a Napoleon gun from Peeples' battery to arrest their advance. During this time a most terrible contest was going on along our whole line. The turning point of the battle seemed to be, as it was, at hand, which involved a death struggle. I received orders first to send to the front the Seventh Florida Regiment and subsequently to move up rapidly with my own. While obeying the latter order I lost the track of the brigade. Meeting a staff officer of General Preston, upon inquiring I was directed by him to a certain point about a mile in advance as the place where Trigg's brigade was fighting. I double-quickened to the point indicated, receiving a fire from the enemy's sharpshooters through most of the field. Arriving at the woods I formed line and looked about in vain for any of our troops. I advanced into the woods and was met by a storm of balls from the rifles of the enemy, who was strongly posted behind breastworks upon the crest of a high hill. Then and there I met General Gracie, who informed me that his brigade had been twice repulsed from the same hill. Not being able to find my own brigade commander, I put myself under his orders. He at first directed me to take the hill, but upon my suggestion that it was hardly possible for my small regiment to do what his large brigade had failed to accomplish, he ordered me to remain where I was until he could reform his brigade, the locality of which he did not then know. Being exposed to a severe fire to which they could not reply, I ordered my regiment to fall back to the cover of a fence in the corn-field, which they did in good order.

My loss on this occasion was 1 killed and 9 wounded. Among the latter were Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton and Capt. Gaston Finley, both slightly.

Where all did well it would be invidious to make distinctions. Every officer and man did his duty, and deserves the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

I am, very respectfully,

G. TROUP MAXWELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. JAMES BENAGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

P. S.—Among the casualties of the 19th, I omitted to report 1 man missing, who has not yet reported, and I fear was killed.

No. 402.

Report of Col. J. J. Finley, Sixth Florida Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the Chickamauga on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th instant:

On the morning of the 19th, soon after we had crossed the Chickamauga Creek, the regiment was thrown into line of battle with the other regiments of the brigade in an open field, with the enemy's batteries some distance in our front, but sufficiently near to shell us with effect. Here, by order of the brigade commander, Colonel Trigg, our line was formed on a depression in the field for cover from the enemy's fire. Notwithstanding this precaution, the whole of my line was subjected for some time to the enemy's fire, solid shot and shell passing over, and near, diagonally in many places from right to left, frequently striking in front and ricocheting over my men, who were in a lying position.

It was at this time that a shell from the enemy's guns exploded upon the right of the third company, instantly killing First Lieut. James Hays, then in command of his company, and his first sergeant, S. F. Staunton, and also Second Sergt. W. R. F. Potter, and wounding Lieut. W. S. Simmons on the left of the second company, commanded by Captain White.

The brigade was then ordered farther in front and my regiment put in position for the support of [Peeples'] battery upon the crest of a ridge. Here we were for about two hours subjected to a heavy fire of shot and shell without any casualty.

We remained in this position until about 3.30 p. m., when the whole brigade was ordered to advance to the relief of [Robertson's] brigade, of Hood's division, which had for some time been engaging the enemy about half a mile in front. This advance was made under a heavy fire of the enemy's batteries until we reached an open cornfield in front of my regiment, where the fire became now hot and galling.

At this moment the order for a general advance was given and my regiment moved forward through the open field at a double-quick to the crest of the ridge the distance of about 300 yards under a raking fire from a battery of the enemy which was posted on my left, as well as from small-arms and sharpshooters in front. When the crest of the ridge was attained, which brought us within about 60 yards of the enemy's advance, another battery in our front, and still another diagonally to our right, opened a hot and fierce fire upon us, still aided by the battery upon our left, which kept up without intermission an enfilading fire upon my whole line, which told with terrible effect upon my command.

After engaging the enemy in this position for about half an hour without any support whatever, we were ordered to retire by the colonel commanding the brigade, who advanced with my regiment in the charge, witnessed its conduct, and also fully apprehended the necessity of falling back to prevent the utter annihilation of the whole regiment.

While engaged with the enemy from the crest of the ridge, his

battery in our front was not more than 150 yards from our lines, and upon our first arrival in this position some of his infantry were not more than 50 yards in our front. From this point we poured in a well-directed fire upon the infantry and the gunners in our front, which soon drove them back to the rifle-pits in rear of their battery (which I estimated to be about 150 yards in rear of their battery), leaving the guns unmanned and the battery flag cut down. At this moment, if my regiment could have been supported, I am of the opinion that my brigade commander could have made a successful charge upon the other two of the enemy's batteries, which had been playing upon us with terrible effect from our first advance to our final retirement. My failure to receive support will be properly accounted for, doubtless, in the report of my brigade commander.

The casualties of the regiment in the battle on the 19th. briefly sum up as follows, to wit:

Officers and men.		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers		2	11	13
Enlisted men		83	119	152
Total		85	130	165

I cannot conclude the report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of this day without bearing testimony to the firmness, courage, and constancy which they exhibited under one of the fiercest and hottest fires which it has ever been the fortune of a command to encounter. But I need not enlarge upon this, as my brigade commander witnessed its conduct from the beginning to the end of this trying day, and will do ample justice to my brave and heroic officers and men in the report which he will be called upon to make. With him I leave my command, who have purchased whatever reputation they may have won upon the sanguinary field at a fearful cost of life and blood.

I have no particular case of gallantry to mention upon this day. Where all fought with so much valor it would be invidious to discriminate.

In regard to the battle of the 20th, I have the honor to report that while the First Florida Cavalry (dismounted) and the Seventh Florida Infantry were detached, and while the colonel commanding the brigade was with them to direct their movements, I was ordered forward with the Sixth Florida Regiment and Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment to relieve General Gregg's and Colonel Kelly's brigades, which had for some time been closely engaging the enemy on Chickamauga Heights. With these regiments I moved forward with haste to the point indicated, and taking the formation which was supposed to give me the most desirable front to the enemy, we advanced with steadiness and in good order until we passed the pickets thrown in front of General Gregg's and Kelly's brigades, and opening fire upon the enemy we continued to advance steadily and constantly until we swept the heights, silencing the fire of our adversary, driving him from his position, and causing him to retire. For a part of the time during our advance we were exposed to a hot fire not only from small-arms and a battery in front, but also from a bat-

tery which was upon our right in an oblique direction. At this moment I ordered the firing to cease, and the guns to be loaded and bayonets fixed, in order to take the gun which had been playing upon our front, but before this could be accomplished the enemy had retired and succeeded in withdrawing his piece.

At this time, the colonel commanding the brigade came up with the Seventh Florida Regiment, and having learned upon the way the position and situation of the enemy, quickly and promptly made a disposition of his forces, and ordered a movement by which some 500 of the enemy were captured, besides a large number of small-arms.

In this engagement the casualties in my regiment were as follows, to wit: Killed, 1 private; wounded, 2 lieutenants, 4 privates; total, 6 wounded; missing, 1 private, supposed killed.

During the operations of this day I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct and gallantry of both the officers and men of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. John J. Wade. For my own regiment I can pay them no higher and no more deserved compliments than to say that they fully sustained the reputation which they so dearly earned in the bloody conflict of the day before.

I have the honor to submit the foregoing report, which has been written in great haste at night upon the field, and under circumstances of the greatest inconvenience.

J. J. FINLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES BENAGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 403.

Report of Col. Robert Bullock, Seventh Florida Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Chattanooga, East Tenn., September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th instant:

Early on the morning of the 19th, my regiment was formed in line of battle on the north side of Chickamauga Creek, which line was at intervals advanced until the afternoon of the same day, when a charge was made upon a battery of the enemy stationed in a field in front of our line, from the destructive fire of which I was ordered to shelter my command behind the cover of woods immediately on my right, near which place my command bivouacked for the night in line of battle.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the line of battle was advanced as the enemy receded, until in the afternoon of the 20th the regiment was detached from the brigade with the First Regiment Florida Cavalry, and sent $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles back on the main road to intercept what was supposed to be a cavalry advance, from which place my command was moved in quick time to rejoin the brigade on the left of the hill in front of [the division] hospital, and then moved with

the brigade upon a position of the enemy's in front and to the right, which resulted in the capture of about 150 prisoners, 1 stand of colors, and 12 Colt revolving rifles. Among the prisoners was Colonel Carlton and Lieutenant-Colonel McLaw [?], regiment not remembered.

The conduct of the officers and men of my command was in the highest degree satisfactory.

I am happy to report but few casualties in my command, nearly all of which occurred in the charge on the 19th, and of which a report has already been furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. BULLOCK,

Colonel, Commanding Seventh Florida Regiment.

Capt. JAMES BENAGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 404.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Wade, Fifty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my regiment took in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant, near Chickamauga Creek:

On the evening of the 18th, as we approached the creek from La Fayette the enemy was discovered in a large corn-field on the opposite side. Our battery was put in position, and the brigade formed in line of battle to the left on a rocky ridge. A brisk skirmish was kept up until after dark, in which a portion of General Gracie's brigade was engaged. My regiment was afterward moved down near the creek and put into position below Colonel Kelly's brigade, in order to support him in the event of an attack during the night.

On the morning of the 19th, at an early hour, I crossed the creek and rejoined the brigade, which I found forming in line on the north side and not far from the creek. After remaining in line for an hour or more, we were moved across a ridge in our front and a new line established, the left resting nearly on the creek. While there the enemy opened with a battery in our front and threw a few shells, which passed beyond my right and did some damage to the Sixth Florida. The brigade was next moved by the right flank nearly half a mile and a new line formed on the comb of the ridge parallel with the road, where we remained for several hours, during which time the heavy firing which began on our right had gradually approached our front, and about 12 m. the enemy opened on us with a battery located above the corn-field immediately in our front, and at intervals during the afternoon threw shell and shot all around us, without doing any damage to my regiment except a slight wound to the color bearer from a fragment of a shell.

About 3 p. m. we were ordered to engage the enemy, and Colonel Trigg advanced the brigade in line through the woods to the corn-field fence, on reaching which a volley was fired by the brigade, which drove the enemy from the cleared land in our front. In my

regiment an irregular fire was kept up for several minutes afterward, which prevented my order to advance from being heard, and when I crossed the fence I discovered that the Sixth Florida was a short distance in advance of my regiment. I hurried forward to close the line, and had crossed the open field under a most galling fire of the enemy, and was in the act of crossing the second fence when I was met by General Robertson, of General Hood's division, who said he had been sent to conduct the brigade into the fight, we were going wrong, and that our formation should be made on his (Texas) brigade, in the woods to the right of the field. Knowing that we were to be subject to General Hood's orders, I suffered my regiment to be conducted by him, and moved by the right flank along the cross-fence to the woods, where I remained until joined by the brigade commander and the rest of the brigade.

I lost in this movement 3 killed and 35 wounded, 1 mortally. Capt. J. R. Hammet, of Company I, I regret to report, received here a dangerous wound, and was borne off the field. Three of the number reported wounded received their injuries by the fall of a tree, which was struck by a shell. We bivouacked that night in front on the battle-field and without fire.

On the morning of the 20th, we were formed in line in rear of General Hindman's left, and about 10 a. m. were double-quickened to the front to repel a flanking column of the enemy, but our movement had been anticipated and the enemy driven back before we reached the field. A heavy battery was nevertheless put into position and our brigade formed in its support. After remaining in this position a short time, we were moved up the Chattanooga road and formed in line in rear of a battalion of artillery which was planted on the crest of the ridge to the left of the road. While here Colonel Trigg moved back with two regiments (the Seventh and First Florida) to resist an anticipated movement of the enemy's cavalry, and during the absence of our brigade commander an urgent order came for the brigade to advance. Colonel Finley, of the Sixth Florida, taking the command of the two remaining regiments (the Sixth Florida and Fifty-fourth Virginia Volunteers) moved rapidly toward some high wooded ridges on which the enemy had made a most obstinate stand. We approached the woodland under fire of a battery on the ridge, and, moving up a spur of the ridge to the left of his battery, the two regiments charged up the slope in admirable order, driving the enemy before them. On reaching the top of the ridge, we were joined by Colonel Trigg and the other portion of our brigade, and finding that the enemy was concealed in the bushes on a ridge to our right, the brigade was wheeled and advanced up the side of the ridge until in full view of the enemy. Upon demand of surrender and after some delay, some 500 of them laid down their arms. It was now dark, and while Colonel Trigg was in the act of dividing the prisoners between the Sixth Florida and my regiment for the purpose of taking them off the field, a party of the enemy who lay concealed in a short distance from my regiment poured a volley into us, evidently with the intention of producing some confusion in order to effect the escape of the prisoners. Only 1 man was injured by this fire, and he was a mounted orderly of the brigade commander.

My regiment captured here four flags, which have been turned over with the names of the captors.

I lost on this day but 1 man killed and 7 wounded, besides the orderly, who was from my regiment.

Recapitulation : Killed on the 19th, 3 ; wounded on the 19th, 35. Killed on the 20th, 1 ; wounded on the 20th, 8. Total casualties on both days, 47.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES BENAGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No 405.

Report of Col. John H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, PRESTON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, fronting Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of the brigade under my command in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant :

The night of the 18th instant, I bivouacked with three regiments of the brigade (the Sixty-third Virginia, Major French commanding, having been detached the day before as a guard to the division ordnance train) on the right bank of the Chickamauga.

At daylight on the morning of the 19th, I was ordered to cross the Chickamauga at Dalton's Ford, and at about 8 o'clock I formed line of battle in a corn-field on the left of Brown's brigade, Stewart's division, and 300 yards in rear of Gracie's brigade, the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Col. J. B. Palmer commanding, forming the right ; the Fifth Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins commanding, the left, and Sixty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Moore commanding, the center of my line. Here the brigade was subjected to a brisk cannonade from the enemy's batteries.

At about 11 o'clock I was ordered to move by the right flank about 400 yards, when I again formed line of battle and remained in position during the remainder of the night and day, being occasionally shelled. At this point the Sixty-third Virginia (less two companies detached as guard for division ordnance train) reported to the command at about 3 p. m.

At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, the brigade was moved by the left flank about 300 yards and posted on an eminence as a support to three batteries of Major Leyden's battalion of artillery. From this position I threw out four companies of skirmishers, in charge of Lieut. Col. Edmund Kirby, Fifty-eighth North Carolina. He moved to the front and left, and reported the enemy moving to the right.

At 1 o'clock I was ordered to leave the Sixty-fifth Georgia as a support to the above-named batteries, and move by the right flank and form line of battle 500 yards in rear of Gracie's brigade, and conform to its movements.

While the line of battle was in process of formation, I discovered that Gracie's brigade was moving by the right flank on the Chattanooga road. I therefore moved by the right flank 500 yards to the right of that road and parallel with it. After marching in this

direction about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, I was halted and ordered to form line of battle to resist an attack from the front or the left flank. This disposition was made, and I remained in position until about 3.30 p. m., the enemy meanwhile actively shelling me.

At this time, I was ordered to move by the left flank, and having marched about three-fourths of a mile I was ordered to form on the left of Gracie's brigade. While this was being executed, I was ordered to make an oblique change of direction to the right, and to advance. I had advanced but a short distance when I was subjected to the enemy's fire. The enemy was posted on a heavily wooded ridge, from which he had several times repulsed other troops of our army. The approach to him was over a succession of hills with intervening depressions, each hill to the front being somewhat more elevated. The brigade, under fire of the enemy, moved steadily to the front 300 or 400 yards, holding its fire until within very short range of the enemy, the right being not more than 15 or 20, the center about 40, and the left about 60 yards distant when our first fire was delivered. After a desperately contested fight of half an hour I succeeded in gaining the hill, from which the enemy made three unsuccessful attempts to dislodge me by assault. However, owing to the conformation of the ground, the Fifty-eighth North Carolina was exposed to a galling fire from the front and both flanks, and after losing about half its numbers was compelled to fall back to a position of more security. Just before this falling back, Lieut. Col. Edmund Kirby, gallantly cheering his men, fell pierced by four bullets, Major Dula having been wounded early in the engagement. At this juncture I was indebted to Brigadier-General Anderson for a re-enforcement of one regiment from his command. Colonel Palmer, the only field officer with the regiment, was here wounded, but still continued in command.

After exchanging fires with the enemy for about one and one-half hours I determined to attempt to dislodge him by assault, and for this purpose transferred the Fifty-eighth North Carolina from the right to the left of my line and moved forward, swinging somewhat to the right. When I arrived at the base of the hill the enemy was heard to cry, "We surrender! we surrender!" I immediately stepped to the front, my horse having been previously killed, and called upon the officer who seemed to be in command and demanded that if he proposed to surrender he should lay down his arms. He came to the front and said, "Wait a minute." I replied, "No, sir; lay down your arms instantly, or I will fire upon you," and turned to my command, but before I could give the command "ready," he poured upon it a terrific fire, which, on account of its suddenness, threw the brigade for the instant into confusion; but it rallied and was reformed within 30 yards of this position. I am confident that the enemy intended to surrender, and that his fire was drawn by an unauthorized shot from his ranks.

Finding that my ammunition was almost exhausted, I sent to the rear for re-enforcements or a supply of ammunition.

At this juncture, I met Colonel Trigg, commanding brigade, and informed him of the position of the enemy, asking him at the same time to co-operate with me in his capture. He agreed, and formed his line on my left with the intention of swinging the whole force to the right. Just as this movement was begun, I was notified by one of his staff that the brigadier-general commanding division wished to see me, and I repaired at once to where he was stationed

in the field. During this temporary absence the enemy surrendered to Colonel Trigg. Immediately after the surrender a force, supposed to be of the enemy, opened a heavy fire, which created considerable confusion, in which a large number of the enemy were making off. Col. H. Hawkins, Fifth Kentucky, here captured 249 prisoners, including 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and a number of company officers.

About this time, I rejoined the command, and turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Fifty-fourth Virginia, to be taken to the rear, my prisoners, except the 3 field officers, who were sent to division headquarters in charge of one of my staff.

The night being far advanced, I made arrangements to replenish my supply of ammunition, and went into bivouac on the hill which the brigade had so gallantly won.

It would not be proper for me to close this report without tendering my thanks to the members of my staff and the officers commanding the regiments for valuable assistance rendered in handling the troops, and bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of the officers and men composing the command. It was the first time that most of them had ever been under fire, yet they acted with the coolness and courage of veterans. Fighting against a superior force posted in an apparently impregnable position, they moved steadily forward, beat and captured the enemy, and slept in his "strong place."

When all did their duty so well it seems almost invidious to make particular mention of any one, yet I must be allowed to speak of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. E. Kirby, Fifty-eighth North Carolina; Capt. C. H. Lynch, Sixty-third Virginia; Lieut. Col. G. W. Connor, Maj. William Mynheir, and Adj. Thomas B. Cook, Fifth Kentucky, and especially Capt. Joseph Desha, Fifth Kentucky, who, although painfully and severely wounded early in the action, remained at the head of his company until the enemy was defeated.

I took into the fight an aggregate of 852, and lost in killed and wounded 303; 26 in missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. KELLY,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 406.

Report of Col. R. H. Moore, Sixty-fifth Georgia Infantry.

SIR: Eight companies of my regiment, numbering 229 (effective total), lay in line of battle during the night of September 18, on the south bank of Chickamauga River.

At daylight on the morning of September 19, the regiment was ordered forward by Colonel Kelly, commanding brigade. It continuing to advance carefully until arrival in front of the enemy's works, where it was again halted and formed into line of battle, and remained so until about 3 p. m. Sunday, 20th. At that hour Kelly's brigade, with the exception of my regiment, being ordered into action, I was left to support Jeffress' battery, and the regiment remained in that position until about 10 o'clock at night, when I received an

order from General Buckner to take charge of and guard to the rear a number of Federal prisoners. Reporting with them to Provost-Marshal Toule, I received an order to guard the prisoners to Atlanta.

During the two days' fight at Chickamauga my regiment was often subjected to the enemy's shells, wounding severely 3 and slightly 1.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding,
Per JAMES M. GARTRELL,
Adjutant.

[Capt. JOHN B. MAJOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 407.

Report of Col. Hiram Hawkins, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY,
Near Chattanooga, October 20, 1863.

SIR: As directed, I submit the following as the operations of my command, on the 19th and 20th ultimo, in the battle of Chickamauga:

My position was on the left of your brigade, in line of battle ready for action on the 19th; frequently shelled during the day.

On the 20th, marched in my position in line over the battle-field some 3 miles (frequently under fire and in range of shell and canister from the enemy's guns), when we came up to the enemy in strong position on a range of hills. We were immediately ordered to charge. My men rushed forward, reserving their fire until within very short range, and, after a desperate struggle, drove the enemy before them, and crossed the ridge under a heavy cross-fire from the left and very severe direct and cross-fire from the right, at least 80 yards in advance of the brigade, driving the enemy from my front, when the command on my left rallied, moved forward, and drove the enemy from my left. I then moved by the right flank and rejoined my brigade. The enemy, still firing on me from the right, soon with great fury assailed my front. I ordered my command forward, swinging a little to the right, and again drove the enemy and crossed the ridge some 40 paces in advance of the brigade, and nearly silenced the fire in my front, and was directing my fire to the right when part of Colonel Trigg's command passed to my left, covering part of my front. My ammunition being nearly exhausted, ordered my men to fall back and rejoin the brigade, and replenish their boxes with ammunition from dead and wounded, as far as practicable.

Colonel Palmer, having been moved from the right to the left, placed my command in center of the brigade, which was ordered forward by the colonel commanding. Changing direction to the right (it then being near dusk), moved but a short distance, when a line of battle was discovered 40 to 60 yards distant, who first announced that they were friends and then that they surrendered. Stealing this advantage, they treacherously fired upon us, killing and wounding several of my men and officers. Among the killed was Lieutenant Yates, a brave and gallant officer. The same volley shattered the leg of Captain Calvert, who since died.

My men recovering from the temporary surprise caused by the

treachery of the enemy, reformed, and, with fixed bayonets, advanced on the enemy, joined by Major French, then by Colonel Palmer, in conjunction with Colonel Trigg, and captured two regiments of the enemy, who surrendered to Colonel Trigg during Colonel Kelly's temporary absence. As the column commenced moving with the prisoners a volley was fired into our ranks, causing a good deal of confusion, it then being nightfall. Many of the prisoners scattered. Colonel Trigg's command moved off, leaving them. They would have made their escape had I not recaptured them (249, including 3 field officers). Moved them from the battle-ground and turned them over to Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, except the 3 field officers, who were sent by Colonel Kelly to division headquarters.

My loss was 14 killed on the field, 75 wounded, 1 captured, and 1 missing.

Major Mynheir fell severely wounded while urging the men forward in making first charge.

Capt. Joseph Desha was wounded early in the action (shot through the arm near the shoulder); remained on the field with his company until the enemy was ours.

Although this was the first time, with few exceptions, that my officers or men were under fire, they behaved with becoming gallantry and courage, never faltering when ordered forward.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Connor and Adjt. Thomas B. Cook displayed great gallantry and coolness, and deserve honorable mention.

My company officers and men, with few exceptions, seemed to vie with each other in deeds of gallantry.

Very respectfully,

H. HAWKINS,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant MASTIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 408.

Report of Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry.

CAMP FIFTY-EIGHTH NORTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Before Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with directions received from the colonel commanding brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the actions of September 19 and 20:

On the 19th, this regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was held in reserve.

On the 20th, the Fifty-eighth North Carolina Volunteers, with the remainder of the brigade, was moved to a position in supporting distance of a battery protected by fortifications erected during the previous night, Lieut. Col. Edmund Kirby, of this regiment, being placed in command of the line of skirmishers thrown forward to watch the movements of the enemy.

At about 3 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby rejoined the regiment with the skirmishers under his command, and the Fifty-eighth North

Carolina Volunteers, the Sixty-third Virginia, and the Fifth Kentucky, in the order named, moved to the front, and formed in line of battle, the left resting on the Chattanooga road, from which position they were soon after moved by the left flank to relieve General Anderson, then engaging the enemy.

The enemy occupied a range of ridges, from which they had repulsed several assaults made by our troops. The approach to these ridges was along spurs and through intervening depressions, all more or less wooded, but more open and exposed opposite the right of the brigade. The line being again formed, my regiment, which was on the right, moved with steadiness through this comparatively open space till my extreme right arrived within 10 or 12 feet of the enemy. The line of the brigade formed with the line of the enemy an angle of perhaps $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, my right being at the angle.

Arrived at the position referred to, a charge was about being made when directions were received from the colonel commanding brigade to cease firing, with a statement that we were firing upon our friends. Having discovered that no friends were in advance, firing was resumed by the center and left (the right had not ceased its fire) and continued with vigor. A deadly fire was, and had been ever since we came within range, poured into our ranks by the foe. My major, the captain and 1 lieutenant of my left flanking company, 2 lieutenants in the center, and my adjutant had been wounded. My lieutenant-colonel and 2 company officers had been killed on my extreme right. Two-thirds of my right flanking company, which was exposed to a most galling cross-fire from the enemy on our right and in front, had been killed and wounded. A longer continuance in this position seemed beyond human endurance, and in spite of my most strenuous exertions, my right wing was forced back a short distance and sought shelter. I, however, succeeded without difficulty in reforming it and in again advancing it in perfect good order, when, ascertaining that no charge was being made, I caused the men to lie down and fire upon the enemy.

In the meantime, the left wing of my regiment had stood firm and continued to pour its fire into the foe. I desire to state here that the position against which the regiment under my command advanced was one of the very strongest occupied by the enemy during the battle of Chickamauga, and from which our troops had been at least twice repulsed before our arrival upon the field, and as we pressed forward we met and swept over the retreating and shattered regiments that had preceded us in the attack. My men moved with calmness and deliberation, and I am confident that had not the advance been checked by the report that we were firing upon our friends we would have swept the enemy from his position at our first charge.

Having remained for some time in the position I have last mentioned, I, by directions of the colonel commanding brigade, moved my regiment by the left flank, and taking my position on the left of the brigade we advanced at an angle of about 45° with our first position. This we did with coolness, although our ammunition was nearly, and in some instances quite, exhausted. The regiments on my right being forced back out of sight, the charge was abandoned and my men sought protection behind trees, such of them as had any ammunition continuing to fire vigorously. A second line was formed and another charge attempted with like results. Fancying soon after that the enemy had discontinued firing, I ordered my men to cease

firing in order that I might ascertain definitely ; not a shot was being fired by the foe. I sent a messenger to Colonel Kelly, commanding brigade, to acquaint him with the fact and to suggest that, if the other regiments would reform and advance to the line occupied by me, we could probably carry the enemy's position without further opposition. The messenger could not find him. I then went myself, and ascertaining that the other regiment had formed some distance to the right, I moved by the flank and formed on the prolongation of their line.

Being told by Colonel Hawkins that Colonel Kelly had a short time before been summoned suddenly from the field by General Preston without time to notify me of the fact, I assumed command of the brigade, and, changing direction to the right, advanced toward the enemy at right angles with our first line of advance. Colonel Trigg had in the meantime, and after the enemy's fire had ceased, moved his brigade up a depression between us and the main position of the enemy, and to his command some of them were about surrendering.

My regiment captured about 20 officers and men, who, by my directions, were turned into the ranks of one of Colonel Trigg's regiments as it afterward passed to the rear with prisoners, but without any notification on my part to the officer in command.

It had now become quite dark, and it was my intention so soon as Colonel Trigg's brigade (which passed by the right flank between my regiment, near the right of which I was standing, and the two other regiments) had moved to the rear to advance our brigade to the ridge finally occupied by the enemy, and there await Colonel Kelly's return ; but ascertaining when Colonel Trigg's command had passed back that the remaining regiments of Kelly's brigade had gone with them (I supposed at the time by directions of Colonel Kelly, but I subsequently ascertained that he was still absent) and that my regiment was thus left alone on the field, I, accompanied by Lieutenant Terrett, of Colonel Kelly's staff, moved my regiment so as to sweep over the scene of our conflict, and gathering a portion of our dead and all of our wounded, caused details from my regiment, assisted by the infirmary corps, to convey the latter to the foot of the ridge, and the former to the division hospital established near by. Colonel Kelly afterward returning, the brigade was collected together and we all slept upon the battle-field.

To the accident of Colonel Kelly's absence from the field and my ignorance of the fact was owing our failure to capture the prisoners and standards taken by Colonel Trigg, for had Colonel Kelly remained, or had he notified me of his departure, our brigade would have been promptly advanced to the ridge occupied as a final position by the enemy and the prisoners secured by us.

The men of my regiment were engaged in their first battle. They acted with the courage and firmness of veterans. The list of casualties tells of their noble endurance and terrible exposure. Every field and staff officer and one-half of the balance of the regiment killed or wounded indicates the nature of the conflict and affords the best evidence of the constancy of my men.

I cannot close this report without allusion to the gallant conduct of my acting lieutenant-colonel (Edmund Kirby), who was killed early in the action. With the words "Drive them, boys! drive them!" on his lips he fell, pierced by four balls, while nobly leading my right wing. In his death the regiment has lost an able officer and one full of promise. A son of the late Col. Reynolds Kirby,

of the old army, and educated at Lexington Military Institute, he was by birth and by education a soldier—a brave, generous, self-denying soldier.

I desire to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Terrett, Mastin, and McDaniel, of the staff of the colonel commanding.

My officers and men, with hardly an exception, performed their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. PALMER,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-eighth Regt. North Carolina Vols.

Capt. JOHN B. MAJOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Kelly's Brigade.

No. 409.

Report of Maj. James M. French, Sixty-third Virginia Infantry.

CAMP SIXTY-THIRD VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of September 19 and 20, on Chickamauga River, Ga.:

My regiment having been detached as a guard for the ordnance train, on the evening of the 19th, I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, leaving two companies back as a guard with the ordnance. I joined my brigade accordingly with eight companies, where we were held in reserve.

On the morning of the 20th, it was moved with the remainder of the brigade to a position in supporting distance of a battery, protected by fortifications thrown up the night previous.

At about 3 p. m. it was moved with the brigade to the front in the direction of Chattanooga and placed in line of battle, Fifty-eighth North Carolina on the right, Fifth Kentucky on the left, Sixty-third Virginia Regiment occupying the center. It was soon afterward moved by the left flank to relieve General Anderson's brigade, then engaging the enemy. The enemy occupied a range of ridges, from which they had successfully repulsed several assaults made by our troops. The approach to the enemy's position was very difficult, owing to deep ravines and depressions partly covered with thick undergrowth. After emerging from this thicket my regiment moved steadily on under a heavy fire from the enemy until gaining the summit of the hill upon which the enemy was posted. When within 15 paces of the enemy, my regiment was halted and poured a deadly fire into his ranks. The enemy gave way before them. I was in the act of making a charge when I received information that they were our friends we were firing upon. My regiment was ordered to cease firing. This mistake gave the enemy time to rally, which he did, taking position on a ridge at an angle of about 25°.

Just here I would state that a portion of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, having been forced to fall back, left my right exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy. This fire was most terrific, which caused me to change my front a little, retaining the ground from

which we had driven the enemy. In this part of the engagement I lost several of my best officers and men killed and wounded.

An incessant fire was kept up until about sundown, when the enemy ceased firing.

The Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Fifth Kentucky, and my regiment advanced to within a short distance of the enemy, when they proposed to surrender and laid down their arms. When we arrived within about 40 yards of them, they retook their arms and poured a heavy fire into our ranks, which caused us to fall back a short distance to our position on the hill, from which place we continued to fire into them. Our ammunition being now almost exhausted, we supplied ourselves as far as possible from the boxes of the killed and wounded. We again advanced in conjunction with Colonel Trigg's brigade, when we succeeded in capturing 249 prisoners, including several field officers. The prisoners being secured and sent to the rear, we encamped upon the battle-ground.

I am pained to state that in this engagement I lost about one-third of the number engaged in killed and wounded.

The position we took and held was the same from which some of our troops had been twice repulsed.

The instances of personal coolness, courage, and daring are too numerous to mention. Both officers and men did their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. FRENCH,

Major, Commanding Sixty-third Virginia Regiment.

Capt. JOHN B. MAJOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 410.

Report of Maj. A. Leyden, Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.

HDQRS. NINTH GEORGIA BATTALION ARTILLERY,

Near Chattahoochee, October 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the several batteries belonging and attached to my battalion during the battles of September 19 and 20, near Chickamauga River, Ga.:

On the 14th instant [ultimo], I received an order to detail a battery and order it to report to Col. R. C. Trigg. I immediately ordered Capt. T. M. Peeples, commanding Company D, of this battalion, to report to Colonel Trigg, which he did, and remained with that brigade until after the battles.

This battery was first engaged on Saturday evening with the enemy's batteries, and was subjected to a very severe enfilading fire of artillery as well as a direct fire from artillery and infantry in its front. Owing to the unfavorable position of the battery, which was stationed upon low ground, the cannoneers could not see the enemy's batteries. Our infantry was part of the time in front, consequently our fire was at random, firing with elevation enough not to injure our own troops. When our troops moved from the front of the battery it was near dark and the action ceased. What effect our fire had upon the enemy I have no means of knowing, but believe it prevented their advance at that point until our troops received support.

The casualties at that point were Junior First Lieut. Thomas H. Loveless, severely wounded in thigh by a piece of shell; Private John Edmunson, slightly in thigh by a Minie ball; Private W. H. Suddarth, slightly in abdomen by a piece of shell, and 11 horses killed and disabled on Sunday, 20th.

The Nottoway Artillery, of Virginia, Captain Jeffress, was attached to my battalion a short time before the battles, and operated with General Gracie's brigade, which formed part of the advance line the night before the battle.

On the morning of the 19th, he engaged one of the enemy's batteries for a short time; with what success is not known, as the enemy was behind fortifications. During the succeeding part of the engagement he had no opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy, having been left in charge of an important position. Fortunately Captain Jeffress suffered no casualties in men, and had only 2 horses disabled.

Capt. A. M. Wolihin, commanding Company C, of this battalion, was attached to Colonel Kelly, commanding brigade, but was not engaged during the battle.

I am happy to report that all the officers and men, with but one exception (which will be reported in proper form), demeaned themselves with becoming bravery, and exhibited that skill, judgment, and soldierly qualities which the contingencies of the battle-field always exhibit and develop in good soldiers. I have no distinction to make, as all acted well their part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LEYDEN,

Major, Comdg. Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.

[Capt.] J. N. GALLEHER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Buckner's Corps.

No. 411.

Report of Maj. Samuel C. Williams, Reserve Corps Artillery Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS WILLIAMS' BATTALION,
October 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late battle of Chickamauga:

I crossed the Chickamauga at Alexander's Bridge early on the morning of September 19 with my battalion, composed of Kolb's, Darden's, Baxter's, and McCants' batteries, and arrived on the field just before the infantry became engaged. I was held as the reserve artillery of Buckner's corps, and was posted accordingly in rear of his line, where I remained for several hours. While at that place Baxter's battery was detached and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Gracie, and remained under his orders until the close of the battle. McCants' battery was detached and ordered to report to Colonel Trigg.

About 2 p. m. I was ordered to take a position with my two re-

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maining batteries to check the enemy in case our infantry, which was then hotly engaging him in my front, should be driven in. I remained in this position about two hours, subjected to a very heavy fire of artillery from the enemy, without returning it, losing several men and horses killed and wounded. I was then removed to a position near the one I occupied in the morning. McCants' battery returned to me.

I remained here until 11 or 12 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when I was moved forward and placed in several positions without engaging the enemy until about 4 or 5 p. m., when I was ordered to move up and open fire upon the enemy, who was crossing from his right to his left. I opened fire first with eight and then with eleven pieces, one piece having been disabled. The fire was kept up at intervals from half to three-quarters of an hour, with considerable effect on the enemy, his line being broken, and Major-General Stewart having closed in across my front, I ceased firing. While in this position I was subjected to a fire from the enemy's artillery at about 900 yards until he was driven away by our fire.

The officers and men of my command behaved with great coolness, notwithstanding most of them had never been in an engagement before.

Accompanying this please find reports* of the several captains of my command, also a report of the casualties and losses sustained.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. WILLIAMS,

Major, Commanding Battalion Artillery.

Capt. J. N. GALLEHER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Buckner's Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Abstract from report of guns engaged, ammunition expended, &c., in Williams' battalion of artillery at the battle of Chickamauga, and bombardment of Chattanooga, September 19 and 20, and October 5, 1863.†

Batteries.	Guns engaged.					Rounds of ammunition expended.	Casualties.			
	12-pound Blakely.	12-pounder howitzers.	10-pounder Parrott.	6-pounder bronze.	3-inch rifles.		Men killed.	Men wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.
Baxter's					2	13				
Kolb's		2		2		66	2	1	1	3
Jeffress'	1		4			57				2
McCants'			1	3		25		1		
Total	1	2	5	5	2	231	2	2	1	6

REMARKS.—No guns exchanged on the field, nor any lost or abandoned in the battle. Not more than one-fourth of the projectiles fired exploded.

* Not found.

† Original signed by William Y. Johnston, adjutant,

No. 412.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, October 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the division under my command in the action of the Chickamauga:

At 5 a. m., September 18, four brigades and three batteries of artillery from Catoosa Station and vicinity of Ringgold, Ga., moved under my command with orders from headquarters Army of Tennessee to proceed, via Pleasant Grove Church, to Leet's Tan-yard. Law's brigade, under Colonel Sheffield, not having cooked its rations, was ordered to do so and follow as promptly as possible. Benning's brigade was left, in compliance with orders, to guard the depot at Ringgold. My command then consisted of the following brigades, which moved in the order in which they are named, viz: Johnson's, McNair's, Gregg's, and Robertson's, with batteries (Everett's, Culpeper's, and Bledsoe's) in the center, and trains in rear of their respective brigades.

The head of the column had not proceeded more than 3 miles on the road when a dispatch was received from Colonel Brent, headquarters Army of Tennessee, directing me with the forces under my command to retrace my steps to the vicinity of Ringgold and there to take the direct road to Reed's Bridge and to make a lodgment on the west bank of the Chickamauga, Forrest's cavalry covering the front and right flank of my column on its march from Ringgold. The command was promptly put on the new line of march, and soon after I received orders and the plan of operations by which I was directed, as commander of the right column of the Army of Tennessee, to attack the enemy in my front in whatever force I might find them, and after crossing Reed's Bridge to turn to the left by the most practicable route and sweep up the Chickamauga toward Lee and Gordon's Mills, while Major-Generals Walker and Buckner, crossing at Alexander's Bridge and Thedford's Ford, were directed to join in my movement. The orders and plans of operations indicated that the attack on the enemy's left wing was expected to be initiated by the column under my command.

About 11 a. m., in compliance with orders previously received, I halted the column near Peeler's Mill, on the Graysville and La Fayette road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former place. Captain Thompson, assistant chief of artillery of General Bragg's staff, reported to me at this point with orders to move forward immediately, and through him my arrival and the hour thereof was reported to headquarters Army of Tennessee.

Being informed by citizens that the enemy were about 1 mile in advance, I formed a line of battle along the La Fayette road—McNair's, Johnson's, and Gregg's brigades in front, batteries in position, and Robertson's brigade in reserve. While forming the line Brigadier-General Forrest joined me with his escort, and proceeded to the front to develop the position of the enemy, and was soon skirmishing with them. Just as my line was formed Major Robertson came up from the direction of La Fayette, and reported to me with eight pieces of artillery. My line of skirmishers in front was now

promptly advanced to Pea Vine Creek, which offered some obstructions to regular movements, and caused some delay in crossing the troops. Captain McDonald, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, opened fire with his company upon the enemy's pickets about 180 yards west of the creek, and repulsed a charge of their reserve which was made down the road to the creek. Major Robertson placed some four pieces of artillery from his own command and a section of Everett's battery in position and opened upon the enemy, part of whom were dismounted, driving them back with a section of artillery which they had posted in good position. As soon as the command could cross the creek the line, preserving its formation, with Robertson's brigade supporting McNair's on the right, was pressed forward to the top of the hill, dislodging the enemy from a second position. The cavalry on the right kept up the skirmishing during the ascent. We found in front of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment 3 Yankees killed and 1 mortally wounded.

It was now ascertained that the enemy's force consisted of three or four regiments of mounted men. Pressing down the western declivity of this hill, the enemy were again found in position at Reed's Bridge, over which they had passed. The skirmishers of the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment becoming engaged, the whole regiment, supported by the brigade, charged with a shout and run, and drove off the Yankees before they could destroy the bridge. The Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment here had 5 men wounded. After our skirmishers and some of the regiments had passed, the enemy opened a battery on the bridge, which was silenced by a section of Bledsoe's artillery. Lieutenant Hastings, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, was wounded at the bridge by the enemy's artillery.

My command commenced crossing the Chickamauga about 3 p. m. Major-General Hood having appeared in the column, I reported to him, and submitted to him my orders just before passing the bridge in person.

Having crossed the Chickamauga partly by the bridge and partly by the ford above the bridge, by 4 p. m., the command advanced to Jay's steam saw-mill, about 1 mile west of Reed's Bridge, where there are two roads leading to Alexander's Bridge. I ordered the formation to be preserved and the line of battle, extending across the right-hand or western road, to move forward. General Hood, however, here took command, and directed one regiment of Gregg's brigade to be marched in line of battle, extending across the left-hand or eastern road, and the other regiments of the command to be moved in the rear along that road in column of companies. Marching in this order, we proceeded rapidly past a burning house near Alexander's Ford, penetrating between the enemy and the Chickamauga to a point nearly opposite their center, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the steam saw-mill and about 1 mile west of Dalton's Ford, when in the darkness of the evening the skirmishers at the head of the column became engaged, and Gregg's brigade was immediately deployed under a sharp fire, which wounded 3 men, 1 (first sergeant of Company D, Seventh Texas Regiment) mortally.

McNair's and Johnson's brigades were immediately deployed, facing southwest and supporting Gregg's brigade. Robertson's brigade formed a line near the wagon train in rear, facing northwest, while the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, of Johnson's brigade, remained as rear guard of the train. Our front line was now about 800 yards from Vineyard's house, on the road from Chattanooga to

Lee and Gordon's Mills. The whole Yankee army was in our front (mainly at Lee and Gordon's Mills), on our right flank and rear, while our army was still on the east side of the Chickamauga. My command was first to cross this stream, and none of our troops crossed at any point until our columns had swept the west bank in front of their respective places of crossing. One-third of our forces was required to remain awake during the night, and the rest slept upon their arms. Obstructions to cavalry were hastily placed in our front, skirmishers were thrown out to the field east of Vineyard's house, 150 yards in front of our left flank, and scouts were sent out nearly to the road to Lee and Gordon's Mills.

September 19, on making an examination of our position early in the morning, I discovered that our skirmishers were within 150 yards of General Preston's division, which had crossed the Chickamauga at Dalton's Ford during the night; that our line was in front and nearly perpendicular to his, and that most of our army had crossed at points lower down, placing our column near the left of our army. Major Robertson, with his eight pieces of artillery, was now detached from my command, and Robertson's brigade was united with the other brigades of Hood's division, under Brigadier-General Law, which had come up during the night, leaving three brigades under my command. These two divisions were placed under the command of Major-General Hood.

Our line of battle was formed about 7 a. m. in a curve around the crest of an elevation in the woods, about 1,000 yards east of the Chattanooga and Lee and Gordon's Mills road. My right brigade faced nearly west and my left brigade about southwest. In my division Johnson's brigade, commanded by Col. John S. Fulton, of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, was placed on the right, Gregg's brigade on the left, and McNair's brigade in reserve in rear of Gregg's brigade. Everett's battery was posted in position on the right of Johnson's brigade, and Bledsoe's First Missouri Battery on the right of Gregg's brigade. Captain Culpeper's three guns were held in reserve in rear of McNair's brigade. Law's division was posted on my right and Preston's on my left, a little retired, so that the left of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, on the left of Gregg's brigade, was thrown back with a view to form a connection, which was never regularly made. The fighting commenced on the right of our army about half a mile northwest of the burned house, near Alexander's Bridge. The first gun was fired at 7.30 a. m.

About 2 p. m. the enemy in my front advanced and drove in my skirmishers. I ordered Bledsoe's and Everett's batteries to open fire, and Culpeper's battery was brought into action on the left of Gregg's brigade. These guns all fired in a direction bearing toward Vineyard's house, from which direction the attack seemed mainly to come. The right of Gregg's and the left of Johnson's brigades repulsed the attack in that vicinity, but the engagement still continued on the left of Gregg's brigade, where the left regiments were suffering severely. The Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment lost 12 killed and 45 wounded before it moved from its position.

About 2.30 p. m., by direction of Major-General Hood—having instructed my artillery to move with the infantry and to come into action whenever opportunity permitted, particularly cautioning my command to preserve its connections, to wheel slowly, and to touch to the right—I ordered the division to advance and engage the enemy. This movement did not extend to the division on my left.

In front of Gregg's brigade the woods presented a thick undergrowth, in which that brigade at once becoming hotly engaged, its progress was impeded, while Johnson's brigade advanced some 600 yards before the enemy opened fire upon it. The artillery advanced and fired by section, keeping well up with the infantry. Gregg's brigade advanced some 300 yards, obliquing in endeavoring under fire to keep the connection to the right. The connection, however, was broken in the thick woods between the second and third battalions, the two right regiments preserving their connection with the line on their right, and wheeling with it to the right; the third and fourth regiments, advancing less obliquely, faced more to the south, while the left regiment of that brigade (the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel Sugg) moved more directly to its front, which was in a southern direction, owing to its left having been thrown back to connect with Preston's division, and at the same time it stretched out to the right just north of Vineyard's fields to cover the increasing interval, until nearly the whole regiment was deployed in open order as skirmishers. This movement of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment was induced by the heavy attack of the enemy on that flank, but it did not succeed in preserving the connection, and it became separated from the brigade. In this condition the brigade fought gallantly and kept up a heavy fire all along its broken line, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Two regiments of McNair's brigade, the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Coleman, and the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hufstедler, were sent forward between the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment and the brigade to which it belongs. These two regiments came up to the left of the Seventh Texas Regiment, of Gregg's brigade, about 400 yards in front of the position from which my line had moved, and advanced gallantly to the road from Chattanooga to Lee and Gordon's Mills, north of Vineyard's farm, and left still a wide interval on the right of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, which regiment continued to present an extended line and to fight gallantly and persistently the heavy forces in front, while its ranks were being continually thinned.

It will be seen by the report of Colonel Coleman, of the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, forwarded herewith, that the two regiments from Gregg's brigade drove the enemy in rapid flight across the Chattanooga road, and passed a small house in a corn-field west of the road and north of Vineyard's house; and that here, though the enemy in their front were in flight and broken, those regiments fell back for want of support and on account of re-enforcements received by the enemy and a flank fire on the left.

In the meantime, the brigade of Brigadier-General Robertson, of Hood's division, was brought up and advanced on the right of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, which now contracted the line and concentrated its fire upon the enemy on the left in the vicinity of Vineyard's. Under the spirited charge and heavy fire of Robertson's brigade the enemy were driven back some distance. The operations of this brigade will be more properly reported by its division commander. It will, however, be proper for me to state that during a halt, before Robertson's brigade reached the Chattanooga road, Brigadier-General Gregg rode out in front to reconnoiter the enemy's position. He very soon found himself near the enemy's line, and was suddenly halted by the Yankee skirmishers. Turning his horse to ride back to the rear he was shot through the

neck. Having fallen from his horse the Yankees proceeded to take from his person his spurs and sword, when Robertson's brigade charged forward and recovered possession of him and his horse. Brigadier-General Gregg deserves special commendation for his gallantry and activity on the field. The brigade which he commanded is an excellent one, and is commanded by a worthy and able officer.

Colonel Sugg, of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, also merits particular notice for the manner in which he from time to time disposed his regiment and protected our flank, which was necessarily exposed in our advance, as the movement did not extend to the division on our left.

While these operations were going on in my left brigade, the right one (Johnson's), with which the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, under Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman, and the Third Tennessee Regiment, under Col. C. H. Walker, of Gregg's brigade, preserved their connection, having advanced some 600 yards, received the fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, and became hotly engaged. The enemy were posted upon rising ground. A battery swept our ranks with grape-shot while their infantry delivered heavy volleys from small-arms. The contest continued here nearly an hour, when the enemy, after a stubborn resistance, gradually retired to an open woods beyond the road from Chattanooga to Lee and Gordon's Mills. Approaching the road, a part of the brigade halted and poured its fire into the enemy's ranks, now in full view 200 yards in front; again advanced, crossed the road, and gained the cover of the woods on the left of the field in which the enemy's battery was posted, a clearing with inclosure intervening.

The Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, under Lieut. Col. R. B. Snowden, and part of the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment now wheeled to the right, moved on the flank of the battery, gained the cover of a fence north of the clearing, poured into it a few volleys, charged, and captured the battery.

This was well and gallantly done, and Lieutenant-Colonel Snowden, with the officers and men under his command, deserve especial consideration for the manner in which the movement was accomplished.

The remainder of the brigade, save about one-third of the right regiment, now crossed the road. The Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, the left regiment, had moved about 200 yards beyond it, and the Third and Forty-first Tennessee Regiments, of Gregg's brigade, which had continued to move with Johnson's brigade, had advanced somewhat farther, when the enemy, marching by the flank, suddenly appeared on the left and rear of the last two regiments. Colonel Walker, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, on discovering this movement, faced his regiment by the rear rank and moved back across the road, while Colonel Tillman hastened to communicate the knowledge of the movement to Colonel Fulton, commanding Johnson's brigade. The movement of the enemy down the Chattanooga road was so prompt that they penetrated our line on the left of Johnson's brigade, filed off to the left, and fired a volley into its rear. This brigade now moved by one impulse to the right, and fell back to the east of the road from Chattanooga to Lee and Gordon's Mills, leaving 11 officers (including Major Davis, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment), 60 men, and the captured battery in the hands of the enemy.

In the meantime, the Third and Forty-first Regiments Tennessee

Volunteers, which were falling to the rear, were placed in position by Capt. W. T. Blakemore, my aide-de-camp, who was on duty in that part of the field and discovered this movement of the enemy, and by his instruction charged the column which had so suddenly appeared in our rear and drove it back. Colonel Walker now placed these regiments diagonally across the road, the right advanced, facing the enemy, in which position I ordered him to remain for a time. I have no doubt that we here encountered a portion of McCook's corps, of the Federal Army, moving to support their left. Our scouts, thrown out in front of our skirmishers, and my brigade-inspector, Lieutenant Black, after a personal reconnaissance, had previously reported the enemy moving artillery and infantry in that direction. With the heavy force of the enemy still in vicinity of Lee and Gordon's Mills, this advance of my division, unsupported by any movement on my left, was pushed quite as far as was judicious.

Finding my line now (about sunset) quite irregular in its formation, I proceeded immediately to reform it in the wood about 600 yards east of the road from Chattanooga to Lee and Gordon's Mills, where, by order of Major-General Hood, temporary breastworks of timber were put up along the line, behind which my command rested during the night, with skirmishers thrown out to the road.

During this brief engagement the loss of the division was quite heavy. The Third Tennessee Regiment reports 12 men killed and 45 wounded before it was ordered to advance. The Seventh Texas Regiment had several killed and wounded at the same time. Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Beaumont—well and honorably known in civil as well as military life—Captain Williams, and 2 other company officers, of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, were killed, 7 officers wounded, and 1 missing, while it lost heavily in men. The Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment had Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr., commanding, a gallant and able officer, who has rendered faithful and efficient service in our army, and 5 company officers wounded, 1 (Capt. Samuel Jackson) mortally. It lost about 50 men wounded and 6 killed, 1 of whom (Sergt. T. A. Johnson) was particularly distinguished for gallantry. The command of this regiment now devolved upon Maj. G. M. Crawford. The Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment had 1 officer killed and 2 officers and 20 men wounded. Col. H. B. Granbury, of the Seventh Texas; Maj. S. H. Colms, of the First Tennessee Battalion, and Major Lowe, of the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment, were severely wounded. The Twenty-third Tennessee lost in all 1 officer and 5 men killed, 5 officers wounded, and 58 men wounded and captured. The losses of the other regiments are not reported in this connection.

Captain Jackson, of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, has since died of his wounds. Known to me long and familiarly in youth and manhood as Capt. Samuel Jackson has been, I feel unable to do justice to his many virtues, his pure and admirable character, or his merits as an officer and a soldier.

Sunday, September 20, my line was formed by 7 a. m., with McNair's brigade on the right, Johnson's brigade in center, and two regiments (the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment and the First Tennessee Battalion, consolidated, under Maj. C. W. Robertson, and the Seventh Texas, under Major Vanzandt) on the left. The rest of Gregg's brigade, commanded by Colonel Sugg, formed a second line. Culpeper's battery was placed in position on the right of McNair's bri-

gade; Everett's on the right of Johnson's brigade, and Bledsoe's on the right of the two regiments in the front line from Gregg's brigade. Hindman's division formed on my left and Stewart's on my right. Hood's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Law, formed in rear of my division, giving us a depth of three lines.

About 10 a. m. our skirmishers fell back under the advance of the enemy. My line promptly opened a steady fire with artillery and small-arms, which soon repulsed the attack. Ten minutes after 11 a. m. a general advance was ordered, which, commencing somewhere on the right, included Hindman's division on the left. The enemy occupied the ground in our front along the road leading from Chattanooga to Lee and Gordon's Mills. Their line was formed along the fence at Brotherton's house, and they had a battery in the open field south of the house where Johnson's brigade had captured a battery on Saturday. The enemy also occupied two lines of breastworks made of rails and timber extending along my front and to the left of it in the woods west of Brotherton's farm. By order of Major-General Hood, I moved my division forward and at once engaged the enemy. We advanced about 600 yards through the woods under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, which swept our ranks with terrific effect, and crossed the road to Lee and Gordon's Mills, the left brigades of my division passing on either side of Brotherton's house. Our charge was irresistible, and the Yankees who did not flee were killed and captured at the fences and out-houses. Among the latter is especially mentioned Col. F. A. Bartleson, of the One hundredth Illinois Regiment, who was captured with many others by Johnson's brigade.

Everett's battery now took a position in a field south of Brotherton's house and opened to the front and left, firing about 6 rounds to the piece, and my line again moved forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's breastworks. The fire was so heavy that my right brigade faltered for a moment, and some of the men commenced falling back, but it was soon rallied and moving forward again. My whole line, Gregg's brigade in rear, supported by Hood's division, under Law, in a third line, swept forward with great force and rapidity and carried the breastworks, from which the foe precipitately retreated under a heavy fire, particularly directed to the left from my left brigade. Having advanced some distance in the woods west of Brotherton's farm to the foot of a small ascent, covered with a thick growth of young pines, my right brigade halted under the effect of a heavy fire, which was also severely damaging my second line. Colonel Sugg now pressed to the front the three regiments of Gregg's brigade which had formed my second line, Johnson's brigade moving to the left at the same time, and again my line advanced rapidly on the enemy, driving them from the woods east of Dyer's house, McNair's brigade bearing to the right.

Our lines now emerged from the forest into open ground on the border of long, open fields, over which the enemy were retreating, under cover of several batteries, which were arranged along the crest of a ridge on our right and front, running up to the corner of a stubble-field, and of one battery on our left and front posted on an elevation in the edge of the woods, just at the corner of a field near a peach orchard and southwest of Dyer's house. The scene now presented was unspeakably grand. The resolute and impetuous charge, the rush of our heavy columns sweeping out from the shadow and gloom of the forest into the open fields flooded with sunlight, the glitter of arms, the onward dash of artillery and mounted men, the

retreat of the foe, the shouts of the hosts of our army, the dust, the smoke, the noise of fire-arms—of whistling balls and grape-shot and of bursting shell—made up a battle scene of unsurpassed grandeur. Here General Hood gave me the last order I received from him on the field, "Go ahead, and keep ahead of everything." How this order was obeyed will be best determined by those who investigate all the details of this battle.

The unusual depth of our columns of attack in this part of the field, and the force and power with which it was thrown upon the enemy's line, had now completely broken and routed their center and cast the shattered fragments to the right and left. Everett's battery was here ordered into action on the right of Johnson's brigade and opened upon the retreating foe, while my line continued to advance.

There was now an interval of about 800 yards between Hindman's division, on my left, and my command. Johnson's brigade, on the left, bore but slightly to the right, its left regiment stretching across the road from Dyer's house to Crawfish [Spring] road and passing on both sides of the house. Gregg's brigade, in the center, moved a little to the right, so as to flank and capture 9 pieces of artillery on its right, posted on the ascent to the eminence in the corner of the field north of Dyer's house. McNair's brigade, now somewhat in rear of the two left brigades, moved obliquely to the right and directly upon this eminence. My line was here uncovered by Hood's division, which must have changed its direction to the right.

The 9 pieces captured by Gregg's brigade are reported by Colonel Sugg, commanding, as having been taken from the field by a detail under Adj. Fletcher Beaumont, of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, who caused the Yankee drivers to drive some of the teams to the rear. Four of these pieces (3-inch rifles) belonged to the First Missouri (Federal) Battery and are now in possession of the First Missouri (Confederate) Battery (Bledsoe's), attached to Gregg's brigade. A statement made by Adjutant Beaumont in regard to the capture is herewith inclosed.*

In this advance Brig. Gen. E. McNair, commanding the right brigade, and Colonel Harper, of the First Arkansas Regiment, of that brigade, were wounded, the latter mortally, and the command of McNair's brigade devolved upon Colonel Coleman, of the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment. Colonel Coleman reports that McNair's brigade charged and carried the eminence in the corner of the field to our right, capturing the 10 guns, 8 of which were immediately carried off, and 2 were subsequently removed; and that the brigade fell back for the want of ammunition and support and formed on the left of Robertson's brigade, of Hood's division. Whether Colonel Coleman's report has any reference in this connection to the 9 guns reported as captured by Gregg's brigade, or whether there is any point of dispute between these two brigades as to captured artillery, I cannot now determine. McNair's brigade has been detached from this army and I am unable to communicate with it in time to make my report explicit on this point.

In the meantime, I discovered what I conceived to be an important position directly in our front—an elevated ridge of open ground running nearly north and south beyond the narrow strip of woods on the western borders of open fields in our front, and about 600 yards

* See p. 497.

west of the elevation on which the 9 pieces of artillery had been captured—and I hastened to press forward Gregg's brigade, which had halted for a moment on the flank of the guns that were being removed while Johnson's brigade approached the same position from the left. From the crest of this ridge the ground descends abruptly into a corn-field and cove lying south of Vidito's house. West of the cove is a range of the Missionary Ridge, while north of it a spur of that ridge spreads out to the east. Through a gap at the angle between this spur on the north and the ridge on the west of the cove, and about 1,000 yards from the ridge on the east where my division was now taking position, passes the Crawfish [Spring] road, which continues south along the base of the ridge on the western side of the cove. Along this road a line of telegraph wires extended from Chattanooga to General Rosecrans' headquarters, and at the gorge of the gap a train of wagons filled the road, while a number of caissons and a battery of artillery for defense of the train occupied the grounds near Vidito's house. The ridge on the east of the cove was taken without resistance, though the enemy had there constructed a breast-work of rails, and had piled up a large number of their knapsacks, secure, as they doubtless thought, from the danger of the battle-field.

As soon as this ridge was occupied, which was a few minutes before 12 m., our advance position, commanded by adjacent hills and separated on the right and left as far as I could see from our troops, induced me immediately to send my aide-de-camp, Captain Blake-more, to report our position to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, commanding our wing, and to bring up artillery and infantry to our support, while I disposed of my command for defense. Gregg's brigade was at once posted, partly facing to the north, at the edge of the woods at the north end of the field and partly facing to the west along a portion of the adjacent ridge. Johnson's brigade was posted, facing to the west, on the crest of the ridge about 100 yards to the left of Gregg's brigade. Both brigades immediately advanced their skirmishers to the front. When I discovered the train of wagons at the gorge of the Crawfish [Spring] road the enemy were making every effort to get them away. I promptly posted Everett's battery on the ridge between Johnson's and Gregg's brigades, where it opened fire on the train. The fire of the artillery and some shots from our advancing skirmishers created the utmost consternation among the drivers and teams, causing some of the wagons to be upset and others to be run against trees and up the precipitous acclivities adjacent. Lieutenant Everett also sent forward one piece of artillery to a knoll in the corn-field south of Vidito's house, which fired up the gorge along the Crawfish [Spring] road. A few shots were fired upon us from a battery of the enemy posted on the high ground north of our position, to which Everett's artillery replied, firing about 6 rounds, when the enemy ceased firing on us. A ball from Lieutenant Everett's battery dismounted one of the guns (a rifled piece) near Vidito's house by breaking the axle-tree.

Our skirmishers now advanced and took possession of the wagons, caissons, and guns. Lieutenant Everett sent forward two teams and hauled off 1 Napoleon gun and caisson, attaching for that purpose the limber of a 6-pounder gun found near by the Napoleon, for which no limber was found. This gun has since been ascertained to be one of the guns of Lumsden's battery captured by the enemy on the 19th, and has been returned to that battery. Besides the 2 pieces above

named, a 6-pounder smooth-bore and another piece (description not now known) and 7 caissons were captured. The wagons contained some quartermaster's property, but were mainly loaded with ammunition for artillery and infantry.

Two of General Rosecrans' escort and Captain Hescocock, of the First Missouri (Federal) Light Artillery, Battery G, were captured on the side of the ridge west of Vidito's house, where many other prisoners were picked up by our skirmishers.

My engagements were such at this period as to prevent me from looking after or estimating the number or value of articles captured. Many of the wagons were subsequently removed by other commands in rear of mine, and I now estimate the wagons captured at about 30, a few of which had teams attached.

Before making any disposition for a farther advance, I found it necessary to replenish our supply of ammunition, and consequently I ordered up a supply from the rear and distributed it to the most of the regiments of my command. Subsequently we drew our ammunition from the captured train. Lieutenant Black, of my staff, now brought up Dent's battery of Napoleon guns, of Hindman's division, which he found somewhere on our left, and placed three pieces on the ridge in the northwest corner of the field we occupied. No general officer or re-enforcements having come up, and seeing no troops in my vicinity, my aides having been long absent in search of support, I became impatient at the delay. Giving orders that our position should be held at all hazards, I galloped off in person in search of support.

Having swung slightly to the right from our first position, the connection was broken on our left and I could see no troops in that direction. It subsequently appears that General Hindman's division gallantly drove back to the west and south the enemy's line in his front and on my left, inflicting a heavy loss on them and thus relieving us from danger in that direction.

Riding toward our right and rear some half a mile, I came upon Brigadier-General Kershaw, advancing with his brigade through the open field upon the eminence near to which we had captured the battery of 9 guns in our advance, and where I saw the United States flag now floating, the position having been reoccupied by the enemy. Here I learned that Major-General Hood had been wounded. Colonel Cunningham, of his staff, informed me that Brigadier-General Kershaw's brigade was much needed to attack the position in its front, and I consequently had to seek farther for support. I sent Captain Blakemore, who joined me here, to find and bring up General McNair's brigade, and after riding some time I found on the road approaching my command Major-General Hindman and Brigadier-General Anderson, to whom my aide had communicated my necessities and wishes. Being informed that Brigadier-General Deas' brigade would move to support my left, and that General Anderson was then advancing to fill up the vacancy on my right, I returned to my command, and with a view to driving the enemy from my flank, directed Dent's battery to open fire to the rear of the eminence, about 600 yards to our right, on which I had seen the United States flag floating, and on which I left Kershaw's brigade advancing.

More than an hour had now been spent in this position, and I resolved to press forward my line even before support reached me. I therefore proceeded to form my line, facing to the north, along and

in continuation of the north end of the field, Gregg's brigade on the right and Johnson's brigade on the left, extending through the corn-field south of Vidito's house and to the Crawfish [Spring] road.

My line being formed, I was advised that the enemy occupied the ridge beyond Vidito's corn-field and west of the Crawfish [Spring] road, and it therefore became necessary to protect our left flank by skirmishers thrown out in that direction from Johnson's brigade. The advance commenced about the time Deas' brigade formed, facing to the west, on the ridge we had just left. I directed Brigadier-General Deas to move his brigade directly to its front until his right flank should reach the position of my left, then to wheel to the right, sweeping the ridge west of the Crawfish [Spring] road, and come up and form on the left of my line of battle.

The crest of the spur of Missionary Ridge north of Vidito's extends east and west in its general direction, but curves to the south about the middle. At the east and west ends of the crest are the most elevated points of the spur. On the slope north of the west end is Snodgrass' house, at which were the headquarters of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas during the latter part of the battle. Toward the south the slope from the crest is gradual for some distance in several places, and especially so at the west end, and terminates toward the cove in an abrupt, serrated declivity, presenting to our approach from the south several secondary spurs or knobs with intervening short ravines. Along the crest of this spur the last desperate struggle of the Northern Army was made at the battle of Chickamauga.

Gregg's and Johnson's brigades, followed by Dent's and Everett's batteries, advanced in line toward the north, the left passing over the wagons, caissons, and pieces of artillery near Vidito's house and reaching to the Crawfish [Spring] road. There were a number of wounded Federals at Vidito's house. The ladies of the family who had taken shelter from danger on Saturday and Sunday beneath the floor now burst forth and greeted our soldiers with clapping of hands and shouts of joy, presenting an impressive scene. The brow of the secondary spurs north of Vidito's house was gained without resistance by Gregg's and Johnson's brigades and by Anderson's, which had come up on our right during our advance.

The line was then halted, the alignment corrected, and the two regiments of Gregg's brigade, which were formed on the left of my line in the morning, now returned to their brigade. Four of Dent's Napoleon guns and Everett's battery of three guns were placed in position on the spur occupied by Johnson's brigade, and two pieces of Dent's battery were placed upon the hill with Gregg's brigade. There was now no support on the left of Johnson's brigade, though Deas' brigade was every moment expected there.

A few minutes before 2 p. m., after the artillery had opened fire, the order was given to advance from this position with a view of gaining the main crest of the ridge in our front, which was some 1,000 yards distant on our left, but much nearer on our right on account of its curvature to the south in the middle. The enemy opened fire upon our left before it advanced 100 yards. Our movement was, however, continued for a time until my left found a position in which it was enabled to hold the enemy in check; but the Federals moved up on our flank along a secondary spur which united at the elevation at the west end of the main ridge with that upon which Johnson's brigade was fighting, and this movement was held

in check some time by our troops firing obliquely to the left. The advance of Brigadier-General Anderson on our extreme right was a gallant and impetuous charge. It encountered a heavy force of the enemy posted in a strong position, from which they poured a volume of fire that speedily repulsed the charge. Gregg's brigade gained the crest of the ridge after a sharp contest, driving the foe down the northern slope of the ridge and delivering a damaging fire in the retreating masses; but the enemy returned to the attack, and there being now no support on our right, the line commenced falling back on that flank just after Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman, commanding the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, was disabled by a wound.

The Third Tennessee Regiment, with about 40 men of the Fiftieth Tennessee and Seventh Texas Regiments, on the left of this brigade, claims to have held its advanced position until Johnson's brigade fell back under the flank movement of the enemy on its left. In retiring this regiment had 6 men captured. As my line fell back our artillery opened with canister, and was gallantry served under fire of the enemy's infantry until the troops, rallying in line at the batteries, repulsed the charge of the foe.

I now gave orders to hold the hill and await the re-enforcements from Hindman's division momentarily expected. Soon Manigault's brigade was seen advancing in line of battle through Vidito's cornfield in the cove in our rear. As it came up on the left of my line Brigadier-General Deas reported in person, having with his brigade swept the ridge west of the Crawfish [Spring] road. Having sent a staff officer to place these two brigades in line on my left, I rode toward the right and met General Hindman, who directed me to take command of the left wing and wheel to the right, making the right of my division the pivot. McNair's brigade, under Colonel Coleman, now came up and formed a line in rear of the left of my division. I also detailed 10 men from Johnson's brigade to assist in working the guns of Dent's battery.

Our line, from left to right, was formed of brigades in the following order, viz, Deas', Manigault's, Johnson's, Gregg's, and Anderson's, with McNair's brigade in rear of Johnson's. Deas' brigade occupied the brow of the steep spur which forms the north side of the gorge through which the Crawfish [Spring] road passes Missionary Ridge. Manigault's stretched across the ravine and extended up the side of the adjacent spur to the right, on which Johnson's and McNair's brigades, with seven pieces of artillery, were posted. Gregg's brigade was formed on a spur of some greater length, extending more toward the east, and separated in part from the main ridge by a hollow, with a piece of table-land at its head to the west. Anderson's brigade was formed in two lines on the right, the front line extending up the slope of the spur on which Gregg's brigade was formed on the left and across the hollow on the right. The section of Dent's artillery with Gregg's brigade in the last attack was now moved to the hollow on the right, ready to be run up by hand on the main ridge as soon as it should be carried. Kershaw's brigade was somewhere on the right of, but not connected with, Anderson's brigade.

I proceeded in person to put the line in motion. Commencing with Deas' brigade, and giving careful instructions to preserve the dress and the connection to the right, I passed along the line until I saw it all moving gallantly forward. A most obstinate struggle now commenced for the possession of this spur of Missionary Ridge, the last stronghold of the enemy on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

Our artillery opened on the brow of the ridge and the infantry became immediately engaged. The firing was very heavy on both sides, and showed that the enemy were in strong force in our front, supported by artillery posted near the junction of the two spurs on which Deas' and Johnson's brigades, respectively, moved. Our line pressed determinedly forward for some time, keeping up an incessant volley with small-arms. But the enemy now evidently received reinforcements of fresh troops, which advanced with a shout that was heard all along our lines, and we were driven back to our guns. It was subsequently ascertained from prisoners captured that the reinforcements were a part of General Granger's corps, which we fought the rest of the day. Deas' brigade and the part of Manigault's next to it fell back to the foot of the hill. Anderson's fell back to its first position, and these three brigades, save two regiments of Manigault's next to Johnson's brigade, did not again enter the fight.

In falling back on the spur on which Johnson's brigade and the two batteries fought, McNair's brigade, which formed a second line, mingled with the troops of the first line on the left of Johnson's and the right of the two regiments of Manigault's brigade, and continued to fight in that position during the rest of the day. The retreat on this hill was precipitate, and called for all the exertions I could command to prevent many of the troops from abandoning it. The officers, however, joined with every energy and zeal in the effort to stay the retreat, and by appeals, commands, and physical efforts, all save a few who persisted in skulking behind trees or lying idly on the ground, were brought up to our lines in support of the artillery.

In the meantime, our batteries were promptly opened and gallantly served amid a shower of the enemy's bullets, and, together with the best and bravest of our infantry, who promptly rallied on our artillery, poured such a volume of fire upon the advancing foe that his onward progress was effectually stayed.

I cannot here speak too highly of the gallantry of the men and officers of Dent's and Everett's batteries on this occasion. It elicited my highest admiration, and I at once endeavored involuntarily to express personally to the commanders my high appreciation of the work they had so nobly done. It is claimed by Johnson's brigade that they rallied to a man at the batteries. I may be permitted to say for these noble men, with whom I have so long been associated, that I then felt that every man in the brigade was a hero. Of Gregg's brigade I can speak in no less exalted terms. All, indeed, who now participated in this final, protracted, and trying struggle merit the highest praise.

All our troops had now suffered severely here and in other parts of the field. Hindman's division, it is understood, had been especially weakened in the conflict before it came to our support. Neither McNair's, Gregg's, nor Johnson's brigades mustered over 500 guns. The part of Manigault's brigade adjacent to my division—about two regiments, under Colonel Reid, of the Thirty-fourth [Twenty-eighth] Alabama Regiment—participated in the invincible spirit which fired our men, and continued to fight with us. I ordered that the hill should be held at all hazards, and determined that all should be lost before I would abandon it. I felt that this position on the extreme left was one of the utmost importance and might determine the fate of the day. Indeed, defeat here would have let the enemy's right

swing back around our left flank over the strong positions we had won, and here, as at Murfreesborough, where all our movements on the left had been very similar, a chance for victory might be lost.

About this time my aide (Capt. W. T. Blakemore) reported to me some 200 men of Benning's brigade in our rear, under command of a major whose name is not recollected. Upon going to it the officer in command reported it utterly unserviceable on account of its having been cut up and demoralized. I consequently did not put it in the fight.

The enemy were not whipped, and the conflict still raged with varying fortune. Repeatedly our men advanced, and were in turn forced to yield a portion of the ground they had gained. I directed our men to advance as far as possible, then hold their position and never retreat. We thus gradually approached the crest of the ridge.

At about 5 p. m. I sent my acting aide-de-camp (Lieut. George Marchbanks, C. S. Army) back to the foot of the ridge to request Brigadier-Generals Deas and Manigault to bring up their brigades to my support. Lieutenant Marchbanks reports that Brigadier-General Deas replied, that on consultation with Brigadier-General Manigault they had decided that it would not be safe to put their commands in the same position without the support of fresh troops.

Over three hours passed in this conflict, in which officers and men toiled on and manifested more perseverance, determination, and endurance than I have ever before witnessed on any field. We had now slowly driven the enemy on the left up the gradual ascent about half a mile to the coveted crest of the ridge, where they made the last desperate resistance, and our lines gradually grew stronger and stronger under the animating hope of victory so nearly within our grasp.

It was finally nearly sunset when a simultaneous advance swept along our whole lines, and with a shout we drove the enemy from the ridge and pursued them far down the northern slope to the bottom of the deep hollow beyond. We had now completely flanked and passed to the rear of the position of the enemy on the ridge to our right, and I am convinced we thus aided in finally carrying the heights south of Snodgrass' house.

About the time the ridge was carried, Colonel Trigg, of Preston's division, reported to me with a part of his brigade. I sent Captain Terry, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, who was wounded and mounted on horseback, to place Trigg's command on our right, and it relieved Gregg's brigade, which was out of ammunition.

I now proceeded to reform my line, which, in the pursuit, I regret to say, was entirely broken, owing, in part, to the peculiar conformation of the ground over which we passed. I still hoped to follow up the retreating foe. After I ordered McNair's and Johnson's brigades to form on Trigg's, this brigade suddenly disappeared—called away, no doubt, to co-operate with Kelly's brigade in capturing the two regiments of General Granger's corps, which surrendered to them about dark. I felt now that it would be unsafe to advance, disconnected as my command was, and it now being dark (nearly 8 p. m.), I withdrew it some 250 yards to a good position near the top of the ridge, threw out pickets to the front, and sent scouts to find the enemy. My line was arranged for the night in the following order: The two regiments of Manigault's brigade (under Colonel Reid, of the Thirty-fourth [Twenty-eighth] Alabama Regiment) and the left

thrown back to protect our flank, and in succession to the right were aligned Johnson's, McNair's, and Gregg's brigades. On my right Trigg's and Kelly's subsequently formed.

About 8 o'clock at night, abandoning all hopes of advancing farther, I rode away and searched until about 11 o'clock for the headquarters of the army, or the wing, with a view to making a report of my position. Failing in this attempt I returned to my command, worn out with the toils of the day.

The following morning revealed to us the fact that the enemy had left us in possession of the field. Details were now made to collect the spoils and bury the dead.

I ought here to mention the heroic efforts on the part of officers and men which came under my observation, but for want of personal acquaintance with the parties I cannot do justice to all. I especially noticed the faithful toil and heroic conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, of the First Battalion of dismounted rifles, McNair's brigade, who was conspicuous in his efforts to preserve our lines and encourage and press on our men. For hours he, with many other officers, faithfully and incessantly labored in this duty.

In this connection I must in justice mention Col. J. S. Fulton, of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, commanding Johnson's brigade; Col. R. H. Keeble, of the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd and Captain Terry, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Snowden and Acting Adjutant Greigg, of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment.

To Colonel Sugg I feel especially indebted for his gallant, able, and efficient services in commanding Gregg's brigade. He is a good and meritorious officer.

Colonel Walker and Lieutenant-Colonel Clack, of the Third Tennessee; Colonel Grace, of the Tenth Tennessee; Captain Curtis, of the Fiftieth Tennessee, and Captain Osburn, of the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, all of Gregg's brigade, merit special commendation for their services in this protracted struggle.

To the courage and fortitude of the men of this brigade, as well as to every other brigade which struggled with them in our last persistent efforts to drive the enemy from their final position, I trust the proper sense of gratitude will be awarded.

Colonel Coleman, commanding McNair's brigade, did gallant service and carried his command faithfully through all the varying fortunes of the field on the left to the very close of the fight. I regret that I am unable to specify more particularly the services of meritorious officers of this brigade.

I beg leave to call attention to the efficient use made of artillery in my command. My purpose, in accordance with preconceived notions, was to keep my artillery employed to the utmost practicable extent, in conjunction with my infantry, and my little experience on this battle-field only determines me on all like occasions to improve on my practice of this day.

I need add nothing more in acknowledgment of the services of Captain Dent and Lieutenant Everett, commanding batteries in my lines, or of the gallantry of the men under their commands.

I have to regret that no report has been furnished me by Captain Culpeper, commanding the batteries attached to McNair's brigade, and I also regret that neither this battery nor Bledsoe's (First Mis-

souri) battery, commanded by First Lieut. R. L. Wood, and attached to Gregg's brigade, for reasons not known to me, followed their brigades or participated in our fight for Missionary Ridge, where they would have won unfading laurels for every officer and man attached to them.

The gallant conduct of my brigade inspector (Second Lieut. M. W. Black, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment) distinguished him throughout my command, and I feel that I can scarcely do justice to his services. He was always, in the moments of severest conflict, among the foremost ranks, reckless and indifferent to danger. Ardent, active, and zealous, he has proven himself a most valuable officer on the field of battle. While personally aiding in directing a piece of artillery in the fight on Missionary Ridge on September 20, he was severely wounded by a ball that crushed his lower jaw and carried away a part of his tongue. His speedy recovery is, however, now hopefully anticipated.

To my aide-de-camp (Capt. W. T. Blakemore), who has served with me in every conflict of this army, as well as at Donelson, and always with honor and ability, I am indebted for much valuable service on the field, and he merits more than I can say for him here.

My brigade inspector (Lieut. E. R. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment) and my acting aide-de-camp (Second Lieut. George Marchbanks, of the C. S. Army) gallantly and faithfully labored with me on September 19 and 20, and I desire to acknowledge my obligations to them for the zeal and intelligence with which they performed their respective duties.

To the medical staff of each brigade of this division I desire to tender my grateful acknowledgments for their faithful and efficient services in taking care of the wounded.

To my efficient ordnance officer (Lieut. James B. Lake) I feel that a special acknowledgment is due, as well for all his faithful services past as for the prompt supplies which he furnished my whole division from a brigade ordnance train, and yet at the close of the battle exhibiting greater abundance of stores on hand than at its commencement.

In conclusion, it will be observed that the severest conflicts in which my command was engaged on the field of Chickamauga occurred on the evening of the 19th and in the morning and evening of September 20.

On the evening of the 19th, my command suffered as much in three hours as during the whole day of September 20. On Sunday, my command suffered severely until the enemy's breastworks were carried in the morning, and again during the contest for the spur of Missionary Ridge in the evening.

My division commenced to fight in the front line on September 19 and fought in the front line through the conflict of both days, and at the close was far in advance of all support, as it was also at different times during the latter day. The strength of my command and the number of casualties are hereunto appended.

The lists of killed, wounded, and missing in Gregg's and Johnson's brigades were forwarded on September 29, but no list has yet been furnished by McNair's brigade, and the aggregates are only given by Colonel Coleman, who commanded this brigade after General McNair was wounded. I have received no report from Brigadier-Generals McNair or Gregg.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing in Johnson's division.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Johnson's	8	35	38	243	13	85	397
Gregg's	9	100	39	435	1	17	601
McNair's a	51		396		64		451

a Aggregates only are reported in this brigade.

Report of officers and men taken into action on September 19 and 20.

Command.	September 19.			September 20.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Johnson's	108	761	869	61	496	556
Gregg's	134	1,218	1,352	96	758	848
McNair's a	100	1,107	1,207			
Aggregate infantry			3,428			
Everett's [York's]	3	84	87	3	82	85
Culpeper's a	4	80	84			
Bledsoe's	3	81	84	4	67	71
Aggregate artillery			355			

a Not furnished for September 20.

Everett's [York's] battery fired 428 rounds; Bledsoe's battery fired 125 rounds; Culpeper's battery not reported; Dent's battery not reported, as it belongs to Hindman's division, though it fought with mine from about 1 p. m. until sunset September 20.

I forward herewith the reports of Lieutenants Everett and Wood, commanding batteries, attached, respectively, to Johnson's and Gregg's brigades, and the reports of Colonels Sugg, Coleman, and Fulton, commanding brigades.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Lee's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863.

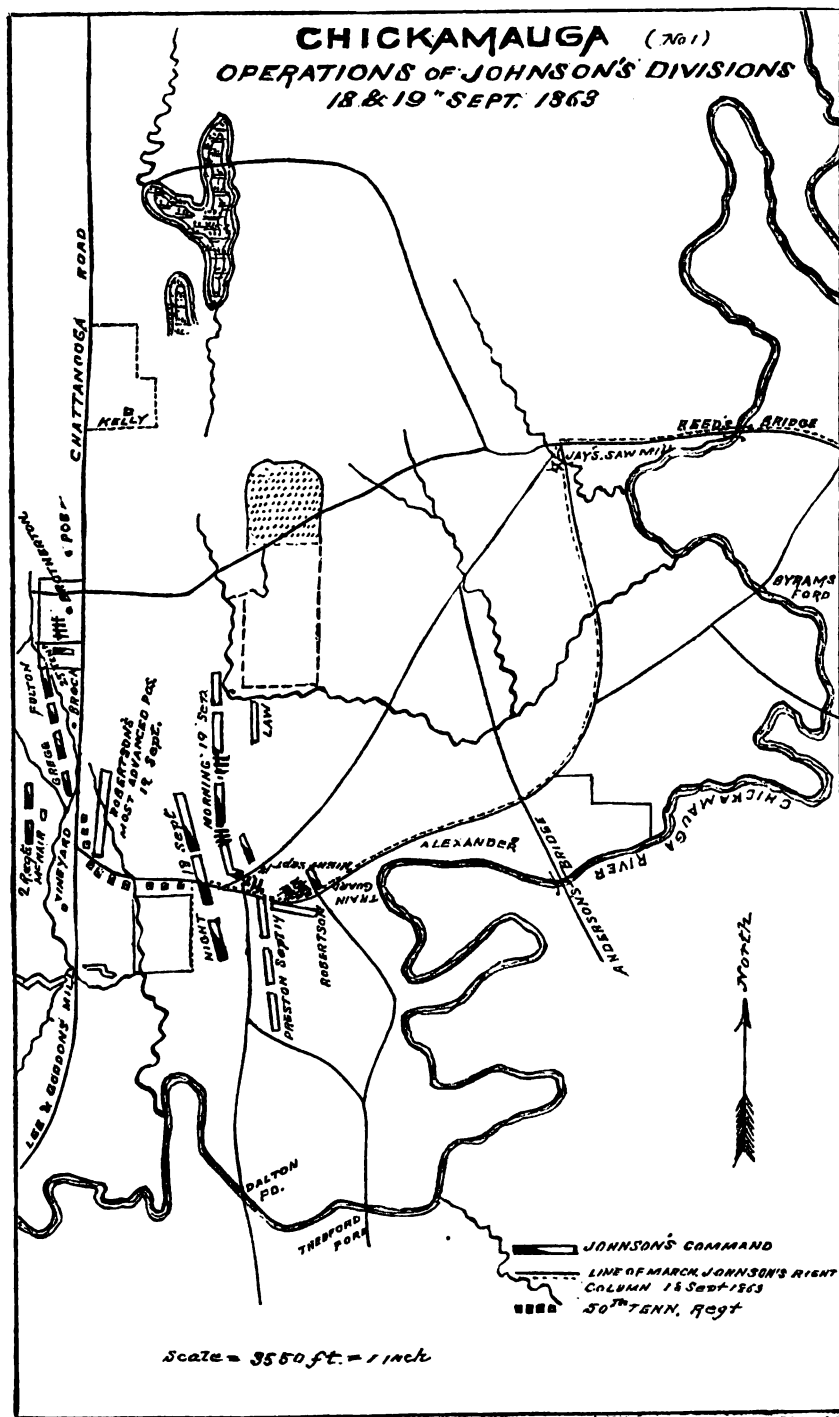
Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Column:

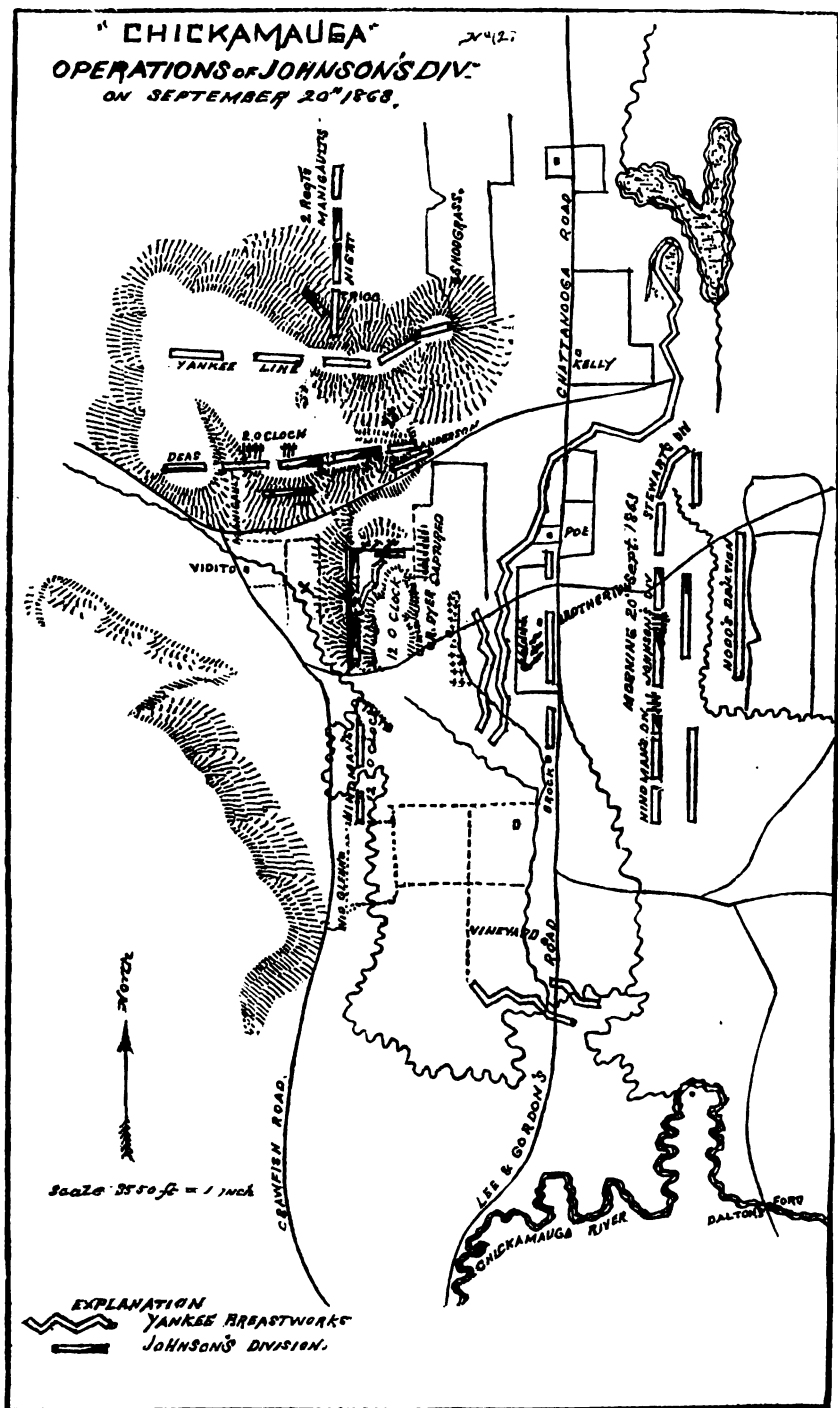
GENERAL: You will proceed without further delay and cross the Chickamauga in pursuance of previous orders and the circular* herewith forwarded.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 31.





HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

In the Field, Lee's Tan-yard, September 18, 1863—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,

Commanding Right Column:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will push on your column vigorously and engage the enemy regardless of the force in your front. The army is now waiting on your movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 413.

Report of Lieut. George Marchbanks, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,

Morristown, January 23, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following statement relative to the part taken by Generals Manigault's and Deas' brigades in the engagement of Chickamauga, on the evening of September 20:

After our command had driven the enemy from and occupied the hill beyond the Vidito house, Deas' and Manigault's brigades were ordered up to re-enforce us. You ordered them to sweep the hills to our left, and coming up to connect with our left. They filed up the hill to the left of the Crawfish [Spring] road and halted. This was some 800 yards below the Vidito house. While they were thus halted, the enemy attacked our front and you ordered me to hasten these troops forward. According to the best of my recollection, I delivered the order to General Deas. I do not recollect his reply; but the troops were not advanced immediately. I was sent back with the same instructions two or three times; but they did not come up to the field of action until our division had been engaged for some little time. They had scarcely gotten under fire until they began running back—one, two, and three together—until finally both brigades gave back in utter confusion, going principally on the road toward Crawfish Spring. Myself and other officers, however, succeeded in stopping them some 500 or 600 yards below the Vidito house, and forming them up a little ravine to their right. When formed I reported to you the fact. You told me to order them forward again. I delivered the order to General Deas. He replied that he and General Manigault had had a consultation, and that he or they thought that it would not be best to put these troops in the same place; "that they would not stand," or words to that effect. I reported this to you. You ordered me to bring them to the hill which our division formerly occupied. When they arrived at this hill, the sun was nearly down and the firing had entirely or almost ceased. I do not think these two brigades were under fire over twenty minutes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. MARCHBANKS,

Lieut., C. S. Army, and Asst. Insp. Gen., Johnson's Brig.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,

Commanding Buckner's Division.

No. 414.

Report of Col. John S. Fulton, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Johnson's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,

September 30, 1863.

SIR: I have to report the action taken with the enemy by the Forty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments, composing this brigade, and Company E, of the Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion (a battery of two howitzers and two small rifled pieces), commanded by First Lieut. W. S. Everett, in an affair at and from Ringgold to Chickamauga Creek, on the 17th and 18th instant, and at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th instant:

By order from Brigadier-General Johnson this brigade moved at 3 p. m. on 17th instant, from its encampment, 3 miles south of Ringgold, on the Ringgold and Dalton road, in the following order: Twenty-fifth, Forty-fourth, Twenty-third, and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments. On our approaching Ringgold a supply train on its way to Ringgold had been reversed and was rapidly returning. At this juncture, I received an order from General B. R. Johnson to form the brigade in line of battle at the foot of Taylor's Ridge and throw forward skirmishers to hold Ringgold. The Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment being in front, took position on its right flank to protect the wagons rapidly moving to the rear. The brigade was formed in line of battle at the foot of Taylor's Ridge, the Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiments on the right of the road, Twenty-third and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments on the left. A company from each regiment was sent in charge of Major Davis to hold Ringgold, with a detachment of Scott's cavalry on my flanks. A section of the battery was placed on my extreme right on elevated ground, where I ordered it to open upon the enemy's battery posted on the hill above and to the northwest of Ringgold, which had fired 2 shots into the town. After firing 8 rounds I dislodged the enemy, who was pursued by Colonel Scott's cavalry, with a section of Everett's battery, 6 miles. He (Colonel Scott) having reached their encampment, a few rounds of grape and canister were fired among the enemy's camp fires, when Colonel Scott, with the section of artillery, retired.

The brigade rested on their arms in line of battle during the night. Rations were cooked and in haversacks by daylight on the morning of the 18th instant, when we took up line of march to Leet's Tan-yard. After marching a short distance the line of march was changed. The regiments countermarched and followed the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga, and having reached Peeler's (over-shot) Mill we found that the enemy were near us. The brigade was formed in line of battle and skirmishers thrown forward, together with the left wing of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, under General Forrest, followed by the right of that regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel McEwen, jr. Lieutenant Everett fired a few rounds on the enemy, under direction of General Forrest. The skirmishers of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment engaged the cavalry pickets of the enemy, killing 3 men and mortally wounding 1.

The enemy's skirmishers having been driven back, the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, and Seventeenth Regiments were moved forward,

crossing Pea Vine Creek some 600 yards from our first position into and over a corn-field, where these regiments were drawn up in line of battle. The enemy had taken his position in the corn-field opposite, running to a high ridge near the junction of the Graysville and La Fayette, Ringgold and Chattanooga roads. A section of the First Missouri Battery (Bledsoe's) having been placed in position on my left by Generals Johnson and Forrest, in rear of the Seventeenth Tennessee, the Forty-fourth was now brought to the right of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment. The firing from this battery drove the enemy from his position, and after shelling the woods in our front I again received an order to advance in line of battle.

My skirmishers were kept deployed at a distance of 200 yards, which distance they kept, passing over the ridge (a strong position) and forward to Reed's Bridge, across which the enemy had moved and taken position in the woods beyond. Before reaching the bridge (Reed's) the Seventeenth Tennessee was detached and sent by General Forrest to the left to attack a force of the Federals at their principal encampment. Before gaining this position, however, the enemy fled. The skirmishers of the Twenty-third Tennessee while approaching Reed's Bridge became engaged, and the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment voluntarily pushed forward with a yell and drove the enemy from the bridge before it could be destroyed. Here the Twenty-third Tennessee had 5 men wounded, 1 of whom (Private A. Melton, color bearer), when obliged to give up his colors, called upon his successor to carry them forward ahead of everything else.

Skirmishers were immediately sent over the bridge and deployed, followed by the Forty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-third Tennessee Regiments, which filed to the right some 300 or 400 yards through a corn-field. The enemy now opened a battery upon the bridge, one of its shells wounding Lieutenant Hastings, of the Seventeenth Tennessee, which regiment was returning to rejoin the brigade and crossed over the bridge under the enemy's fire of artillery. A section of First Missouri (Bledsoe's) Battery, of the reserve artillery, opened fire and drove the enemy's battery from its position.

The brigade moved forward in line of battle, changing direction to the right, and moved in line to Alexander's Bridge, where we were halted and remained for brigade on our left (Gregg's) to come up. Gregg's brigade moved forward, followed by Johnson's, [from] which, after marching some 600 yards, the Forty-fourth Tennessee was detached to guard our wagon train. Having marched some 2½ miles by the flank, Gregg's brigade became engaged with the enemy. We changed front forward on left company, left battalion, and moved up on line with other troops on our left, and rested on our arms during the night, one-third of the men being required to be awake and skirmishers deployed in our front.

Saturday, September 19, early this morning a detail of intelligent men was made, five from each regiment, to reconnoiter the enemy's line. They reported to me about 10 a. m. the enemy 1½ miles distant and in our front. The Forty-fourth Tennessee took its position on the right of the brigade, and the line of the brigade conformed to that of Gregg's on our left, and Robertson's on our right, which encompassed the top of a low ridge. The firing commenced on our right about 8 a. m., and continued along the line until Cheatham became engaged.

About 1 p. m. the skirmishers of the Seventeenth Tennessee, as

well as those of Gregg's brigade, were driven in. A general engagement was now commenced on our left, the left companies of the Seventeenth Tennessee participating by firing obliquely to the left. At this time Everett's battery was placed behind the extreme left of the Seventeenth Tennessee, the fire of which drove the enemy back at this point.

Shortly after the command to move forward was given, the left regiment to touch to the right until we reached the road, when the right would move slowly, that the left may come up on the road, thus to change direction slightly to the right; but this order was not fully carried out. We did not advance exceeding 700 yards when the enemy opened fire upon us and we became hotly engaged. The enemy had planted a battery which struck about the center of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, and which opened upon our advancing lines, throwing in rapid succession grape and canister, and supported by infantry, whose fire of small-arms was heavy, well-directed, and disastrous.

The entire brigade now became hotly engaged (during this engagement Major Lowe, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, was wounded), which lasted nearly an hour, the enemy making a stubborn resistance, gradually retiring, he having advantage of both undergrowth and ground, but finally was driven across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. The Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, on approaching the road, was halted and opened fire on the enemy in its front, distant about 200 yards in a woodland. The undergrowth having been cut out, the enemy were in full view. The Forty-fourth Tennessee was still engaging the enemy. The Twenty-fifth and a portion of the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiments crossed the road (the other portion of the Twenty-third being with the Seventeenth Tennessee) and gained the cover of the woods and moved to the flank of the enemy's battery (still firing upon the right of our line) at right angles with my present line, gaining a fence, under which they opened fire. Delivering several volleys, [we] ceased firing, reloaded, and charged the battery, driving the enemy's gunners from their guns and killing several horses. The caissons were moved off by the enemy, leaving their pieces on the field. The Seventeenth Tennessee and the other portion of the Twenty-third Tennessee had crossed the road, having driven the enemy. The Seventeenth Tennessee here lost 1 officer killed, 2 officers and about 20 men wounded.

In this engagement the Forty-fourth Tennessee suffered heavily, sustaining a loss in killed and wounded.

A portion of Robertson's extreme left (Texans) and part of the Forty-fourth Tennessee had been driven back, but about two-thirds of the Forty-fourth Tennessee crossed the road.

Here Lieutenant-Colonel McEwen, jr., 5 company officers (Captain Jackson one of the number), and 50 men were wounded and 6 men killed, among the latter Sergt. T. A. Johnson, color bearer, one of the bravest of the brave. Lieutenant-Colonel McEwen, jr., however, remained with his command after he was wounded until obliged to retire from exhaustion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman, of the Forty-first Tennessee, Gregg's brigade, rode up to me at this time, stating that the enemy was moving down the road to my left and would soon be in my rear. Doubting the report, I suggested that our lines were connected on our left and that a flank or rear movement could not, therefore, be made by the enemy. I, however, found that but two regiments of

Gregg's brigade had moved up with my line, and they had retired. Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman had thus lost sight of his regiment, and in company with him and Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd I started to the road to satisfy myself as to the correctness of this report. I had gone but a short distance when I discovered a column of the enemy moving by the flank in direction of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, which rapidly gained its rear. I heard distinctly the commands "halt," "front," and immediately their fire was pouring upon our flank and rear. Here a general stampede ensued, so sudden and unexpected was the movement. We fell back 200 yards in rear of the Chattanooga and La Fayette road and reformed.

In this flank movement of the enemy, the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment lost 11 officers, including their gallant major (Davis), who was wounded, and about 60 men taken prisoners.

The brigade built temporary breastworks, behind which it remained during the night in line of battle. Our skirmishers, under Major McCarver, were directed to occupy the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, but this could not be done, the lines on my right and left not conforming thereto. I, however, instructed them to be posted within 50 yards of the road.

Sunday, September 20.—This morning my line connected on the right with McNair's (Gregg being in the next line in our rear) and General Hindman's on the left. Everett's battery took position between my left and the right of Hindman.

Shortly after 9 a. m. the skirmishers, under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Ready, fell back to the breastworks, bringing those of the enemy after them. A well-directed fire from the Forty-fourth Tennessee drove the enemy's skirmishers back, leaving many of his dead in our front. My skirmishers were sent forward and very soon they became again engaged, the enemy using his artillery.

About 10 a. m. a general advance was ordered. The left of the brigade had advanced but a short distance before it became engaged with the enemy, the battle having commenced some three hours earlier on the right. The Seventeenth Tennessee recrossed the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, where it engaged the enemy. The whole line crossing the fence, the engagement became general. Here we passed a house and garden and through an open field. It was here that Lieutenant-Colonel Ready, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, was wounded while rushing forward.

On entering the house, cribs, &c., many prisoners, both officers and men, were captured, and here some fine swords were taken from the enemy. Among the prisoners was the colonel of the One hundredth Illinois Regiment. The enemy's breastworks, which had been built at intervals along his line, offered but a poor assistance to the enemy to resist our advance, which was not only vigorous and spirited, but irresistible. We found he had a second line of breastworks, about 80 yards in rear of the first, made of logs and rocks, behind which they scarcely halted. Having driven the enemy from his first position, we halted and reformed our line in front of a dense, low, pine thicket. Pressing forward we carried this position, the dead of the enemy showing how good a protection he had calculated on. We passed through a stubble wheat-field to a ravine until we reached the edge of a long open field, the upper side of which being a bald hill or high ridge, upon which the enemy had a heavy battery of nine guns firing upon the advancing line on our right.

Without delay the field was entered and charged across, and the

ridge or bald hill was gained, the troops on our right having flanked and silenced the enemy's battery, which was captured. Everett's battery was immediately brought up, together with Dent's, which were opened upon the enemy's retreating wagon train, moving on the Chattanooga and Crawfish Spring road.

I sent forward skirmishers to reconnoiter the hollow beneath, where was found the enemy's telegraph running up the Chattanooga and Crawfish Spring road, several hundred yards to our right. This telegraph was cut down and several prisoners captured; among the prisoners a staff officer of Major-General Van Cleve and one of General Rosecrans' escort, with their horses and equipments. The effect of our batteries was fine, the enemy rapidly retreating.

A mounted officer was dispatched to the troops on our left (who had not kept pace with us) with a flag to show and direct them to our position. They had already opened one of their batteries upon our position, having taken us for the enemy. Their battery was playing upon us from the second hill on our left.

Having received orders to move to the hollow beneath, we here changed direction to the right, which threw the line almost perpendicular to the former. This done I marched forward, entering a corn-field. Here we began to see the fruits of our rapid and continuous movements. Three 12-pounder brass field pieces and three caissons were here captured, and nine 4-horse wagons, one of which, with 4 mules attached, was immediately sent to the rear. Three of these wagons were laden with ordnance, the others with commissary and quartermaster's stores. Some of the wagons were capsized, so utter was their confusion. I immediately found that my left flank was exposed and sent forward a heavy line of skirmishers to cover both my left flank and front, and advanced the brigade to the hill-side and there halted. I also sent forward a party to reconnoiter the front in advance of the line of skirmishers, who, after absence of an hour, reported the enemy about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant and advancing.

In the meantime, I had learned of the enemy having skirmishers, or that occasional shots were fired from the hill on my left, running almost at right angles with the one on which I was then resting. I sent immediately a company of skirmishers to reconnoiter the hill. A few prisoners were brought in.

In the corner of the field below my present position was the Vidito house, where the enemy had practiced many outrages. The ladies were found lying under the floor of the house, and when they saw the enemy retreating and our line advancing they broke from their concealment, shouting and clapping their hands for joy.

A delay of an hour occurred while waiting the movement of some troops to our left, under orders from General B. R. Johnson. During this time, however, a portion of Dent's and Everett's batteries were placed in position in front of the brigade, and we replenished our cartridge boxes from the enemy's three wagons laden with ordnance, which had been captured here.

Between 1 and 2 p. m. I advanced to the top of the hill, when we were again upon the enemy, who opened a heavy fire upon us. Our batteries and small-arms here were engaging the enemy some fifteen minutes, when our line fell back some 15 paces under cover of the hill, Gregg's command on my right, giving back at the same time, this no doubt having started the backward movement. Just at this time the two brigades (Deas' and one other) were marching in line

of battle by the Vidito house to connect with our lines on the left, they changing direction to the right for this purpose. A general advance was ordered and our batteries opened simultaneously. The firing was heavy, and the enemy's massive columns were hurling against our wearied heroes. Again our line fell back. Two brigades now came up in our rear. One of these brigades moved in advance of us, and receiving the enemy's fire fell back behind us again.

My line was again ordered forward, the enemy being within 50 yards of the batteries and but one piece firing. Here commenced a most desperate struggle for the possession of this ground—Missionary Ridge.

The battle raged furiously and the tide of success wavered in the balance. Charge after charge was repulsed, only to rally and charge again. Again our line fell back, and the untiring, indomitable, and determined officers rallied again their fast thinning ranks and again moved forward. Here officers and men behaved most gallantly. Appeals to love of home and wounded comrades and the peril of the moment were made, and never did men rush forward more eager, daring, desperate, and defiant. The enemy's treble lines now began to show that our fire was terribly effective upon them.

Our cartridge boxes had been replenished as required, and still we were nearly out. Again more ammunition was supplied and the conflict continued hot and heavy. The enemy was now slowly giving back, hard pressed by our now shattered remnants. Another charge, with the yells of the men and cheers of the officers, and forward we pressed, only to discover the victory was ours and the enemy in full retreat.

This series of engagements lasted four long hours, during which Johnson's brigade won many laurels and an imperishable name. At this moment another brigade came up and was loudly cheered forward, but the enemy made no resistance. Our ammunition being (with but few exceptions) exhausted, the brigade halted and reformed, moved forward, about faced, marched back some distance, and formed on Manigault's line. Here we sent forward pickets to cover our front, and several prisoners were brought in.

The men rested on their arms during the night, having on this day won a victory, one of the most glorious of the war. In this engagement Everett's battery fired very effectively, being in the thickest of the fight. This evening he had 1 sergeant and 2 men wounded and 5 horses shot down by the enemy. During this engagement with the enemy this morning, while firing on the enemy's wagon train, he dismounted one piece of the enemy's artillery. He fired 428 rounds during the four days' fight. I commend the officers of this battery to favorable consideration for their fidelity and good conduct while under fire.

I have also to notice the services of Lieutenant Dent, commanding Robertson's battery, whose fire upon the enemy was incessant and effective, both officers and men behaving most coolly and gallantly during the day.

I have great pleasure in attesting to the gallant and efficient conduct of the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel McEwen, jr., commanding Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment (wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Snowden, commanding Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment; Colonel Keeble, commanding Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Ready, of Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment

(wounded); Major Lowe, of Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment (wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, commanding Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, and Major Davis, of Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment (wounded and captured). Adjutants Cross, Gwyn, and Fitzpatrick, and Lieutenant Greigg, who came into the action on Sunday morning; also Captain Terry, who, after he was wounded on Saturday evening, rendered me valuable service on Sunday.

Mention may also be made of the following: Private (ex-captain) Ridley, of Twenty-third Tennessee, who went into the action and fought manfully with a gun, setting a good example to all; Lieutenant Vernon, of Company B, Twenty-third Tennessee, for the manner in which he bore himself.

On entering the action this command numbered as follows, viz:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
44th Tennessee	28	266	294
25th Tennessee	28	120	148
23d Tennessee	28	153	181
17th Tennessee	28	222	250
Battery			85
Total			954

The numbers of the different regiments of this command were thus small, the barefooted men having been sent to the rear, by order from division commander, as follows: Forty-fourth Tennessee, 56 men; Twenty-fifth Tennessee, 23 men; Twenty-third Tennessee, 26 men; Seventeenth Tennessee, 120 men and 2 officers. Aggregate, 227.

My loss was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and missing.	Aggregate.
44th Tennessee	10	88	15	113
17th Tennessee		61	69	130
23d Tennessee	8	77	13	98
25th Tennessee	10	45	1	56
Battery		8		8
Total	28	274	98	400

I have much pleasure in stating that there was no straggling, either by officers or men. I have also great satisfaction in noticing the medical appointments of this brigade for promptness and efficiency. The care and treatment of the wounded by Dr. Jackson, Forty-fourth Tennessee, acting brigade surgeon; Dr. Slummer and Dr. Harris, of Twenty-third Tennessee; Dr. Jones, of Seventeenth Tennessee, and Drs. Fryar and Jackson, of Twenty-fifth Tennessee. I also return my thanks to Dr. John Ganaway, who volunteered his services and rendered himself useful in a high degree. I think I may say that the wounded of this brigade received attention second to no other brigade in the army commanded by General Bragg.

I have to report the following capture of ordnance and ordnance stores :

Enfield rifles (in train)	300
Guns, different calibers, stacked on field.....	2,200
Total	2,500
Enfield cartridges, caliber .577 (in train).....	69,000
Enfield cartridges issued from enemy's wagons	85,000
Piled with small-arms	50,000
Total	154,000

Of the wagons captured this day, 9 (4-horse) were secured to this brigade, 1 with team for ordnance train. Also 3 wagon loads of accouterments.

Lieutenant Lake, in charge of the division ordnance train, has made the foregoing report to me. The *pro rata* of this capture is due to Johnson's brigade, viz :

Enfield rifles.....	100
Guns, different calibers, stacked on field.....	733
Total	833
Enfield cartridges	23,000
Enfield cartridges issued from enemy's wagons	11,666
Piled with small-arms	16,667
Total	51,333

And 1 wagon load of accouterments.

I have also to enumerate 3 brass 12-pounder cannon, 3 caissons for 12-pounder cannon, captured on the field on Sunday evening by this brigade, as mentioned in this report, 1 of which was hauled to the rear by Lieutenant Everett, commanding my battery, attached. I would also state that 1 of the above guns was manned by men (artillerists) from the Seventeenth and Twenty-third Tennessee Regiments, and used under direction of Lieutenant Dent with good effect on the enemy during the four hours' contest on Sunday evening.

I have also to mention Ordnance Sergt. J. F. Baxter, wounded on the field. This man is an untiring officer, and faithful to his trust.

The provost guard, under Lieutenants Ewing and Orr, rendered invaluable service.

I am pleased to notice the conduct of Private Turner Goodall, of the provost guard, who, in the thickest of the fight on Sunday evening, seeing the men all so gallantly at work and hard pressed, came up with his gun and fought manfully through the hottest of the fight, and by words of encouragement to his fellow soldiers and example did his whole duty as a soldier and provost guard.

The capture of prisoners by this brigade in the two days' fight exceeds 600 men and officers sent to the rear.

I would also mention Lieutenant Ewing, of the provost guard, from the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, who, finding that the officers of his company had all been placed *hors de combat*, asked permission and returned to take command of his company on Sunday morning. He is a worthy and promising officer.

I have to report the following articles captured from the enemy and secured by Dr. John W. Templeton for the use of the brigade :

One 2-horse spring ambulance ; 70 dozen bandages ; 2 pounds opium ; and other medicines ; 1 dozen sets splints.

Dr. Templeton is the hospital steward of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. S. FULTON,
Colonel, Commanding Johnson's Brigade.

Capt. W. T. BLAKEMORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 415.

Report of Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd, Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Chattanooga Valley, September 26, 1863.

COLONEL : I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventeenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the action of the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, near Chickamauga River, Ga. :

On the morning of the 18th, the brigade which you had the honor to command was put in line of march from Ringgold to the scene of action of the succeeding days. The brigade moved left in front, which placed my regiment in advance. On arriving at Ellison's Mill, the brigade halted and I was ordered to send forward a picket on the Reed's Bridge road. I took Captain McDonald and his company forward about 700 yards and placed them in position, and then went forward in company with Adjutant Fitzpatrick to make a reconnaissance.

On reaching the bank of Pea Vine Creek, some 300 yards in advance of my pickets, I discovered two Federal vedettes near a house about 150 yards from me. One of them fired and I returned to the brigade to report the facts. Soon after this 15 or 20 more Federal cavalry came up and charged my pickets, but they were repulsed with a loss of 3 killed and 1 mortally wounded.

After crossing Pea Vine Ridge my regiment was detached from the brigade by General Forrest's order, through you, and was carried about half a mile to the left to attack a force of Federals near their principal camp ; but before we got in range the enemy fled. I then moved by the right flank to rejoin the brigade.

On reaching the road that led to the bridge, I learned that the brigade had crossed the bridge under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. I also had to cross under similar fire. Lieutenant Hastings, of Company A, was severely wounded by a solid shot from a 6-pounder gun near there. This was the only casualty in my regiment this day. Nothing further occurred worthy of mention this day.

The regiment entered the fight to-day with 27 officers and 222 enlisted men ; aggregate, 249.

Saturday, September 19.—Early this morning we were put in position on the west side of the Chickamauga. The general direction of our line was north and south. My regiment occupied the left position

in Johnson's brigade, commanded by you. Gregg's brigade was immediately on my left.

Early in the morning I sent forward a reconnoitering party with instructions to advance until they found the enemy. The sergeant of the squad returned about 10 a. m. and reported the enemy in force about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of our line. About 1 o'clock the enemy's skirmishers drove mine back nearly to our line. At the same time the enemy drove in the skirmishers of the brigade on our left. A general engagement was now commenced on our left, the left companies of my regiment participating, firing obliquely to the left. At this time a battery was put in position behind the left of my regiment, which drove back the enemy in my front.

About 2 p. m. the command "forward" was given with instructions to keep closed to the right. We had not advanced far when my skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, and it seemed to be general all along the line. After advancing some 600 or 700 yards, we got under fire of the enemy's artillery. Our boys gave a shout and rushed madly forward. My regiment separated from the brigade on my left. We soon met the fire of the enemy's first line of infantry, but continued the charge until we reached the Chattanooga and Lee and Gordon's Mills road. Our course thus far had been nearly due west and through a very thick wood; the distance we had passed over about three-quarters of a mile. I saw no enemy up to this time, save the heavy line of skirmishers that we encountered on our advance.

On reaching the road, I discovered the battery that had been firing on us posted in a field about 400 yards to my right and about 80 yards beyond the road, and his line of infantry about 200 yards in my front. The wood between my regiment and the enemy was open, the small growth having been cut away for fire-wood. I halted the regiment at the road, and opened a regular fire on the enemy. My men had kept up a running fire from the time we encountered the enemy's skirmishers.

While at this place we received two rounds of grape from the Yankee battery, and the fire of small-arms was very heavy. I had 1 officer killed, 2 officers and about 20 men wounded at this place. The enemy soon gave way in our front. Another charge was made by the Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiments of your brigade, under fire of the battery on our right, and a very heavy enfilading fire from a thick wood in rear of the battery.

After passing about 200 yards beyond the road, I halted my regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Snowden, of the Twenty-fifth, had wheeled his regiment to the right and gallantly attacked the battery above referred to, and soon relieved us of its annoying fire. The enfilading fire from the wood at our right continued for some time. My regiment and the Twenty-third Tennessee kept up a brisk fire obliquely to the right until we drove the enemy from the wood behind his battery. Shortly after we got to this position the Forty-first and Tenth Tennessee Regiments, of Gregg's brigade, came up and formed on my left. I thought at the time that the whole line on my left was up with us, as there was no firing near us in that direction.

We were now in sight of the enemy's second line. The firing had all ceased in our brigade. I had my regiment all in line and lying down. We had been in this position thirty minutes or more, when

Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman, of the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, came up and informed me that the enemy was moving down the road, and that he would soon be in our rear. I told him that he was certainly mistaken; that there was a connected line on my left, and the enemy could not get there. He replied that only two regiments had ever come up there, and they had left, and he did not know where they had gone to. I then called to you and gave you the information, and in company with Colonel Keeble and Lieutenant-Colonel Tillman we started back to the road to satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of the report.

When we had gone about half way we discovered a line of troops moving by the flank (left flank) in the direction of the left wing of my regiment. Before we could determine who they were the commands "halt," "front," were given by the commander of the leading regiment, and they immediately discharged a volley at our men. A general stampede of our men ensued. So sudden and unexpected was the attack from our rear that every man seemed to act for himself, regardless of orders. I was too far from my regiment to give any directions or render any assistance at the time. Major Davis was lying down behind the left of the regiment, but gave no commands of any kind. Doubtless he thought it was folly to attempt to do anything when the enemy was within 30 yards of him and in his rear. Some of the company officers ordered their men to face about and fire. A number of the men fired on the enemy. Some of them fired two or three rounds before they got out of reach.

Immediately after the discharge of the first volley from the enemy I turned to look at the fate of my regiment. I saw that a number of the men were making their way out in the only direction by which they could possibly escape, and I saw at once that if I could get back to the line at all, the men who were left there would be prisoners before I could reach them. All of my regiment that escaped moved by the right flank about 200 yards, and then filed to the rear and came out at the right of the brigade. In crossing the road as I fell back I was able to see the position and strength of the enemy. He had come down the road by the flank to a point about opposite the left company of my regiment, and then filed left, and about two regiments had changed direction when they commenced firing. There were two regiments still in the road.

It is proper for me to state here that immediately on my left and running back to the road the bushes were very thick, which accounts for the two regiments of Gregg's brigade retiring and the enemy slipping in there undiscovered by me or any of my officers or men. When the brigade fell back into the woods, I soon had the remnant of my regiment formed and in their proper position, where we bivouacked for the night.

I entered the fight this day with 26 officers and 221 men; had 1 officer killed and 3 officers and 20 men wounded; missing, 11 officers and 60 men. Lieutenant Scruggs, of Company G, was dangerously wounded and captured, but was recaptured the next day. Others who were captured may have been wounded, but Lieutenant Scruggs could give me no information about them, as he was insensible for some time after he was wounded. My regiment took some 5 or 6 prisoners this day.

Sunday, September 20.—About 10 o'clock this morning the enemy's skirmishers advanced on our line. Owing to the nature of the ground

in front of my line, my men did not fire upon them. Ten minutes before 11 o'clock the command "forward" was given. My regiment was on the left of the brigade. We advanced but a short distance before we encountered the enemy's line of skirmishers. I did not meet the fire from the main line until I crossed the Chattanooga road. On crossing the road my regiment entered an open field to the left of the —— house, the right of the regiment passing near a garden. The field that the regiment was now in was about 220 yards wide. There was a slight elevation about the center, where my regiment crossed the field. The fire became terrific about the time we reached the center of the field. My men scarcely made a stop at this place, although the enemy was lying behind his fortifications within 100 yards of us, and the right of the brigade on my left gave way and fell back to the road. The enemy immediately in our front left their works and fled. Nearly all my men directed their fire to the left until the enemy gave way in that direction. We met with but a feeble resistance from the infantry in our front after this, during the first part of this day's fighting.

I lost in this first field 12 or 15 men wounded, some of them badly. We pursued the enemy closely through a large woodland. The number of his killed and wounded in this wood showed how well our boys had aimed. In passing out of this wood and by a house surrounded by a small field, we received a heavy fire from the enemy's battery in the large field. We passed through another piece of wood and then into the open ground near the —— house. The regiment took several prisoners between this place and the bald hill, where we halted and reformed. When we halted on this bald ridge, which overlooks the big hollow, I sent forward Lieutenant McCullough with some men to reconnoiter the hollow. He soon came back and reported a very prominent road and a telegraph line down in the hollow not more than 200 yards in front of us. I directed him to cut the wire at once. While we remained here my men, who were out in front, captured several prisoners. Among the number was a staff officer of Major-General Van Cleve and one of General Rosecrans' escort, with their horses and equipments.

On leaving our position on the bald hill, the command was given to change direction to the right. In sweeping around, the left of my regiment touched the road above alluded to in the hollow, which I learned was the Chattanooga and Crawfish Spring road. On completing the movement our line stood perpendicular to our original line, and, in passing forward up the hollow, my left passed along the road up to the Vidito house, where the road turned to the left. Close around the Vidito house a number of ordnance wagons, caissons, and one Napoleon gun were abandoned by the enemy; also one quartermaster's wagon capsized, which I discovered, on visiting the place three days afterward, had an iron safe in it. In marching up the hollow to this house we had no troops at all on my left, nor any in my rear that were in sight. There were also a number of Federal wounded at the Vidito house.

Permit me to digress a little from the main subject to relate one of the most touching incidents that I ever witnessed. Four very nice looking ladies were lying in a little hole under the kitchen floor, where they had been ever since the fight commenced on Saturday, to shield themselves from the insults and dangers of the vandal foe. Mr. Vidito, it appears, was in the house watching the progress of events through the cracks. Just as we passed the house he

discovered who we were and exclaimed, "The rebels have the field." Upon hearing that the ladies threw off the planks that covered them, rushed out of the house, and came bounding toward us, clapping their hands, and shouting as I had never seen women shout before. The tear of joyful sympathy started from many a soldier's eye, and you might have read in their countenances, "We will save you or die."

We advanced up a spur of Missionary Ridge to near the top, where we halted and waited for our battery to come up. I kept flankers well out on my left, as an occasional shot from the enemy's sharpshooters indicated danger from that quarter. The order to advance was given about 2 o'clock. We received the enemy's fire before we had gone 100 yards. I continued to advance until I got a favorable position to make a standing fight, and halted. We held the enemy in check in our front, but I soon discovered that he was advancing to my left. As soon as he made his appearance I directed my men to fire to the left oblique. About the time I got them all to firing in that direction I discovered that the regiments on my right were falling back rapidly. I had several men badly wounded here.

On reaching the position from which we advanced, I discovered reinforcements coming. They were then passing the Vidito house, which was about 400 yards off. I thought that if we could hold the hill until they came up, the remnant of my regiment would get some rest, but I soon learned that I was mistaken. These troops came up in fine order. Two brigades were on my left. At the command "forward" they started off well, but when they had advanced about 50 yards they received the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and fell back. The command was then given to forward Johnson's brigade, and forward we went. McNair's brigade was now on my left.

I advanced my regiment to the summit of the hill and got my men in line. Here we had a long and desperate struggle. During this awful struggle over the spur of Missionary Ridge hundreds were skulking behind trees in our rear. Myself and several officers of our brigade went back at one time to try to rally these men—we succeeding in rallying enough to increase the strength of our fire smartly. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, of the First (dismounted) Arkansas Regiment, was rendering good service in driving the men out from behind the trees. I am proud to say that not a single man from Johnson's brigade was found behind in this last fight.

About 5.30 o'clock the enemy gave way and left the field, which closed the fight of the ever-memorable 20th.

I carried into the fight this day 14 officers and 141 enlisted men, and had several men severely wounded.

From the beginning of the fight on the 18th up to the close on the 20th, every officer and man did his duty, particularly the noble little band that I carried into the fight on Sunday, the 20th. Every officer and man this day made himself a hero, and I cannot discriminate by making special mention of any one. I inclose a list* of killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

WATT W. FLOYD.

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Regt. Tennessee Vols.

Col. JOHN S. FULTON,

Commanding Johnson's Brigade.

* Not found.

No. 416.

Report of Col. R. H. Keeble, Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

September 28, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of the 17th, our brigade, being at or near Ringgold, Ga., was ordered to be in readiness to move upon the Ringgold road. Having moved upon the road toward Ringgold, about 2.30 or 3 o'clock we were informed that the enemy were on the opposite (north) side of Ringgold and advancing upon the place. Hastening the march, we formed line of battle on the south side of Ringgold, my right resting upon the left of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee, the Seventeenth Tennessee being upon my left. I formed in a skirt of woods facing town, and immediately threw forward skirmishers on the opposite side. The enemy, however, were repulsed with our artillery, and we remained in position quietly until next morning.

On Friday, the 18th instant, I took up the line of march, left in front, following the Seventeenth Tennessee. We followed the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga, and found them near the junction of the Graysville and La Fayette and Ringgold and Chattanooga roads. At this point I formed line of battle along the Graysville and La Fayette road, the Twenty-fifth being on my right and Seventeenth Tennessee on my left. We formed about 10 o'clock in the morning and moved upon them in line of battle, skirmishing with them all the way until we reached the Chickamauga River.

Before reaching the river, however, the Seventeenth Tennessee was detached and moved to support a battery, thus throwing my regiment upon the extreme left of the line, coming to open space in front of the river, my left resting upon the road running across the bridge. My skirmishers were now hotly engaged with the enemy at the bank of the river, and I was suffering from the effects of the enemy's fire, when all at once, without a command, the regiment with one accord charged the river and bridge at double-quick and put the enemy to flight. My skirmishers were immediately ordered across the river and thrown forward. I then moved by the left flank across the bridge and immediately formed line of battle upon my left company, the Twenty-fifth Tennessee forming upon my right when across. The brigade then moved by the right flank 300 or 400 yards and halted, the Seventeenth in the meantime having crossed and formed upon my left. We then advanced in line 300 or 400 yards, and made a left wheel over the crest of a hill where it was supposed the enemy had rallied. They had, however, left the field. We then moved by the left flank, left in front, about 3 miles, when information was received that the enemy were in our front and to our right. We then moved by the right flank (throwing us in line of battle) about 300 yards; changed front forward upon left battalion (Seventeenth Tennessee), and rested upon our arms during the night.

We had on this day 28 officers and 158 non-commissioned officers and privates, and lost in the charge upon the bridge 5 non-commissioned officers and privates, among whom was the color bearer (Private A. Melton), wounded in the leg. This brave soldier wept when he had to part with the colors, and said to the one who took them up, "Carry them through the thickest of battle ahead of everything else."

On Saturday, September 19, having slightly changed position so as to occupy the crest of a small hill, we lay in line pretty much all day under the fire of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters until about 2 o'clock, when we were ordered forward and met the enemy, driving them across the road and a skirt of woods and open field. They had been driven from the field; two pieces of this [their] artillery upon my right and the left of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee were silenced and abandoned. We were, however, unable to take the guns off, and it is thought some other brigade or division took possession of them.

Having crossed the open field and the enemy having fled from before us, we halted to reform our lines. It was then discovered that there was no brigade on our left, and the enemy being upon our left flank and in rear of the left wing of the Seventeenth Tennessee, necessitated our falling back across the road, which we did and reformed speedily. Here we rested upon our arms during the night, and thus closed the Saturday's action. We fought them from 2 o'clock until late in evening.

I carried into action on this day 28 officers and 149 non-commissioned officers and privates, and lost in officers 1 killed and 5 wounded; in non-commissioned officers and privates, 5 killed; wounded and captured, 58.

Maj. J. G. Lowe was seriously wounded on this day while nobly discharging his duty, and only escaped being captured by his forethought and prudence.

Sunday morning, September 20, the formation of the brigade stood as before, my regiment being upon the left of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee and right of the Seventeenth Tennessee. The action commenced about 7 o'clock in the morning and became general about 10 o'clock, when we were ordered to advance. I immediately engaged the enemy with my skirmishers, and came upon their line on the opposite side of the road, when they fled in confusion before our sudden and impetuous charge. Moving a short distance by the right flank, we again moved forward and came on another line strongly posted in a cedar grove or thicket. Here I engaged them about ten or fifteen minutes, when we drove them in confusion out of the glade across the open field to the crest of a hill where their artillery was planted, and, pressing rapidly forward, utterly routed them. In this charge I passed by a house in which the enemy had been posted across the yard and garden. It was in this charge that Lieut. Col. Horace Ready was wounded while gallantly doing his duty.

Having pressed forward to the top of the hill, we discovered that the enemy had fled in the wildest confusion and dismay from their third strong position, leaving in their hasty flight knapsacks and baggage, several wagons laden with commissary and quartermaster's stores and ordnance, several pieces of artillery and caissons, some of which were capsized in their confusion. Several prisoners also fell into our hands. It is estimated that some 8 or 10 wagons and 5 or 6 pieces of artillery, with caissons, fell into our hands, and which we had no opportunity of removing until next morning.

Having halted and reformed upon the hill, which we had at last driven the enemy from, we changed direction to the right by brigade wheel, in which maneuver I passed down the hollow and into a corn-field in the bottom and to the right of the hill we had just left. Here we halted some fifteen or twenty minutes, I suppose, until a battery could be put in position on a hill then immediately in our

front. I then moved forward with the rest of the brigade to the foot of the hill, and while our battery was playing upon the enemy, replenished our ammunition from the enemy's ordnance wagons which had fallen into our hands. The enemy having advanced to capture the battery, we were ordered forward to resist them.

It was now about 1 o'clock. Having charged the enemy, I engaged them about fifteen minutes, when, the right having given way and the enemy overlapping on my left, I fell back with the rest of the brigade under the brow of the hill. I then moved by the right flank, throwing my regiment on the right of the battery, it before being on the left. A brigade was then moved to extend the left of our line and one thrown in our front.

It was now about 2.30 o'clock, when the brigade in our front charged the enemy and we were ordered to their support. Upon our advance the brigade in our front retired to our rear, leaving nothing but the enemy before us. Here commenced the most desperate conflict of the day. For three hours and forty minutes it raged most furiously. With our small band, whose ranks were becoming every moment thinner, we charged the full columns of the enemy and drove them before us, but drove them only to rally again, and in their turn charge us. Four desperate assaults and charges were made upon us, hurling upon us their immense columns, line after line, but as stubbornly were they resisted.

The battle-field here baffled description. The most vivid description of Waterloo would fail to depict. Leonidas with his 300 never withstood such desperate assaults and charges. Both sides felt that this was the turning tide of the battle. Hold it, and the victory was ours; lose it, and the tide of battle would change and all our previous advantages be lost. Night was now coming on; our ammunition was failing, the men, some of them, having but one round—none of them exceeding three; guns had been shot and injured, and more becoming foul and useless.

Foreseeing this danger, myself, with every other field officer of the brigade, begged and besought a brigade which was skulking behind trees in our rear to come forward and give but one volley. Alas! they heeded not the call. We looked in vain for other supports; none were near. The anxiety of the moment was terrible. Solitary and alone we were to fight that fight, and had then nothing upon which to rely but the individual valor and courage of our brave men.

The time had now come for something decisive. When I gave the command "forward, charge," with a terrible yell the men sprung forward—all, alas, that were left of them—the other regiments acting in concert. The enemy were routed from our front and fled in the wildest confusion. Pursuit was useless; they were far beyond our reach. Firing now ceased; my line reformed; I fled to the right, following the Twenty-fifth Tennessee, and your brigade was reformed, forming upon the left of a brigade which came up in our rear before the firing ceased. I then changed direction to the right. The brigade having made a wheel, reformed on a line perpendicular to the one we occupied during the evening engagement, and rested in this position during the night.

I cannot give too much credit to the men and officers of my command. I am happy to report that not one failed in his duty or straggled from the battle-field.

I carried into this day's action 22 officers, and lost 1 killed and 5 wounded; 86 non-commissioned officers and men, and lost in killed

5, wounded and missing 18, 7 out of the number having been detailed during the engagement to man a battery. Some of the wounded have since died, and some few of the slightest have again returned to duty in the regiment, though scarcely able.

My loss through the three days (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) was 12 officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and privates; aggregate, 103.

Every member of the field and staff were struck. Lieutenant-Colonel Ready and Major Lowe nobly did their duty until wounded. Adjutant Gwyn rendered valuable services on this occasion, and Private Ridley (ex-captain), the soldier without bounty, displayed that extraordinary zeal and valor which entitles him to the highest consideration. Second Sergt. J. J. Shelton, Company D, distinguished himself for his great coolness and readiness. Z. P. Lee, of Company C, and Aaron Todd, of Company H, privates, both displayed the highest degree of heroism by refusing to leave the field after they were wounded, but continued to battle on as long as they were able. Private J. D. Jeffries, color bearer, displayed the highest degree of courage and extraordinary degree of valor in the manner in which he bore the colors. Always far in advance, he would move it defiantly in the very face of the enemy. Lieutenant Vernon, of Company B, deserves especial mention for the manner in which he bore himself.

Most respectfully submitted.

R. H. KEEBLE,

Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment.

[Lieut.] R. G. CROSS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 417.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. B. Snowden, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

In the Field, near Chattanooga, September 28, 1863.

SIR: On the 17th instant, my regiment was encamped, with the balance of Johnson's brigade, about 3 miles south of Ringgold, on the Ringgold and Dalton roads. Here we received orders to move at 2 p. m. to a new encampment nearer Ringgold. The brigade was put in motion about 3 p. m., the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment in front.

On approaching Ringgold we met a large number of wagons in a complete state of rout, the drivers and officers in charge of the train reporting the enemy in Ringgold. My regiment being some distance in advance of the balance of the brigade, I pushed forward to Taylor's Ridge, and took position on the slope with a view to protect the retreat of the train, which was still passing. I threw out a company as skirmishers to an elevated position on my right flank. After getting my regiment into position some 400 or 500 yards from the depot in Ringgold, I proceeded to an elevation and discovered that the enemy had not reached Ringgold, but was forming line of battle about 2 miles northwest of the depot. I discovered their artillery being placed in position, and everything showed that they

were preparing for a fight. At this time the remaining three regiments of the brigade, under the command of Col. John S. Fulton, came up and formed on either side of my command. Everett's battery of artillery was placed in position on the elevation above alluded to. One company from each regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, under charge of Maj. J. C. Davis, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, with instructions to advance beyond the town and resist the farther advance of the enemy. This movement caused the enemy to open fire with his artillery, but his shell did not reach our lines, but fell harmlessly between us and our skirmishers. The advance of our skirmishers and some fifteen minutes' shelling from our battery caused the enemy to retire on the Chattanooga road. They were at once pursued by Col. John S. Scott with a small force of cavalry and Everett's battery.

We rested in line of battle until morning, when we followed the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga, and found him strongly posted on a ridge near and opposite to the junction of the Graysville and La Fayette and Ringgold and Chattanooga roads, with their artillery in excellent position. We immediately formed line of battle under the direction of Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, who had brought up under his command four brigades, namely, Gregg's, McNair's, [Robertson's,] and his own brigade, Johnson's brigade being on the right of and contiguous to the Chattanooga road, with Forrest's cavalry to protect our flank and skirmish with the enemy. Our skirmishers very soon became engaged, and drew from the enemy some well-directed shots from his artillery. Our line was ordered to advance, and did so in good order over very rough and broken ground until we came to a deep and muddy stream, which with some difficulty we succeeded in crossing. Our infantry having reformed, an advance was ordered, and our skirmishers, with Forrest's cavalry, made short work of the enemy's strong position, he falling back in confusion, leaving a few horses, many blankets, oil-cloths, boxes of hard bread, &c., in our hands. The difficulty now was to march in line of battle over the very rough and uneven ground, passing briar-thickets, many of the men being barefooted.

We pushed forward, however, the enemy making but feeble resistance to the determined advance of our skirmishers, until we reached Chickamauga Creek, where the enemy had posted himself in strong force to resist our farther advance and to hold a bridge across this stream. Without even stopping to consider, we made an impetuous charge with a yell, driving him from the bridge before he could destroy it. The division was crossed on this bridge, reformed in line of battle, and after moving a short distance advanced in column up the road to a distance of about 3 miles, when a little after dark our flankers and cavalry and part of Gregg's brigade in our front became engaged. Here we moved by the right flank in line of battle some 300 yards, the enemy disappearing. We rested on our arms till morning.

Saturday, September 19.—The general battle commenced on the right about 8 a. m. and continued constantly until after dark. The Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment was in its position—right center of Johnson's brigade, which was commanded by Col. John S. Fulton, and composed of the Forty-fourth, Twenty-third, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiments. Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson being in command of a division composed of Gregg's (Tennessee), McNair's (Arkansas), and his old brigade of Tennesseans, his divis-

ion seemed to occupy a position a little left of center of the general line, and was placed in Longstreet's corps, now under the command of Major-General Hood, and also in the front line. The battle raged fiercely on the right until about 12 m., when occasional volleys might be heard on the left.

At 2 p. m. our skirmishers became engaged and we were ordered forward to meet the now advancing enemy. Our boys, eager to make short work of it, fought most gallantly, and after about an hour's most desperate struggle, in which the enemy made a most stubborn resistance, we drove him step by step through a dense thicket, in which he had greatly the advantage of ground, and across the Chattanooga and La Fayette roads.

On emerging from the thicket into the road, I discovered that I was disconnected with any line to my right or left. The cause of the right not being on line with me was very plain. A battery of the enemy, being in good position in an open field to my right and apparently in front of the right of the Forty-fourth Regiment, was pouring a deadly fire into their line. I hesitated for a moment whether to cross the road with a single regiment, but a couple of shots directed at my front from the battery decided me to shelter my regiment in the woods across the road to the flank of the battery. As I crossed the road I observed the Twenty-third and Seventeenth Regiments coming up *en échelon* to my left. The enemy that we had fought so desperately and driven from the thicket not appearing in my front, I turned my attention to the battery, which with a continuous fire was apparently holding in check the entire line to my right. I wheeled my regiment to the right to a fence running at right angles with our line of battle and on the immediate right of the battery. After firing a few rounds, I ordered my command to cease firing and load their pieces, which being done I directed them to charge the battery, which they did promptly, driving the gunners from their pieces, killing several horses, and causing them to retreat, taking with them only the caissons, leaving their pieces on the field. The battery being silenced, no obstruction was offered to the advance of the entire line to my right, but they seemed to move forward with extreme caution, and while in consultation with Colonels Keeble and Floyd as to the propriety of forming a new line, to my astonishment I saw the brigade to my right give way, leaving the Seventeenth and Twenty-third Regiments and part of the Twenty-fifth in line of battle 200 yards in front of the road and general line of battle. I at once sent Major McCarver, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, back to bring up that portion of my command that had fallen back when the line gave way; but before he could return, the enemy had discovered our isolated formation, had moved a brigade under cover of a thicket into the flank and rear of the Seventeenth Regiment, at once pouring on us a most terrific volley of musketry at a distance not exceeding 40 yards, which caused us to retire at a double-quick.

It was at this time and point that Lieut. Noah L. Kuhn, Company C, was killed, and Lieut. D. M. Molloy fell mortally wounded. In falling back, which was done in good order, without the loss of a single man in prisoners, we rallied without delay on the general line of battle, which we found a short distance in rear of the road last alluded to.

This being about dusk, we were not advanced, but ordered to erect temporary breastworks of such loose material as was at hand. Having completed this work, the command slept by reliefs (one-third

on watch) on the ensanguined field we had contested and won during the evening. The night being unusually cold and the circumstances by which we were surrounded, our bivouac being amid the dying and the dead, and the fact of this being the third night the command had been without fires, all tended to make the night pass gloomy and cheerless.

All night long the busy sound of the enemy's axes and implements of construction warned us that they were preparing to give us a warm reception on the morrow from behind an intrenched position. Our ubiquitous general, early in the saddle, our line was in readiness before day, and as morning dawned it showed a band of eager and determined countenances who had resolved to finish well on this bright Sabbath the work they had so nobly begun. Some hours before day troops could be heard moving from left to right, leaving us (Johnson's brigade) almost on the extreme left of our line.

Sunday, September 20.—Again the battle opened briskly on the right at 7 a. m., gradually extending to center, and from center to left, until about 10 a. m. our skirmishers were driven in. Then our line became engaged from behind its works. An advance was shortly afterward ordered, and as one man the entire line rose, pushed forward, and engaged the enemy, and after a conflict of about fifteen minutes we drove him a second time across the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. The Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment at this point was confronted by the One hundredth Illinois Regiment (under a colonel—F. A. Bartleson—with but one arm), which, being routed, had taken shelter behind a picket and garden fence and houses adjoining. Here our charge was so impetuous that this colonel, all of his officers, and most of his men fell into our hands, and Yankee liberality supplied the necessities of the officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment with swords, belts, pistols, &c.

On we pushed through an open field to a wooded slope, where they made another stand; but the impulse given to our victorious column was irresistible. We drove them slowly through a densely wooded thicket, passing over their dead and wounded and large quantities of small-arms, our men replenishing their boxes from those of the enemy's dead. Passing on through a dense pine thicket under a constant fire we halted, moved about 200 yards to the left into the edge of an open field with extended fields to the right for the distance of at least 1 mile. Here was presented to the eye the most magnificent scene of the day, brigade after brigade emerging *en échelon* from the woods and sweeping across the extended area of clearing with a wildness of enthusiasm that struck panic to the hearts of the confronting column. They fled, leaving many pieces of artillery in the hands of our fortunate comrades to the right.

On passing through or across this extended field, we approached a belt of woods where it was expected the enemy might have sought shelter, but to our astonishment he had fled still beyond. Here we halted for a very few moments, dressed our line, and advanced through still another large field, which was located on a steep hill or rising ground, on the summit of which we were again halted for the purpose of changing direction. During our halt here our skirmishers sent to the rear several of the enemy's mounted men.

At this point we learned the line on either side of us had not kept up with the rapid advance of Johnson's brigade, consequently were ordered to rest on our arms. So far had we advanced it was deemed

necessary to send a stand of regimental colors to the rear to advise the advancing columns of our identity, which was done. So strong had this position been considered by the enemy, and so far in the rear of his expected scene of action, they had made it a depot for the personal baggage of the men for an extended line. The men of this brigade bountifully supplied themselves with oil-cloths, blankets, and many other articles conducive to the soldiers' comfort and well-being.

Just as the line became complete, General Johnson informed us that a large wagon train was passing in our front on the Crawfish Spring road and that he would capture it. Having placed his artillery in position, we moved forward, changing direction to the right and bearing to the left, and after a rapid march of a few hundred yards through a corn-field, the rear of a wagon train came in sight, which had been routed and thrown into confusion by the action of our artillery. Here we passed over several pieces of cannon and many wagons heavily loaded with ordnance, including valuable artillery ammunition.

At this place we were welcomed by the rejoicing of a family, including several ladies, whose enthusiasm knew no bounds at again seeing those who represented a cause so near and dear to them. On inquiry I afterward learned the residence was inhabited by a family named Vidito, who informed me this was the foot of Missionary Ridge.

On reaching the summit of the first ridge, our artillery opened fire and developed the enemy on the opposite ridge advancing. After a short conflict we drove him from his first position in gallant style. A second time our artillery was advanced while we engaged him from his former position, driving him slowly up a rising ground, which he contested with a stubbornness not before manifested in any previous engagement of the day. Our artillery again getting into position, the battle raged with an intense fierceness not equaled by any in the two days' fight. For hours the issue of the contest hung in equal balance. Again and again were their lines broken and rallied, ours in turn. Still were we driving him with imperceptible advantage.

In this desperate struggle we had a battery commanded by Lieutenant Dent, a most gallant and meritorious officer, with a company of men not less so; also Everett's battery, temporarily attached to Johnson's brigade. With this armament of guns, Johnson's brigade, with a part of the division, fought for four hours, and succeeded in driving from the strongest position of the ensanguined field of Chickamauga the concentrated Reserve Corps of the Yankee army, commanded by Gordon Granger, and followed him until farther pursuit was prevented by the darkness of night.

During this last engagement a stand of regimental colors, supposed to be the Tenth South Carolina, were recaptured by Adj. A. R. Greigg, of my command.

I am proud of the conviction that no regiment could have acted with more gallantry than the Twenty-fifth Tennessee, and that it was second to none in contributing to the glorious result our arms achieved in the late engagement in North Georgia. My officers to a man did their whole duty, and never was there a time when the gallant bearing of officers did more to achieve a glorious victory.

It is only necessary to state here that my loss in killed and wounded was more than 50 per cent. of those carried into action. I had no stragglers and none taken prisoners.

For a list of killed and wounded, I refer you to Abstract A.* For a list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who particularly distinguished themselves for extraordinary skill and valor, see Abstract B.* For a list of captures, including prisoners, see Abstract C.* For a report of the effective strength carried into action each day, see Abstract D.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. SNOWDEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieut.] R. G. CROSS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 418.

Report of Maj. G. M. Crawford, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

ON OUTPOST DUTY, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

September 28, 1863.

SIR: On Friday, September 18, the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment left Ringgold, Ga., and marched 3 miles to [Cherokee] Spring, where the enemy's pickets had been posted, but were driven in by some of our brigade. It was very soon ascertained that the enemy was not far distant, his number unknown. One company of the regiment was thrown out as skirmishers while the regiment halted near the springs. Very soon afterward General Forrest came up and took the left wing of the regiment and went forward in the direction of the enemy, perhaps to ascertain his locality. The rest of the regiment, in connection with the brigade, was soon ordered forward, and so eager were our troops and settled their determination for victory that the enemy was compelled to retreat about 5 miles that day. At night we encamped near the bloody field of the two succeeding days.

Saturday morning the regiment remained quiet, excepting some few changes of position. About 3 o'clock in the evening, however, the regiment was ordered forward, and a few moments found it contending with the enemy. Near two hours was the regiment engaged in a severe conflict with the enemy, exposed to such showers of Minie, grape, canister, and shell as is seldom experienced in the battles of modern times. The enemy was driven back from his hidden position some distance; but the brigades on the right and left having fallen back, leaving us exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy, compelled the regiment (with the brigade) to fall back a short distance, which it did, and was very soon ready for a hot reception of the enemy. At this point, however, we remained during the night prepared for the enemy at a moment's warning.

Sunday morning (perhaps about 9 o'clock), after some skirmishing with our pickets, the regiment was ordered forward to meet the insolent invader. This order was promptly obeyed, and the Middle Tennesseans gallantly pressed forward, wishing not only to clear Georgia's soil of the vandal hosts, but also hoping that a victory there and then would speed the time when their present blockaded pathway would be opened, when, if not permitted to see their homes, they could at least hear therefrom. The regiment advanced but a short distance before it was engaged with the enemy, which was very soon dislodged and compelled to flee for quarters. From here the

* Not found.

regiment moved forward to the edge of an old field, where it was halted to see the result of a hot contest on our right.

During this time, however, skirmishers were sent forward, but no enemy found in our front. Again we were soon ordered to change direction to the right and then move forward. This being performed, the regiment advanced about half a mile and halted a few moments, and then it was moved a few hundred yards farther and then halted on the brow of the hill. Here it rested until about 2 o'clock, I suppose, when the enemy was discovered in front moving by the right flank, parallel with our line of battle. Here the regiment engaged the enemy in one of the most severe conflicts perhaps of the day. This was an important place for the enemy, and they came forward doubtless determined and, as they thought, prepared to take it. The attack was furious, indeed, but was sternly met. Owing to the vastly superior force of the enemy, the contest became so severe and deadly that the regiment fell back 100 or 200 yards, where it made a stand. This time the Forty-fourth was held in reserve, and the brigade formed partly in front of the Forty-fourth. Another engagement soon opened by the enemy attempting to take a section of a battery we had planted there. The lines soon became engaged, and so fierce and dreadful was the conflict that the Forty-fourth was soon ordered forward to the relief of the front line and security of the battery. After the exchange of several furious volleys the enemy was driven back, their superior force and fresh troops to the contrary notwithstanding. After a contest of about four hours with this corps of fresh troops, nightfall came on and we were found in possession of the battle-field with no enemy to be seen but the killed and wounded.

The number of prisoners taken by the Forty-fourth is not known. Their skirmishers took a wagon loaded with commissaries, &c., and sent some or all of them to the rear. They also at the time and place took 2 or 3 cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

G. M. CRAWFORD,

Major, Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment.

Lieut. R. G. CROSS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 419.

Report of Lieut. William S. Everett, Company E, Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.

SIR: I carried into the fight of September 19 and 20, three guns, my fourth gun having been disabled on the night of the 17th, while attached to Colonel Scott's command, while pursuing the enemy from Ringgold, Ga., by the breaking of an axle-tree. The sergeant in command of the disabled piece having had it repaired, and not being able to find the battery, attached himself to Captain Lumsden's battery, and continued with him until he rejoined us on Monday.

I first became engaged with the enemy on Saturday evening, at the time your brigade was first brought into action, this being the only part we took in Saturday's fight. We sustained no loss in men and had 1 horse disabled.

On Sunday morning, the enemy's sharpshooters having advanced, we opened fire on them from the position in which we lay in line of

battle the previous night, firing 6 rounds to the piece. After this we moved forward with the brigade through a skirt of woods and took position on a ridge in open field, firing a number of rounds not known. Here we encountered a heavy cross-fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry.

Again moving forward, we came into position near Dyer's house, firing 1 round. We were here ordered to advance to a bald hill in rear of Vidito's house. Here my attention was called by General Johnson to the enemy's train of wagons, upon which I immediately opened fire, completely checking their movements through the gap and dismounting one piece of the enemy's artillery. Here we also encountered a cross-fire from a battery to our right. In consequence of the gap being thus blockaded, the enemy were forced to desert 20 or 30 wagons and several pieces of artillery, some of the latter being totally disabled.

At this point we took from the deserted artillery one 12-pounder Napoleon gun spiked, with its caisson, the limber and horses of the gun being run off by the enemy, and secreted in the woods in rear of the hill, and finally taken possession of by Major Leyden, commanding Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion. This piece, by order of General Bragg, was subsequently turned over to Captain Lumsden, from whom it was captured the day before. The remainder of the spoils, excepting a few wagons, was taken possession of by General Hindman's chief of artillery, who refused to allow me to replenish my ammunition from the deserted caissons, alleging that they were captured by General Hindman's forces. This occurred on Monday morning.

From this point we moved forward to the hill in front of Vidito's house and took position without molestation. Our line, which continued to advance, was driven back to this position, when we opened upon them with canister and held our position during three successive charges of the enemy, using 34 rounds to the piece. Several horses being here disabled, one piece was left; the other two pieces were then forwarded several hundred yards, when we opened upon the enemy down a ravine with one piece, firing 3 rounds. Night here closing in upon us, and the enemy driven from the field, we retired to the rear for the night by your order.

The losses sustained in this day's fight were 3 men slightly wounded and 5 horses disabled.

Number of rounds fired during the two days' engagement was 428.
Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. EVERETT,

Lieut., Comdg. Battery E, Ninth Ga. Artillery Battalion.

Colonel FULTON,

Comdg. General Bushrod R. Johnson's Brigade.

No. 420.

Report of Col. Cyrus A. Sugg, Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Gregg's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS GREGG'S BRIGADE.

Top of Missionary Ridge, September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part

taken by Gregg's brigade in the actions of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (18th, 19th, and 20th instant), while under my command :

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday (19th), the brigade having then been hotly engaged for several hours, I was notified that General Gregg had been disabled by a severe wound in the neck, and had been borne from the field, and that the command, in consequence, devolved upon me. I accordingly reported to General Johnson for orders. The brigade having fallen back, defensive dispositions were made for the night by posting pickets in advance and constructing breastworks of logs.

At 7 o'clock the following morning (Sunday, 20th), I was ordered to take position in rear of McNair's and Johnson's brigades in reserve. About 11 a. m. the division being ordered forward, we advanced some 800 yards under a heavy fire, when the front line first wavered, then halted in considerable confusion. It soon rallied, but after advancing about 200 yards farther halted a second time in the face of a heavy force of the enemy, strongly posted behind breastworks of rails and fallen timber.

My command suffering greatly in its position in rear, I now proposed to General McNair to permit me to pass to the front. He consented and my command was ordered forward, and succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his position, though not without heavy loss.

Maj. C. W. Robertson, commanding Fiftieth Tennessee (Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont having been killed the day before), was here severely wounded in the groin while gallantly leading his regiment. Up to this point all the fighting had taken place in thick cover. Steadily advancing, the brigade now emerged from the timber into a cleared field of considerable extent, gradually sloping down from the farther edge, where the enemy had posted a battery of eight guns. This battery I was ordered to flank, leaving it on my right. Across the open field the brigade charged unsupported on right flank and captured the guns. Four of these pieces (rifled guns of the Wiard pattern and 3-inch caliber), belonging to the First Missouri (Federal) Battery, are now appropriately in possession of the First Missouri (Bledsoe's) Battery, belonging to this brigade.

A thickly wooded ridge in rear of the captured battery, and commanding the position, was the next point of attack. Ordered by General Johnson in person to take this position, the brigade advanced to the assault again without support on the right. The ridge was carried, and my battery, from the nature of the ground, being unable to keep up, the brigade was halted upon its crest and disposed in such form as to sweep with its fire the slopes and hollows on both sides of the ridge, and hold the position until the artillery could come to our support. So soon as the guns arrived they were placed in position to open fire upon an enemy's battery of five pieces covering the retreat of an ammunition train. In a few minutes the enemy's cannoners abandoned their guns, the teamsters were seen cutting loose the horses from their traces, and the whole took to flight, leaving both battery and train in our possession. Later in the day the contents of the captured wagons served to replenish the exhausted boxes of the brigade.

Finding the position commanded by still another ridge in front, but bearing to the right, the brigade was ordered forward and the position in front taken, and a battery of four guns posted so as to secure its possession, while skirmishers were thrown out to ascertain the position and force of the enemy. He was found to be in heavy

force on the same ridge on my right. Adjusting my line accordingly, the brigade again moved forward, charging the enemy in gallant style under a heavy fire. Here Lieut. Col. J. D. Tillman, commanding Forty-first Tennessee, was wounded in the shoulder while nobly leading his men. The enemy was driven back, but rallied and returned to the attack in greater force, contesting the ground with unusual obstinacy. For the want of artillery support the right wing of the brigade fell back beyond the battery left in the position already described, but was unable to reform under cover of the steady fire and unbroken front maintained by the Third and Fiftieth Tennessee (Col. C. H. Walker) and Seventh Texas (Maj. K. M. Vanzandt), by whom the guns were saved from capture, and to whom the right wing was indebted for an opportunity to recover from the temporary confusion into which it had been thrown. This being quickly effected, and perceiving the impossibility of holding the position, if captured, without the aid of artillery, I ordered two guns to be moved to my right, and believing that the teams would be destroyed if horses were attached, I ordered them to be moved up the hill by hand. The brigade was again ordered to charge. The enemy was driven from the ridge and into the hollows beyond, and the guns pushed forward and opened upon him with such telling effect that he made no further effort to recover his lost ground.

It was now 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the brigade having advanced since 11 o'clock in the morning fully 3 miles, describing, in its onward and upward course through timber and clearing, over hill tops and ridges, a line approaching in shape very nearly the fourth of a circle. Finding my ammunition exhausted, a supply was ordered and obtained from the train previously captured from the enemy. Trigg's brigade arriving on the ground at this juncture, I thankfully accepted the proposition of the commanding officer to form line in my front, and ordered the brigade to fall back beyond the crest of the hill and rest for the night; and no interruption being apprehended from the beaten enemy, the brigade slept on the ground which it had so bravely won.

On the following day more than 100 of the enemy's dead were counted on the hill side and in the hollow immediately in front of the brigade. Nor was the series of brilliant successes thus briefly described won without heavy loss on our own part, though one greatly inferior to that of the enemy, and inferior, too, to the loss of the brigade on the previous day (Saturday).

Where all, both officers and men, did so well it is as difficult as it would be unfair to discriminate further than has been already done in this report. At the same time I should be doing less than justice if I were to omit to make especial mention of the very efficient and important service rendered throughout the day and in every stage of the conflict by Bledsoe's battery, Lieut. R. L. Wood commanding.

A statement of the number of men engaged, of the casualties sustained, and of the captures made by the brigade, so far as an estimate of these can now be obtained, will be found subjoined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. SUGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. W. T. BLAKEMORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Aggregate present in Gregg's brigade according to field return of September 19.

	Officers and men.
Forty-first Tennessee Regiment.....	325
Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment.....	104
Seventh Texas Regiment.....	177
Third Tennessee Regiment.....	274
Tenth Tennessee Regiment.....	190
Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment.....	185
First Tennessee Battalion.....	82
Total infantry.....	1,337
Battery.....	84
Brigade staff.....	4

[Grand total] 1,425

REMARKS.—The foregoing represents the number of officers and men taken into action on the morning of Saturday, 19th. No field return was called for or made on the morning of Sunday, 20th.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Aggregate loss in officers and men killed, wounded, and missing in Gregg's brigade in the action of September 18, 19, and 20.

Killed.....	107
Wounded.....	475
Missing.....	70
Total.....	652

[Inclosure No. 3.]

List of captures made by Gregg's brigade in the action of September 18, 19, and 20.

Prisoners.....	No estimate.
Small-arms.....	No estimate.
Colors.....	None.
Artillery.....	18 pieces.
Ordnance wagons.....	5
Ambulance.....	1

REMARKS.—A number of prisoners were taken by the brigade on each day and sent to the rear, but it is impossible to furnish an estimate which would be even an approximation to the real number; therefore none is attempted.

Large quantities of arms were gathered on the ground over which the brigade passed, and piled for removal, but before they could be counted the brigade was ordered to change position, being transferred from General Johnson's to General Walker's division.

The pieces of artillery, thirteen in number (in regard to the capture of which it is understood that rival claims have been advanced), were not only captured by this brigade, but duly taken possession of at the time by a detail made for the purpose, under charge of Lieutenant Fletcher Beaumont, adjutant of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment.

No. 421.

Report of Lieut. Fletcher Beaumont, Adjutant Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, October 9, 1863.

SIR: Having been requested to furnish a written statement of the facts regarding the capture from the enemy on the battle-field of Chickamauga, September 20, by General Gregg's brigade, of nine pieces of artillery—which I am enabled to do by reason of having been your aide-de-camp on that day, and as such having sent the

pieces to the rear for safety in the event of an attempt to retake them—I beg leave to submit the following, which will be indorsed by members of the Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, of this brigade, who were witnesses to the statements herein set forth :

Preparatory to advancing upon the enemy our division, consisting of Generals Johnson's, McNair's, and Gregg's brigades, the whole commanded by Brigadier-General Johnson, was formed by placing Johnson's brigade on the left, McNair's on the right, with two regiments and a battalion from our brigade on the extreme left, the remainder of the latter following as a support about 100 yards in rear of the front line. In this order the division moved off. Having gone some distance, McNair's brigade, immediately in our front, halted (the enemy maintaining a brisk fire on the whole line), when, by consent of its commander, our brigade passed over it and gained the front line. Soon after we emerged into an open field, on the opposite side of which, to our right and on an eminence commanding the field, was posted the enemy's artillery. Seeing a rich prize within its grasp, our brigade marched forward until it had gained the flank; then, wheeling to the right, went up and possessed it, several of the pieces having been silenced and abandoned before the brigade had commenced to wheel.

On reaching the guns we had so nobly won, as your aide, I proceeded to take possession and have them removed to the rear for safety against recapture. For this purpose I made details of the men nearest to me, and, when I could find them, such wounded as were able to ride horseback, and Federal prisoners with a guard. Every gun and its accompaniments which fell into our hands were saved. I would also mention that instead of eight guns, as you estimated in your official report, there were nine to my knowledge, having seen that number myself after the fighting had subsided in the evening of that day. Too eager to get them safely to the rear, I did not stop to ascertain the exact number, supposing that I would have an opportunity to settle that point afterward, as I directed them to be taken to the hill our brigade was posted on before the advance began.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

FLETCHER BEAUMONT,
Adjutant Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment.

Colonel SUGG.

We fully concur in the above statement.

W. G. VANCLEAVE,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

C. S. HAUGHTON,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

B. M. SMITH,
4th Sergt. 41st Tenn. Regt.

A. P. N. BILLS,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

JOHN N. MCREE,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

A. J. PARK,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

LEVI OSBURN,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

WILEY OSBURN,
Co. H, 41st Tenn. Regt.

W. M. FOWLER,
Co. H, 41st. Tenn Regt.

The above names are members of Company H, Forty-first Tennessee Regiment, and authorized me to sign their names.

W. M. COOPER,
First Lieut. Company H, Forty-first Tennessee Regt.

No. 422.

Report of Lieut. R. L. Wood, Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery.

OCTOBER 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the proceedings of the battery under my command in the late battle of Chickamauga:

We went into the fight on Saturday, September 19, with the brigade, and held that position until ordered off by the brigade commander, and were not engaged again that day.

On Sunday, the 20th, was not engaged.

The battery fired 125 rounds of ammunition, and lost 1 man in killed and 1 wounded.

R. L. WOOD,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Bledsoe's Battery.

Colonel SUGG.

No. 423.

Report of Col. David Coleman, Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, commanding McNair's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MCNAIR'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Ringgold, Ga., September 24, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to Brigadier-General Johnson's order of yesterday, I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late battles:

Shortly before daylight on the 18th instant, this brigade (Brig. Gen. E. McNair), in company with that of Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, who commanded the whole force, left Catoosa Station, on the Chickamauga River, and marched by way of Ringgold by the La Fayette road to the intersection of the Graysville and Reed's Bridge road. Here cannonading and sharp skirmishing being heard on the left, line of battle was formed, with Johnson's brigade on the right, and the force swept steadily in this order, with skirmishers in front, across the country to the left, the enemy giving way with scarcely any resistance to the Reed's Bridge road near the bridge. Thence marched, hearing heavy musketry firing in front, to within 1½ miles of Lee [and Gordon]'s Mills, on the Chattanooga and Lee [and Gordon]'s Mills road, where it encamped in line for the night some time after dark.

On the 19th, just about 8 a. m., the battle having begun on the right, the brigade was placed in position in rear of Gregg's brigade, with the artillery—Captain Culpeper's three pieces. At 12 m. the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Coleman, and Twenty-fifth Arkansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Hufstедler (Colonel Coleman commanding both regiments), were ordered to support General Gregg. Moved rapidly forward, and getting near Gregg's brigade (then under a terrific fire) charged impetuously with loud cheers, passing over the left of Gregg's brigade, and drove the enemy in rapid flight through the thick woods, across the Chattanooga road, past the small house 100 yards on, and into the corn-

fields beyond, making a distance altogether of about three-quarters of a mile. In the last advance Lieutenant-Colonel Hufstедler fell wounded with five balls. Here, though the enemy to whom we had been opposed in front were in flight, broken, and in confusion, having sustained a heavy loss in killed, the two regiments, finding their tired and weakened line exposed to a fatal flanking fire, especially on the left, unsupported on account of the rapidity of their advance, with an enemy's battery near on the left, and a strong enemy re-enforcement approaching, and our ammunition nearly exhausted, the impracticability of longer holding this advanced and exposed position was immediately manifest and the force was ordered back to the woods. Here they were reformed, and a fresh line having passed to relieve them, were marched back to nearly their original position to await ammunition, where they were joined by the rest of the brigade, which finally moved forward to the position in line, where it was encamped for the night between Johnson's brigade (on the right) and Hindman's division (on the left).

The First and Second Arkansas (dismounted) Rifles, Colonels Harper and Williamson, and the Fourth, Thirty-first, and Fourth Arkansas Battalion (consolidated), Major Ross, all under the immediate command of General McNair, were ordered forward soon after the advance of the Thirty-ninth North Carolina and Twenty-fifth Arkansas; charged to the right of the course taken by the latter regiments, and drove the enemy in successive charges to beyond the Chattanooga road. Here, on the withdrawal of the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-fifth, being exposed to a heavy flank fire on the left, besides that in front, and the ammunition beginning to fail, they rejoined the other two regiments.

The artillery, Captain Culpeper commanding, supported the advance of the brigade so long as it was safe to fire, and then, the undergrowth being too thick to advance, remained in their position the remainder of the day.

On the morning of the 20th, the brigade was placed in line between Stewart's division (on the right) and Hindman's (on the left), with a slight barricade of branches and small dead wood in front. Here, at about 9.30 a. m., the line repulsed an advance of the enemy. In a few minutes after, the brigade, advancing with the rest of the line, drove the enemy steadily and rapidly back, passing over two successive lines of temporary breastworks, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, reaching the corner of the field, at the opposite end of which were two batteries of the enemy on a hill commanding the whole advance. General McNair and Colonel Harper, First Arkansas (dismounted) Rifles, having just been disabled by wounds (that of the latter officer mortal), the brigade, already in advance of the line, charged furiously upon the batteries diagonally on the right and captured them, taking ten pieces, eight of which were immediately sent with their remaining horses to our rear, and the remaining two, then in the woods, were carried to the rear afterward, the ground never having been reoccupied by the enemy.

The brigade was now considerably in advance of the line, though this was rapidly approaching. Our left was still more exposed by the break made by our diagonal charge. The enemy were firing from the woods in front, while within 200 yards farther in the woods a large body of the enemy was seen drawn up in good order. With our forces reduced by our rapid advance, and ammunition nearly exhausted, it was necessary at once to abandon our position. The

brigade retired back to the woods, procured ammunition, and took position in line on the left of Robertson's brigade.

Here, on receiving an order from Brigadier-General Johnson, the brigade (under Colonel Coleman, upon whom the command had devolved), advanced forward and to the left about half a mile to the support of Johnson's brigade, which was supporting Robertson's battery, which was stationed on the brow of a hill to the right of the Lookout Valley road, at which point the force there were resisting with difficulty the determined advance of the enemy in heavy force. In a few minutes General Johnson ordered our advance, when, passing the line immediately supporting the battery (which line also advanced), we charged over the hill upon the enemy, and after a protracted and obstinate resistance (a brigade on our right and Manigault's brigade on the ridge to our left advancing on parallel lines to us), the enemy were completely driven from the position. In this conflict we suffered much from a flanking fire, arising from tardy support on our left.

The artillery (Captain Culpeper), having assisted in repulsing the enemy, at 9.30 a. m. was placed in position by General Law with his battery, and remained there during the day.

I have great pleasure and pride in saying that the whole brigade behaved most nobly during all the fighting of both days, being uniformly in advance of all others in every onset. Its losses and its trophies bear ample testimony to its good conduct. In another report I propose to particularize individual instances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. COLEMAN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain BLAKEMORE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

Tabular statement of total and aggregate of McNair's brigade engaged at Chickamauga September 18, 19, and 20, 1863.

Command.	Total.	Aggregate.	Number of rounds fired.
Field and staff.....	2	2	.....
1st Arkansas Mounted (dismounted) Rifles.....	264	273	70
4th, 31st, and 4th Arkansas Battalion (consolidated).....	385	415	70
2d Arkansas Mounted (dismounted) Rifles.....	125	189	70
39th North Carolina Infantry.....	282	247	80
25th Arkansas Infantry.....	111	133	80
Total infantry.....	1,107	1,209	*75
Culpeper's battery, South Carolina Artillery.....	80	84	301

* Average (about).

REMARKS.—One caisson exploded; 2 horses killed and 6 wounded; 1 set wheel-harness damaged.

[D. COLEMAN,]

Colonel, Commanding McNair's Brigade.

[Lieut.] HENRY WALDROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

Tabular statement of casualties in McNair's brigade at Chickamauga on September 18, 19, and 20, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.			Missing.	Total.
		Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.		
Field and staff			1	1		2
1st Arkansas Mounted (dismounted) Rifles	14	8	29	34	16	106
4th, 51st, and 4th Arkansas Battalion (consolidated)	14	4	25	31	29	108
2d Arkansas Mounted (dismounted) Rifles	6	1	15	27	3	52
39th North Carolina Infantry	10	4	46	40	3	108
25th Arkansas Infantry	7	4	26	21	3	61
Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery			5	9		14
Total	51	16	157	168	54	441

[D. COLEMAN.]

Colonel, Commanding McNair's Brigade.

[Lieut.] HENRY WALDROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure C.]

STATEMENT OF CAPTURES MADE BY M'NAIR'S BRIGADE AT CHICKAMAUGA ON SEPTEMBER 18, 19, AND 20, 1863.

Ten pieces of artillery; several caissons left on the field and brought off afterward; 6 first-class ordnance wagons; 6 wagon loads of small-arms ammunition; brought off the field 800 fine rifles; piled up for ordnance wagons 2,000 rifles; brought off the field 26 artillery horses; 2 stand of colors, one Eighth Kansas, the other not remembered. One taken from Private Harry Barger, Company I, Twenty-fifth Arkansas, by force, after capturing it himself, by an officer, ranking first lieutenant of Manigault's brigade.

[D. COLEMAN,]

Colonel, Commanding McNair's Brigade.

[Lieut.] HENRY WALDROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 424.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding McLaws' division.

HEADQUARTERS KERSHAW'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my own and Humphreys' brigades in the late battle of Chickamauga. The mention of the latter brigade is necessarily general from the fact that General Humphreys' report did not pass through me, and being on foot during the engagement, I could only assume a very general command. I respectfully refer to the report of General Humphreys for more particular information of his movements.

At midnight on September 18, the last of my brigade arrived at the terminus of the railroad near Catoosa Station, and next morning marched, under orders from the general commanding, to Ringgold, at which place the command united with that of Brigadier-General Humphreys.

About nightfall orders were received from the lieutenant-general commanding to join General Hood with the command, conducted by Colonel Dilland [?]. We moved at once across Alexander's Bridge, over Chickamauga, and bivouacked at 1 a. m. on the 20th.

At 9 o'clock we were ordered by the lieutenant-general commanding to a position in reserve to Hood's division, near the headquarters of the commanding general.

About 11 o'clock I was ordered forward with the command to report to Major-General Hood. Arriving, I found his troops engaged in front and a line of battle just going in. General Hood directed me to form line in his rear, with my center resting on the spot where I found him, which, I suppose, was his center. Forming line (Humphreys on my left) as rapidly as possible under fire of the enemy and in a thick wood, I moved, as directed, to the front. I had been directed to occupy a line of breastworks, but before reaching that point a staff officer of the lieutenant-general commanding was sent to direct me to a point farther in advance. I crossed the La Fayette road near a house, and, crossing the open ground, entered the woods beyond and proceeded nearly to what I understood to be the Cove road. While passing through the last wood Lieutenant-General Longstreet directed me to look out for my right flank, and I had disposed of Colonel Henagan's Eighth South Carolina, my right regiment, in such a manner as to cover me in that direction, as I supposed.

Having reached the point last mentioned, the firing on my right became very heavy, and a portion of General Hood's division fell back along my line. I changed front almost perpendicularly to the right on Colonel Nance's Third South Carolina Regiment, my left center, which I had indicated as the directing battalion. This movement had just been accomplished when an officer of Brigadier-General Law's staff informed me of the unfortunate loss of Major-General Hood, and suggested that as senior brigadier I should assume the direction of the two brigades of that division on my right. General Bushrod R. Johnson was present, and called for a comparison of rank, which seemed to satisfy him. Major Cunningham, assistant inspector-general, General Hood's staff, who had been sent by the general to conduct me, made the opportune suggestion that the lieutenant-general commanding be informed. Relieved by this, I requested him to direct General Humphreys to move up and support me on my right, he having been thrown in my rear by my change of front. General Johnson had undertaken to advance a brigade on my left. The enemy occupied a skirt of wood on the farther side of the field around Dyer's house, his right extending into the wood beyond the field, his left crossing the Cove road. His colors were ostentatiously displayed along the lines.

The last of Hood's division engaged in my front had just retired when I ordered the advance, directing Colonel Henagan to extend to the right and engage the enemy in that direction until Humphreys' arrival, who was then in motion. The distance across the field was about 800 yards, with a fence intervening about one-fourth of the distance. As soon as we crossed the fence, I ordered bayonets fixed,

and moved at a double-quick, sending Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, Second South Carolina Regiment (my extreme left), to gain the enemy's right flank.

When within 100 yards of the enemy they broke, and I opened fire upon them along the whole line, but pursued them rapidly over the first line of hills to the foot of the second, when I halted under a heavy fire of artillery on the heights, sheltering the men as much as possible, and there awaited the coming of Humphreys, on my right. My Seventh South Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, my right-center regiment, and Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Gist, had obliqued to the right. Colonel Henagan had pursued the enemy so far to the right that when Humphreys got up he occupied the interval between the Fifteenth and Eighth Regiments.

Colonel Oates, Fifteenth Alabama, Law's brigade, came up on the right of the Seventh, and occupied the line between that and the Fifteenth, and, with those regiments, advanced without orders. I had sent to the right to direct that I should be informed when Humphreys arrived. Hearing the firing renewed on my right, I advanced the left wing (Third South Carolina, James' battalion, and Second South Carolina) and gained in some points the crest of the hill within a few yards of the enemy's lines.

After one of the most gallant struggles I have ever witnessed, especially on the part of the Third South Carolina and James' battalion, which occupied a position in front of the enemy's battery, I was compelled to fall back to a point about 250 yards back, where I determined to hold the enemy until re-enforcements arrived. The enemy soon advanced, but by a cool, deliberate fire were quickly repulsed. General Humphreys reported that he could make no farther advance on account of the heavy force of the enemy to his right. I directed him to make such disposition of his troops as would cover my right flank.

About 3 o'clock Brigadier-General Anderson's Mississippi brigade came to my support. I described to him the situation, and suggested an attack on the right flank of the position of the enemy. He acquiesced in my view, and advanced his left preparatory to the movement, covering his front with skirmishers, who immediately became engaged, and drove in those of the enemy; but, raising a shout along their line, they advanced their line of battle at a charge, driving back Anderson's brigade in some confusion. With hearty cheers, the Second and Third South Carolina and James' battalion engaged with the utmost enthusiasm. Anderson's brigade promptly reformed and opened fire. His reserve regiment came up, and in ten minutes' time the enemy was driven pell-mell. The Second South Carolina and Anderson's brigade dashed after him and drove him to the top of the hill, the Second South Carolina reaching the crest. The troops to his left having fallen back to their former position, Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard says in his report "that he was obliged reluctantly to fall back." This was an attack on the right flank of the enemy, and the line was at an oblique angle to my line. All of my regiments, except the Second, though not participating in the direct attack, served to hold the enemy in position along that portion of the line, and were mostly engaged during the attack.

About 4 o'clock Gracie's and Kelly's brigades came up and reported to me. I directed them, the former to form on my rear and the latter to form on Gracie's left. General Hindman informed me

that he was about to attack on Anderson's left, well on the right flank of the enemy, with two brigades of infantry with artillery. Soon after he opened heavily in that direction, but sent me word the attack was likely to fail unless a demonstration was made along the front. I determined on an attack, combining all our forces; McNair's brigade, which had come up, on my right, Gracie's, Kelly's, Anderson's, my own, Eighth, Fifteenth, and Second Regiments participating. The rest of my brigade, being in whole or in part out of ammunition, remained in reserve at their position. This was one of the heaviest attacks of the war on a single point. The brigades went in in magnificent order. General Gracie, under my own eye, led his brigade, now for the first time under fire, most gallantly and efficiently, and for more than an hour and a half the struggle continued with unabated fury. It terminated at sunset, the Second South Carolina being among the last to retire.

At dark General Robertson, of Hood's division, came up with his brigade and picketed to my front. About 10 o'clock, I think, he informed me that the enemy had left. I immediately communicated the fact to the lieutenant-general commanding.

In the morning General Robertson withdrew, and I sent forward Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard to take possession of the enemy's hospital and to picket to the front. The day was spent in caring for the wounded, burying the dead, and collecting arms.

In the afternoon Major-General McLaws resumed command of the division. My brigade was marched a few miles that night toward Chattanooga, and next day drove in the enemy to their present lines, in conjunction with Wofford's brigade, my Eighth South Carolina being chiefly engaged. But few men were lost in this affair.

During the first charge of the 20th my brigade captured nine pieces of artillery, three of which were taken by the Eighth South Carolina, and some half dozen caissons, with ammunition. Most of these were taken before they could open fire.

My losses were heavy, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying detailed report. Among them are some of the most gallant and efficient officers and men of my command and choice spirits of Carolina chivalry.

Lieut. Col. Elbert Bland, Seventh South Carolina, fell at the head of his regiment in the first moment of our triumph. A few moments later Maj. John S. Hard, his successor, was instantly killed. The command then devolved on Capt. E. J. Goggans. Capt. J. M. Townsend, commanding James' battalion, was killed leading the charge upon the enemy's stronghold. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoole, Eighth South Carolina Regiment, was killed in the early part of the action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bland was recognized generally as an officer of rare ability. His power of command; his cool, dauntless courage and self-control in battle; his excellent judgment and disciplinary skill and ability in camp marked him as a man of a high order of military talent. His personal and social characteristics were equally noble and elevated. In him we have lost a champion worthy of our glorious cause.

Maj. John S. Hard was a gallant and accomplished officer, and has highly distinguished himself on every battle-field in which his regiment has been engaged.

Captain Townsend commanded his battalion on this occasion in such a manner as to elicit my commendation on the field before he

fell, and would if he were living have been here mentioned with high distinction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hoole was an officer of much merit, but has been prevented by protracted illness from attaining that distinction he might have achieved with his gallant regiment. He was much beloved for his personal qualities, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his comrades.

For particular mention of other brave spirits who have fallen, I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders. My pride and satisfaction with the conduct of my entire brigade in the engagement could not be more complete. Officers and men each acted as if impressed with the feeling that the destinies of the country depended upon his own faithful, earnest, and intelligent discharge of duty. I shall not attempt to particularize.

The only member of my staff with me during the whole day was Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general. To him, as on all previous occasions of this character, I am greatly indebted for the most valuable and gallant services. He represented me on the right wing of my brigade.

I detailed Second Lieut. H. L. Farley to act as aide-de-camp, and cannot too highly commend his gallantry, activity, and efficiency under the most trying circumstances. As an evidence of my appreciation I detailed him to accompany the captured flags to Richmond.

Lieut. W. M. Dwight, assistant adjutant and inspector general, joined me in the afternoon, and aided me with his usual efficiency.

In the absence of horses for myself and staff, I detailed one man from each regiment as orderlies to communicate with the command. All of them rendered efficient service, and two (M. F. Milam, Company A, Third South Carolina Regiment, and Rawlins Rivers, Company I, Second South Carolina Regiment) were killed in discharge of that duty. Rivers had attracted my notice by gallant and intelligent services in the same position at the battle of Fredericksburg.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Casualties in Kershaw's brigade.

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total
Officers	9	38	.....	47
Enlisted men	53	400	1	457
Total	65	438	1	504

Number of prisoners taken by brigade 346
Number of stands of arms 1,014

No. 425.

Report of Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in obedience with circular of the 7th instant from brigade headquarters, to submit the following report of the recent operations of my command:

The train conveying my regiment and James' battalion reached Greenwood Mills, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about 2 p. m. on Friday, September 18, ultimo, when I reported to Brigadier-General Kershaw, who had preceded me, and who ordered me into camp with that portion of the brigade which had already arrived at that point.

Early the next morning we marched, under General Kershaw's command, to the neighborhood of Ringgold, where we remained in line of battle to guard a gap in the mountains until a short time after dark, when we took up the line of march for the Chickamauga. After a fatiguing and remarkably dusty march, we reached the river and crossed it at Alexander's Bridge, and bivouacked on the left of the road, nearly 300 yards from the bridge, about 1 o'clock at night.

About 9 o'clock the next morning (Sunday) we were put on the march, and moved toward the left of our guard line of battle. After going about a quarter of a mile we were massed in columns of regiments and rested in reserve for about an hour, when we were advanced by flank a short distance, and thrown in line of battle about 200 or 300 yards behind and parallel to a line of breastworks in the woods and running, I judge, nearly north and south.

The engagement had by this time fairly opened in our front, and we immediately advanced toward the firing, in a westerly direction, crossing what I understood was the La Fayette road, just to the left of a small house on the left of the road as you approach Chattanooga, and thence through the woods in front until we reached the fence on the edge of a large corn and stubble field.

Here we met a portion of General Hood's division, returning in disorder under a feeble fire from the enemy, who seemed to be forming in front and on a line nearly perpendicular to our line of battle. By order from General Kershaw, I changed front forward on my first company, and the other battalions conforming to the maneuver of mine as the directing one, our line was placed in a position to continue the advance, which we immediately resumed. Our direction was now diagonally across the fields. The enemy's line in front of my regiment rested on the summit of a commanding hill on the west or farther side of the field, along which ran a thickly wooded forest, and I had to encounter their fire delivered from this advantageous position before they were driven from it and after they gave way. I suffered considerably while passing over this hill by a fire delivered from the high ground in the woods beyond the field. We passed two or three pieces of artillery on this hill, which I suppose the enemy had failed to put into position before we were upon them. We pressed forward, crossed the fence (which was afterward used for making breastworks), and passed about 100 yards into the woods, where we were halted by General Kershaw

(as I understood) until General Humphreys could come up on our right.

Soon afterward, hearing firing on our right, which I suppose was General Humphreys, we were again ordered forward. We pressed on under a very severe infantry and artillery fire, from which my regiment suffered very heavily, until we got within about 50 yards of the enemy's line, posted on a strong and elevated position on what I am informed was Pea Vine Ridge. Here the fire directed against my regiment was very deadly.

In the meantime, the regiment immediately on my right (and which had already obliqued much too far to the right of mine) veered still farther to the right, and left a gap between us, I suppose, of at least 300 yards. With my right flank thus exposed and my line terribly thinned by the galling fire that still raged in my front, and with no signs of a continued advance on my left, I found it impossible to advance farther with any advantage, and I therefore halted and returned the enemy's fire as effectively as I could. I directed an officer to report my surroundings to General Kershaw, who sent an order to retire behind a low ridge just in front of the fence which ran along the northern side of the field and which we had just before crossed. Here the line was reformed, and seeing the importance of holding this position, I directed my men in the lull of battle which then ensued to bring forward the rails from the fence mentioned, to make a rude breastwork just behind the crest of the ridge where we had taken position.

Soon afterward the enemy advanced against us, but were very handsomely repulsed by the cool and deliberate fire of our then thinned line. An irregular fire was then kept up until at length re-enforcements came up in General Gracie's brigade, which passed over my line and attacked the enemy in the position in which we had last assailed him, but, so far as I could discover, with no better success. After these re-enforcements became engaged my regiment took no active part in the action, as, on account of my heavy losses, and of the importance of holding the line then occupied, in case of failure of the pending attack, I understood that I was to act on the defensive. The wisdom of this order was afterward illustrated. When Gracie's brigade failed to carry this strong position of the enemy, they retired with other troops that had been unsuccessfully thrown against the same point. Night was now near, and the battle thus terminated in my immediate front.

My regiment, with those associated with it, became engaged about 12 m. (I suppose), and continued so until about 4 p. m. without relief or re-enforcements, but we drove the enemy nearly half a mile, and were only stopped when we encountered him in large force in the strong position mentioned; and though we did not succeed in forcing this position, the enemy eagerly availed himself of the cover of night to retreat from it.

A list* of casualties is herewith submitted. It will be seen that the losses in the regiment were heavy.

Among the gallant men who fell that day was Capt. W. A. Williams, Company F, who was acting major of the regiment when he was killed. He was an excellent officer and an estimable man, and his death is a serious loss not only to his company, but to the regiment.

* Not found.

Among the most seriously wounded were Lieutenants Pitts and Cunningham, each of whom lost a leg by amputation. They are, therefore, unfortunately, lost to the service. Captains Richardson and Swygert and Lieutenant Johnson were severely wounded. Captain Todd, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Adj. Y. J. Pope were also severely wounded. Other officers were slightly wounded, whose names will appear on the accompanying list of casualties.

After Adjutant Pope was wounded, I detailed Lieut. John W. Watts to act in his place. He and Sergt. Maj. E. M. Hix were of great assistance, and discharged the duties of their offices with entire satisfaction to me.

The conduct of officers and men generally was praiseworthy and highly creditable.

I am glad to be able to report that all of my dead were well buried, and the unfortunate wounded were conveyed to the infirmaries, where they received proper attention.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 426.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of September 20:

The brigade arrived on the battle-field at Alexander's Bridge at 2 a. m. on the 20th, from Virginia.

About 10 o'clock General Kershaw ordered me into line of battle on his left. Heavy firing was heard in our front, when we advanced in line parallel to the La Fayette road. Crossing the road we found the enemy on a hill at the edge of an old field. General Kershaw at once engaged him and drove him from his position. At this time General Bushrod R. Johnson rode up to me and requested me to move my brigade to General Kershaw's right, as the enemy were massing in that direction and threatening a flank movement. I immediately moved to General Kershaw's right and met the enemy in force, drove in his skirmishers, and found him intrenched on a hill with artillery. After engaging him and reconnoitering his position, I found it impossible to drive him from it. I immediately informed General Longstreet of the enemy's position and strength, and received orders from him to hold my position without advancing, while he sent a division to attack him on the right and left. The attack on my left was first made with doubtful success; the attack on my right was successful, driving the enemy from his position in great confusion. It was now dark and no farther pursuit was made. I refer you to the accompanying list of casualties.*

*Not found,

The brigade captured during the day over 400 prisoners, 5 stand of colors, and 1,200 small-arms.

On the 22d, learning that a party of the enemy was on the mountain near the gap at Rossville, I detached 30 men from the Eighteenth Regiment, under the command of Captain Ratliff, of Company A, and Lieutenant Ottenburg, of Company K, to skirmish for them. They succeeded in capturing 9 officers and 120 men, making a total of prisoners captured by the brigade, 37 officers and 535 men.

The individual cases of gallantry and daring among the officers and men were numerous, and where all behaved so well it is unnecessary to particularize.

I cannot conclude this report without paying a tribute of admiration to the bearing and dauntless courage of Brigadier-General Kershaw and his brave Palmetto boys, who have so long and so often fought side by side with the Mississippi troops. The gallant and heroic daring with which they met the shock of battle and irresistibly drove back the Federal hosts merits the highest encomium and lasting gratitude of the army and the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Maj.] JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 427.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jerome B. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,
In the Field, near Chattanooga, October 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully submit my report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of the 19th and 20th September. My duties in the field have precluded me from submitting my report at an earlier period.

After having remained in line of battle from daybreak until nearly 3 p. m., I was ordered to take position on the left of Colonel Sheffield, commanding Law's brigade (General Law being in command of the division). This placed me on the extreme left of our line. On receiving the order to advance and attack the enemy, I was directed to keep closed on Law's brigade. I had not advanced more than 200 yards until the enemy was reported appearing on my left and endangering my left flank. Colonel Manning, commanding Third Arkansas, my left regiment, was ordered to change front with two companies and meet them, I believing at the moment that it was a small force sent to make a diversion by threatening my flank.

Before these dispositions were completed, my line had passed the crest of the hill and I discovered the enemy in heavy force on my left, and they opened a heavy fire upon me. I sent a staff officer to inform General Law of it. He sent me orders to change front and meet them. This made it necessary for me to change my front forward on left battalion, which was done promptly under a heavy fire.

To do this, I had necessarily to detach my brigade from General Law's. I sent a courier to inform him of the change.

My line steadily advanced, the enemy stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, until I reached the fence that divides the two fields on the crest of the hill. The thick woods through which my two right regiments (Fourth and Fifth Texas) advanced prevented me from knowing what was on my right, and I was advancing in a direction that separated me from the left of Law's brigade, thus leaving a considerable space uncovered and exposing my right flank. I determined to hold this, if possible, until I could be re-enforced.

As soon as we reached the hill and drove the enemy from it, he opened upon us with grape and canister from two batteries, both of which raked the hill. Seeing that my force was too weak to hold the hill, with my loss momentarily increasing, I ordered them to fall back just behind the crest of the hill. On seeing this, the enemy pushed forward his infantry to the crest. As soon as they appeared on the hill, they were charged and driven back. In this charge I had three regimental commanders wounded, while gallantly leading and cheering their men on, viz, Maj. J. C. Rogers, Fifth Texas, Lieut. Col. J. P. Bane, Fourth Texas, and Capt. D. K. Rice, First Texas.

Immediately upon reaching the hill, I sent a courier for re-enforcements, and a staff officer for a battery. Brigadier-General Benning came up promptly with his brigade, and with his usual gallantry assisted in holding our position until nightfall, when we were moved, by order of General Law, to our position on the left of the division, relieving General Hindman, where we bivouacked for the night.

I sent three different messengers for a battery, all of whom returned without any. I then went myself, but could not get the officer in command of the only one I could find to bring his battery up. I have no hesitation in believing that if I could have gotten a battery in position we could have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as his infantry was massed in heavy columns at the far end of the field from us. Early in the action and while the Third Arkansas, my left regiment, was driving the enemy in superior numbers before it, the gallant Major Reedy, of that regiment, fell mortally wounded while leading his men with his usual coolness and daring.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th, we were moved by the right flank to our position, where we remained until about 11 o'clock, when we were ordered to move forward in the rear of General Law's brigade. On reaching an open field, our troops in my immediate front were heavily engaged, and just as I reached the open field they charged and took a battery. There was also a heavy firing on my extreme right. General Benning, on whose left I had started, had been detached, before I reached the field, and moved to the right. On looking to my right, I found that there was a considerable space between our forces on the left and those on the right occupied by the enemy, and I determined to engage them. I moved my brigade by the right flank to the proper point and then changed my front forward on first battalion. I at the same time sent messengers to the forces lying in the field on my right, and requested their commander to join my right and advance with me, and one to those on my left, requesting that they join me on my left and advance with me.

These messages I sent three different times as I advanced through the field, but they failed to do so. I advanced to the top of the hill

and drove the enemy from it. After holding the hill a few moments, pouring a destructive fire into his fleeing columns in my front, a fire was opened on both my right and left flanks. This fire I believe came from our own men in the rear of my flanks—the same that I had asked to advance with me—but before I could stop it my line had been thrown into confusion, and I found it necessary to fall back to reform. As I fell back, and just as I reached the timber, observing Major-General Hood, I rode up to him to get orders, but just as I was on the point of addressing him he was wounded and carried from the field. Believing that I could not retake and hold the position on the hill alone, and having failed to get the co-operation of the only forces in reach, I formed my brigade in the timber and awaited orders. On reporting to General Law, I was ordered to form on the left of the division and throw up temporary works in my front.

In the aforesaid charge I lost some of my best officers—among them Lieutenants Bookman and Killingsworth, of the Fourth Texas; Captain Billingsly, of the Fourth Texas; Lieutenant Stratman, of the Fifth Texas, and Lieutenant Worthington, of the Third Arkansas.

Late in the evening I was moved to the position of General Preston, where I relieved General Kershaw, and bivouacked for the night.

In closing my report, justice requires that I should express my indebtedness to my personal staff for their promptness and assistance.

Lieutenant Kerr, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Scott, aide-de-camp, were active and efficient, and rendered me valuable assistance. To Major Hamilton, my commissary, I am indebted for valuable aid and assistance on the field. In the battle of the 19th he was slightly wounded.

I herewith submit the reports of the regimental commanders.

My list* of casualties is heavy, and affords a better test of the conduct of both officers and men than any remark of mine could give. It is herewith submitted.

I am, captain, very truly,

J. B. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. R. TERRELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Division.

No. 428.

Report of Col. Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 26, 1863.

SIR: At 3.30 in the evening of the 19th instant, I was ordered to move my regiment (then formed in line of battle on the left of the brigade) to the front. I advanced about 300 yards, when the enemy made his appearance so far to my left as to necessitate a change of my front to suit the direction from which he was observed to be ad-

* Not found.

vancing. From this point we opened fire and continued our advance, pressing him back for about 600 yards. When we had gone this distance, Brigadier-General Benning's command came to our support and I withdrew to reform my regiment, and thus ended our part in the first day's battle. We were fighting only about one hour, but had a number, remarkably large, killed and wounded during this time.

On the following day, about 12 m., with the same position in line with the brigade as the preceding day, we were advanced immediately in rear of another line of troops. The distance and speed with which we were required to move before engaging the enemy, together with the annoyance and confusion consequent upon our moving so close in rear of other troops, threw us into battle under serious disadvantages. The fatigue of the men and the deranged condition of the line are some of the prominent evils invariably and unavoidably experienced under the above circumstances. We engaged the enemy but a few minutes before the entire line gave way under the apprehension that our position was being turned by a flanking party of the enemy. Before the work of reforming was over another line of our troops advanced over the ground thus given up and the necessity of our returning to the fight was obviated.

The general bearing of the command was highly creditable. I have before this furnished a list of my killed and wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

VAN H. MANNING,

Colonel, Commanding Third Arkansas Regiment.

Lieutenant KERR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Robertson's Brigade.

No. 429.

Report of Capt. R. J. Harding, First Texas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TEXAS REGIMENT,

September 26, 1863.

SIR: The regiment moved forward about 3.30 p. m., throwing out Company I as skirmishers. After advancing about 200 yards, a report came from the commander of the skirmishers that the enemy were advancing on our left flank. The regiment was immediately marched by the left flank to meet their advance. We found them posted in large numbers in a ravine covered by thick undergrowth. We immediately charged them, killing a colonel and driving them across a field which was a few hundred yards in advance. The regiment advanced to a road, name not known, where we lay for some time under a heavy fire of grape and canister from a battery about 200 yards in advance. Seeing that we were about to be flanked right and left, we fell back to the ravine under cover of a hill in the rear of the road occupied by the regiment. We remained there until withdrawn for the night.

September 20, the regiment moved forward in line of battle about noon through a wood into a field, the enemy throwing both shells and grape upon us from a battery on an elevated position. After entering the field we changed front forward on first battalion, directing our march upon a wooded hill occupied by the enemy. Advance-

ing at a quick time we drove the enemy from his position to another hill in front of the one from which he had been driven. At this point we received a very destructive fire from some regiment not known, but supposed to be friends, on our left and to the rear. The regiment then fell back across the field and formed in the edge of the woods, where we constructed a breastwork of logs and rails and remained until 5 p. m. We then advanced and took a position on a hill in front and to the left of the one which we charged and took in the morning. After throwing out skirmishers we remained there through the night.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. HARDING,
Captain, Commanding First Texas.

[Lieutenant KERR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 430.

Report of Capt. James T. Hunter, Fourth Texas Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 28, 1863.

SIR: During the absence of my seniors in command the duty devolves upon me of making a report of the part enacted by the Fourth Texas Regiment on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, therefore I have the honor to respectfully submit the following:

At 3.30 p. m. on the evening of the 19th, the brigade was ordered forward, we occupying our natural position in line of battle. We had advanced but a short distance when we met quite a number of men returning (command not known).^{*} Soon after a sharp fire commenced on the left of the brigade and extended down the line to the right. Up to the time we met this line our progress had not been impeded except by a line of skirmishers and a heavy fire of grape and canister. The regiment moved up in fine style and met and charged the enemy gallantly, driving them from their position. They then took refuge behind a house, some fencing, trees, &c. Here a desperate struggle ensued, and here it was that Colonel Bane, while gallantly discharging his duties, received a wound which compelled him to leave the field. The command consequently devolved upon Captain Bassett. Here, too, fell the gallant Lieutenants Bookman and Killingsworth; also Ed. Francis, our color sergeant, and many brave and gallant men. In driving the enemy from this position the fighting was desperate. As many as two individual hand-to-hand engagements with the bayonet occurred. In taking this position we forced them to desert a battery that occupied a position in front of the left of the regiment, but by this time, our line becoming deranged, we fell back some 200 yards in the timber, reformed the regiment, moved up, and held position a short distance in front of the house, until recalled by order about sunset.

On the following day, about noon, we again moved forward in the same position in line we had occupied the day previous. We moved immediately in rear of another line, and consequently had gone a

^{*}Note on original: Bushrod Johnson's.—E. M. LAW].

considerable distance before we received a heavy fire, except from the enemy's batteries. On arriving at a field about 1 mile from where the advance commenced, the enemy appeared on our right flank. This made it essential that our direction should be changed. This was done on the move by making a wheel to the right. We moved direct against their position, which was a very strong one, they occupying an eminence covered with heavy timber. On our gaining the height they deserted it. After holding the position a short time the line on our left gave way, crying out "they were flanked," and consequently we fell back across the field and reformed in the timber. In recrossing this field the gallant and highly esteemed Capt. Joseph C. Billingsley fell. Several other gallant men fell in this fight, and a number of men and officers were wounded.

After our line was reformed, a temporary breastwork was constructed. We were here exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and here it was that Captain Bassett, who had ably and gallantly commanded the regiment since the wounding of Colonel Bane, received a severe wound by a fragment of shell, which deprived us of his services. This closes the operations of the regiment in the two days' fight.

I cannot close without adding my testimony to the gallant bearing of both men and officers. With a few exceptions their conduct has never been surpassed on any of the many fields on which they have been engaged.

A full list of casualties has already been furnished.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

JAMES T. HUNTER,

Captain, Commanding Fourth Texas Regiment.

Lieutenant KERR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 431.

Report of Capt. T. T. Clay, Fifth Texas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH TEXAS REGIMENT,

On Battle-field, September 21, 1863.

SIR: Maj. J. C. Rogers and Capt. J. S. Cleveland having been wounded in the actions of the 19th and 20th instant, the former upon the first day and the latter upon the last day, the duty devolves upon me, therefore, to make the report of the part taken by the Fifth Texas Regiment in the late engagement. I have the honor, therefore, to submit the following:

At 3 p. m. Saturday, the Fifth Texas Regiment, under the command of Major Rogers, being in line of battle, was ordered forward through a thick wood on a side hill, and just before we struck the flat some of our men were struck down by the shells of the enemy; but we pressed forward, and on the edge of the wood bordering the road to Chattanooga we encountered the enemy in force. They delivered but one volley and fell back across the road. The regiment pressed them and urged them into a field, across which they fled. The enemy up to this time were in possession of this entire field; but where the Fifth Texas engaged them the woods extended much

farther out in the direction of the enemy than it did upon our immediate right or left, and we were thus covered by the timber in our advance some 200 yards farther forward than our friends on our flanks. Our number being thus hid from the view of the enemy, the impression prevailed among them, both upon the right and left of us, that they were flanked, and, after delivering a feeble fire into our flanks, they fled across the field to the cover of the woods beyond, and it was with the greatest difficulty that our men could be held back from their pursuit.

After a time Major Rogers, assisted by Captain Cleveland, succeeded in getting the regiment in line on the side of a ravine running near and parallel to the field. Here we remained for an hour or more, the enemy giving us occasional volleys from their small-arms, and throwing over us charge upon charge of grape and canister. We held them in check, preventing any forward movement in our immediate front or flanks, and we thus remained until ordered to fall back, Major Rogers having sent repeatedly in the meantime to notify our friends upon our left of our position. After falling back some 250 yards we were halted, and in a short time the enemy advanced and showed themselves about 50 yards off. Major Rogers ordered us to charge, and we threw ourselves upon them at a run, the enemy falling back in great disorder. The men followed the fleeing enemy to a ravine in the field, the brave Major Rogers all the time urging them forward, until he saw that our friends had failed to come up upon our right and left, when the order was reluctantly given to fall back. We were here exposed, in going in and returning, to an incessant shower of grape and canister from a battery on the opposite side of the field.

It was in falling back from this field to our original position that the gallant Major Rogers fell from a severe wound, and the regiment is thus deprived for a time of the services of one of its best officers. In this last charge the regiment sustained its greatest loss in men and officers.

On falling back under cover of the woods Captain Cleveland reformed the regiment and ordered Lieutenant Fuller forward with some 12 or 15 men, who held the ground until our wounded were removed. This was about 6 o'clock, and we were ordered back some 150 yards, where we lay in line of battle until the next morning (September 20).

At daylight on this morning (20th), we were aroused and remained drawn up in line for some time, when we were moved by the right flank about half a mile, where we were held in line of battle until about 10 a. m., when we were ordered to lie down to allow Polk's corps to pass over us to the front, but they never appeared on that portion of the field. We remained thus until about 11 a. m., a spirited fire being kept up upon our right and left, when we were ordered up and forward, there being, as we were told, two lines of battle (Confederate) in front. Captain Cleveland, previous to our advance, addressed a few encouraging words to the regiment and placed himself in front of the colors, where he remained as long as I saw him.

We were moved forward in quick-time across a wooded flat, and, before we gained the hill beyond, the enemy hailed down upon us a perfect shower of shot and shell; but we pressed forward, and just after crossing a small field we found the enemy's first line of breast-works, but we encountered no one here, the enemy having fled

precipitately. About 300 yards farther on we crossed the Chattanooga road, and on entering a thicket beyond we were hid for a time from the rest of the brigade, and here an order came from our right to fall back, and Captain Cleveland, supposing it was a general order, commanded us to fall back, and the regiment dropped back about 100 yards; but failing to see that our left had done so, he halted us, and had just got us in line when an order came from General Robertson for the regiment to press forward. The regiment soon pressed forward, and by the time we had entered the field beyond the road before mentioned the balance of the brigade, assisted by a portion of the Fifth, had run over and captured a battery on our left. We were advancing rapidly across this field to rejoin our brigade when we received a fire into our right flank, the enemy being in the woods to our right. The regiment immediately made a right half-wheel and fired a volley, which proved so fatal that they scattered and fled.

Captain Cleveland, taking the flag and a portion of the regiment, moved off and joined the brigade, and just as he reached the woods upon the heights the brigade commenced to fall back, recrossing the field, and in doing so this gallant officer received a severe wound in the fleshy part of the thigh. When Captain Cleveland moved off to join the brigade he left me and some 25 or 30 officers and men to hold in check the enemy that were then making their appearance in this quarter. This we did, and at the same time drove a body from their breastworks near by, causing them to set fire to them and [also to] their knapsacks.

We here took several prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The artillery we held until the Eighth South Carolina came up and a brigade was brought up by General Law, when we were ordered to join our brigade on the left. I was then put in command of the regiment, and we were shortly moved to the right, where we were held until nearly night, when we were carried forward to the left, and our brigade took possession of the heights, relieving General Kershaw's brigade, the enemy in the meantime evacuating the field.

We had 1 officer killed and 7 wounded, 12 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 80 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, and 12 missing; making our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing 112; a list of which has already been furnished.

T. T. CLAY,

Captain, Commanding Fifth Texas Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN W. KERR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 432.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BENNING'S BRIGADE,

October 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battles of the 19th and 20th ultimo on the Chickamauga:

At about 3 p. m. of the 19th, I was ordered to advance and sup-

port Brigadier-General Robertson, who was a little to my left. On advancing, I found him with his brigade hotly engaged with a superior force of the enemy's infantry aided by a battery. The place was on the Chattanooga road near a small house, and a smaller out-house with open ground for 150 or 200 yards in front, and stretching to the right and left, through which ran the road from front to rear. Beyond the open ground all was forest, in which, on the right of the road, was the enemy's battery. Thus the missiles from this battery not only swept over nearly all of the open ground, but passed on with effect far into the level wood in the rear.

When we first encountered the enemy they were at the two houses and on the near side of the open ground. After an obstinate contest they were driven from this position and across the open ground into the woods beyond. We then occupied the ground about the houses. My numbers were too few to venture with them alone to follow the enemy into the wood and to the battery. The place we held was much exposed to the enemy's fire, but with the little cover furnished by the houses, some stumps, and a few scattered trees, I thought I could hold it till the re-enforcements (every minute expected) should arrive, when a general advance might be made and the enemy swept from the opposite wood. We did hold it for a long time, driving back several charges of the enemy to retake it. No re-enforcements came. Finally toward sunset the enemy's fire from his battery and from his infantry, protected by the wood, became so heavy, and so many of our officers and men had fallen, that we had ourselves to retire a short distance. We accordingly took up a new position 100 or 200 yards in the rear of the houses, where we remained till the close of the fight.

We felt much in this engagement the want of artillery to oppose not only to the enemy's artillery but to his infantry; but none came to our aid. None had been attached either to my brigade or to Brigadier-General Robertson's.

My loss was very heavy to my numbers. In the Twentieth Regiment 17 officers out of 23 were killed or wounded. In the other regiments the proportion though not so great was very great. The proportionate loss among the men was but little less. The command fought with a dogged resolution.

On the next day, the brigade was in line a little to the right of the place where it had fought the day before, and a short distance in the rear of Law's brigade. At about 12 m. I was ordered to follow and support that brigade at the distance of from 300 to 400 yards. After advancing, in obedience to this order, 400 or 500 yards, and after having passed the Chattanooga road, Law's brigade, which had moved a little faster than mine, became lost to view in the thick woods. At the same time I saw the enemy in considerable force on his right apparently preparing to attack his flank and rear. I immediately changed the direction of march by bearing to the right and advancing my left, so as to face this enemy. I then marched upon them and attacked them. After a sharp contest they gave way and we pursued them. They made a stand at some artillery in the wood, but were driven again from this position and pursued several hundred yards beyond the guns, when they disappeared in the wood.

In a short time they returned in heavy force and made a desperate effort to recover their ground. Here there was a very obstinate fight. At length I saw them turning my right to get into my rear. We then fell back behind the cannon, facing so as to meet this new dem-

onstration. The enemy followed a short distance, but not far enough to retake the artillery, and for some time kept up with us at long range a desultory fire. Finally they disappeared.

The artillery taken consisted of seven or eight pieces. According to my count there were eight—four brass and four iron pieces. Some of the officers thought that the iron pieces were only three. A flag was also taken with the guns.

The brigade, reduced as it was to a handful by the fight of the day before, again suffered heavily. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, commanding Seventeenth Georgia, fell mortally wounded while acting in a most heroic manner.

On the previous day 4 field officers had been wounded, 1 I fear mortally—Lieutenant-Colonel Seago, Twentieth Georgia. The other 3 were Colonel Du Bose, of the Fifteenth Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, commanding Second Georgia, and Capt. McC. Lewis, acting major of Second Georgia. Many other officers of the line fell killed or wounded in one fight or the other.

Lieut. Heman H. Perry, brigade inspector and acting adjutant, had his horse shot under him. Owen T——, one of my couriers, had two horses shot under him. Joseph D. Bethune, another, had his horse shot under him and was at the same time himself wounded. The remaining courier (S. Sligh) was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell, which, however, only bruised him. Hardly a man or officer escaped without a touch of his person or clothes.

Colonel Waddell, of the Twentieth; Major Shannon, of the Fifteenth, and Major Charlton, of the Second Georgia, the only field officers left, set a shining example to their men, as did those that were wounded.

A list of the casualties has already been forwarded; also a tabular statement of the strength of the brigade on each day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,

[*Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.*]

Capt. L. R. TERRELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 433.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 30, 1863.

COLONEL: Having been called upon to report the operations of my command during and incident upon the battle of Chickamauga, I have the honor to make the following statement of facts in order simply to designate the position of the command. I cannot, in justice to the officers and men, make a full official report until the reports of subordinate commanders have been received. I trust, however, this statement will answer until a full report can be prepared:

On August 27, my command, consisting of Wharton's and Martin's divisions and Roddey's brigade, was stationed as follows:

Estes' regiment, of Wharton's division, picketing the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Guntersville; Wade's regiment, Martin's division, from Guntersville to Decatur, and detachments from Roddey's brigade from Decatur to the mouth of Bear Creek. The main body of Wharton's division was stationed near Rome, Ga.; of Martin's division near Alexandria, Ala., and of Roddey's brigade near Tuscumbia, Ala. Two regiments of the corps were on detached duty with General Pillow.

On the 27th, General Martin's command, numbering about 1,200 men, was ordered to Trenton, and General Wharton's to the vicinity of Chattanooga.

On the 29th, the enemy crossed the Tennessee River in force, driving back the pickets of Colonel Estes' regiment. About 500 men of General Martin's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mauldin, moved up Will's Valley, and were placed on picket duty below Chattanooga.

It now became evident that the enemy were moving two divisions of cavalry and McCook's corps of infantry over Sand Mountain and into Will's Valley by the Caperton road. I was ordered to take post in Broomtown Valley for the purpose of picketing the passes of Lookout Mountain. General Martin, with about 1,200 men, guarded the passes from the Tennessee River to Neal's Gap, and General Wharton from Neal's Gap to Gadsden. These commands kept the enemy continually observed, and full reports concerning him were several times each day sent to army headquarters. Several columns of the enemy's cavalry were pushed over the mountain, all of which were successfully driven back.

On September 12, McCook's corps of infantry and Stanley's corps of cavalry moved over the mountain at Alpine, and after a severe fight our cavalry (under Colonel Avery, a most gallant and discreet officer) was compelled to fall back.

Skirmishing continued nearly every day until the 17th, when I was ordered to move into McLemore's Cove by Dug and Catlett's Gaps and attack the enemy in order to make a demonstration in that direction. We fought for some hours, driving the enemy for some distance, but finally developed a force too large to be dislodged.

On the following day we moved to Owens' Ford, on Chickamauga River, leaving heavy pickets at all the gaps of the mountain as far as Gadsden.

About 2 p. m. I learned the enemy's cavalry were moving up McLemore's Cove. I moved across the river and warmly assailed their flank, dividing the column and driving the enemy in confusion in both directions.

During the night I received orders to guard well all the passes of the mountain and all the fords of the river down to General Longstreet's left flank, and to attack the enemy at every opportunity which presented itself. This order was complied with, and the remainder of my force was concentrated at Glass' Mill. A considerable force of the enemy with artillery were deployed on the opposite bank and warm skirmishing commenced. As soon as arrangements could be made I dismounted all my available force, crossed, and warmly assailed the enemy, hoping that we might draw troops from the center and thus create a diversion. After a short fight the enemy wavered. We charged him and drove a largely superior force fully 2 miles to Crawfish Spring, killing and wounding large numbers and taking 35 officers and men prisoners, besides the wounded. We

were successful in creating the diversion, as the enemy thought our advance a heavy flank movement and re-enforced this point heavily. The enemy, in his accounts of the battle, states that General Longstreet flanked him at this point at the hour we made the attack.

At this time I received orders to move my available force to Lee and Gordon's Mills and attack the enemy. We arrived at that place about 3 p. m., crossed the river, and vigorously assailed him. After a short time he commenced retreating in confusion. We followed as rapidly as possible, capturing about 1,000 prisoners, 20 wagons, and a large amount of arms and ordnance stores. About dark we also captured five large hospitals, with a considerable supply of medicines, camp equipage, and a great number of wounded prisoners, besides over 100 surgeons. The pursuit was continued till two hours after nightfall, when we retired to feed our horses.

Early on the morning of the 21st, I detached two regiments, pursuant to orders, to pick up stragglers and arms. About 9 a. m. I received orders from General Longstreet to send a force of cavalry to find the enemy's position. At the same time I received orders from General Bragg, through Colonel McKinstry, to save the captured property. To accomplish both these objects I detailed 500 of my best mounted men under Colonel Anderson to comply with General Longstreet's order, with full instructions to report every hour to that officer. As previously stated, two regiments were already at work collecting stragglers and arms, leaving with me but about 1,700 men.

Just at this time I received information from my pickets at Owens' Ford that the enemy, in large force, was driving back our cavalry from that point. It was also reported that the enemy had a large train of wagons with him. At the same time I observed a heavy dust in Chattanooga Valley, which appeared to indicate a movement from Chattanooga along the foot of Lookout Mountain toward McLemore's Cove. For the purpose of succoring the command reported at Owens' Ford, I immediately moved over to Chattanooga Valley, and drove back toward Chattanooga the force which was marching from that place. I then left the Eighth Texas Rangers and my escort to hold the enemy in check, while with the balance of the command I moved up toward McLemore's Cove.

After marching about 5 miles, we met a large force of cavalry, which, seeing the dust of our approach, had deployed a considerable force in a strong position. I immediately deployed two regiments and commenced skirmishing. Finding their position strong, I detached a squadron to turn their right flank. This caused the enemy to waver, when we charged in line and also in column on the road, driving him in confusion. The enemy attempted to form a new line with his reserves several times, but we met him with such force as to disperse him each time, driving him before us. We continued the charge several miles, capturing, killing, or dispersing nearly the entire command, said to number about 2,000 men. We secured immediately upon the road only about 400. We also captured 18 stand of colors and secured their entire train, numbering about 90 wagons, loaded with valuable baggage. Many of the men who escaped to the adjoining woods were picked up on the following morning, and only 75 men, half of whom were dismounted, succeeded in joining the Federal army. We also captured a number of arms. The wagons and mules were turned over to the chief quartermaster Army of Tennessee.

On the following morning, pursuant to orders, we pressed on to within 1½ miles of Chattanooga, driving the enemy's cavalry behind his infantry. We remained in this position until night, when, pursuant to orders, I proceeded toward Trenton, preparatory to crossing the Tennessee River. After one day's march I received orders to return and sweep up Lookout Mountain to Point Lookout. The order was received at 2 p. m., and I immediately started with an advance guard of 200 men, ordering the command to follow.

On arriving at Summertown at dark, I found one regiment of the enemy behind strong barricades. I dismounted my men to feel their position and charged their flanks, driving them for some distance. In this hasty retreat they left several guns, knapsacks, overcoats, and cooking utensils; also their supper, already cooked. By this time I learned that my command had been stopped and ordered to Chickamauga Station. I, however, with my small command (which numbered 105 dismounted men) pressed the enemy off the mountain. After surveying the enemy's works and reporting fully his position to the commanding general, I proceeded to Chickamauga Station, where I received orders to cross the Tennessee River above Chattanooga. During the night, however, I received orders to move toward Charleston to support General Forrest, who was moving upon the enemy in that direction.*

* * * * *

The results of the operations of the cavalry under my command during the battle of Chickamauga were, first, guarding the left flank of the army for a distance of 90 miles during and for twenty days preceding the battle of Chickamauga, during which time it continually observed and skirmished with the enemy, repelling and developing all his diversions. During the battle, with the available force (which never exceeded 2,000 men) not on other duty (such as guarding the flanks), we fought the enemy vigorously and successfully, killing and wounding large numbers, and capturing 2,000 prisoners, 100 wagons and teams, a large amount of other property, and 18 stand of colors, all of which were turned over to the proper authorities.

To Generals Wharton and Martin, commanding divisions, and Colonels Wheeler, Morgan, Crews, and Harrison, commanding brigades, I tender my thanks for their zeal, energy, and gallantry during the engagement.*

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

No. 434.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
La Fayette, September 8, 1863—4.45 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy at dark yesterday had pushed my pickets from the western face of Lookout [Mountain] to the gap this side.

* For part here omitted, see Wheeler and Roddey's raid, p. 722.

They are there now in McLemore's Cove. The infantry can climb the western faces of Lookout and Pigeon Mountains at thousands of points, and thus can flank my pickets. The force on the mountain, Major Thompson says, is large, and is composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It is possible the enemy may this morning enter McLemore's Cove and my pickets be forced to fall back to Pigeon Ridge out of the cove.

There are three gaps on this ridge, to wit, Blue Bird, Dug, and Catlett's Gaps. All could be used by artillery. I have obstructed them and will defend them, but I cannot, if the enemy come on in force, hold them, as infantry can get up in hundreds of places. I have sent a dispatch to Colonel Brent. You have never directed me as to my route if forced from this road. I will, if not otherwise ordered, fall back and guard the gaps on Taylor's Ridge, now in my rear—Gordon's, Matlock's, and Calhoun's. Williams' is a good point from which to throw out pickets. If my pickets begin to fall back from the eastern face of Lookout [Mountain], I will notify the commanding officer at Resaca. I cannot prevent the enemy's moving out of McLemore's Cove upon this road if he comes in force. He can move out around the mountain, exteriorly of Pigeon Mountain, 14 miles north of this place. My wagons are at Taylor's Ridge. I had nothing from General Wheeler to-night. General Forrest passed down by Mount Hickory, a few miles east of you, last evening.

Respectfully,

MARTIN,
General.

General WHEELER.

No. 435.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY COMMAND,
Dalton, Ga., October 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command during the action at Chickamauga Creek on the 19th and 20th ultimo; also a brief statement of its movements and engagements prior and subsequent to the battle of Chickamauga, accompanying it with the reports of Brigadier-General Pegram, commanding division, and Col. J. S. Scott, commanding brigade. No report from Brigadier-General Armstrong, commanding First Division of the corps, has been received. A report is also due from Brigadier-General Davidson, who commanded a brigade of General Pegram's division during the battle of Chickamauga. The reports of both officers would no doubt have been furnished but for movements in East Tennessee, and afterward under General Wheeler in Middle Tennessee, which gave no time or opportunity to make them out.

On the 9th ultimo, I was ordered to establish my headquarters at Dalton and my command was located and disposed of as follows: Colonel Hodge's brigade was sent on the Cleveland and Dalton road to meet the enemy, then reported at Athens, Tenn., and advancing; Colonel Scott's brigade was ordered to Ringgold, Ga., to watch the

* See resolution of thanks by Confederate Congress to General Forrest, &c., Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 295.

enemy on the road from Chattanooga to that point; General Pegram was left at or near Pea Vine Church, and Brigadier-General Armstrong's division was located in front of General Cheatham's infantry division on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road. I retained with me at Dalton about 240 men of General Morgan's cavalry.

The reports of General Pegram and Colonel Scott sufficiently detail their operations prior to the battle of Chickamauga, and require no further comments here.

On Thursday (17th ultimo), I moved from Dalton, and Friday morning from Ringgold, toward Pea Vine Creek, having with me Morgan's men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and my escort, and met the enemy's cavalry (Minty's brigade) at Pea Vine Creek. Dismounting Lieutenant-Colonel Martin's command, and assisted by Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson's command, the enemy were driven across the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge, at which point I was joined by General Pegram's division. Crossing the creek at a ford above the bridge, the country was scoured for a mile west of the bridge. General Hood's command of infantry also crossed the Chickamauga and formed in line of battle, my command bivouacking on the field in the rear of his line near Alexander's Bridge.

On the morning of the 19th, I was ordered to move with my command down the road toward Reed's Bridge and develop the enemy, which was promptly done, and their advance was soon engaged at the steam saw-mill near that point. Finding the enemy too strong for General Pegram's force, I dispatched a staff officer to Lieutenant-General Polk's quarters for General Armstrong's division. He could only spare Colonel Dibrell's brigade, which arrived shortly after we engaged the enemy; was speedily dismounted and formed, and, with General Pegram's division, were able to hold position until infantry re-enforcements arrived, the first brigade of which, under Colonel Wilson, formed on my left, advanced in gallant style, driving the enemy back and capturing a battery of artillery, my dismounted cavalry advancing with them. The superior force of the enemy compelled us to give back until re-enforced by General Ector's brigade, when the enemy was again driven back. From statements of prisoners captured, the enemy's force engaged was four brigades of infantry and one of cavalry; but when driven back the second time, with the loss of another battery, their full strength was developed, and, being met and overpowered by vastly superior numbers, we were compelled to fall back to our first position. A cavalry charge was made to protect the infantry as they retired, which they did in good order, but with loss. We captured many prisoners, but were unable for want of horses to bring off the guns captured from the enemy.

Until the arrival of Major-General Walker (being the senior officer present) I assumed temporary command of the infantry, and I must say that the fighting and the gallant charges of the two brigades just referred to excited my admiration. They broke the enemy's lines, and could not be halted or withdrawn until nearly surrounded. We fell back, fighting and contesting the ground, to our original position near the mill on the Reed's Bridge road. General Cheatham's division coming up and engaging the enemy drove them for some distance, but was in turn compelled to fall back. Seeing General Maney's brigade hard pressed and retiring before the enemy, I hastened to his relief with Freeman's battery of six pieces, dismounting Colonel Dibrell's brigade to support it.

The conduct of Maj. John Rawle, chief of artillery, and the officers and men of this battery on this occasion deserves special mention. They kept up a constant and destructive fire upon the enemy until they were within 50 yards of the guns, getting off the field with all their pieces, notwithstanding the loss of horses. They were gallantly protected by Colonel Dibrell in retiring, who fell back with the line of infantry. We had no further engagement with the enemy during the evening. General Armstrong, having been relieved by General Polk, arrived with his brigade and took command of his division, forming it, and, with Pegram's division, holding the road to Reed's Bridge, which had been repaired during the day.

On Sunday morning, the 20th, I received orders to move up and keep in line with General Breckinridge's division, which I did, dismounting all of General Armstrong's division, except the First Tennessee Regiment and McDonald's battalion, holding General Pegram's division in reserve on my right. The two commands of General Armstrong's division which were mounted took possession of the La Fayette road, capturing the enemy's hospitals and quite a number of prisoners. They were compelled to fall back, as the enemy's reserves, under General Granger, advanced on that road. Colonel Dibrell fought on foot with the infantry during the day. As General Granger approached, by shelling his command and maneuvering my troops, he was detained nearly two hours, and prevented from joining the main force until late in the evening, and then at double-quick, under a heavy fire from Freeman's battery and a section of Napoleon guns borrowed from General Breckinridge.

After Granger's column had vacated the road in front of me, I moved my dismounted men rapidly forward and took possession of the road from the Federal hospital to the woods on the left, through which infantry was advancing and fighting. My artillery was ordered forward, but before it could reach the road and be placed in position a charge was made by the enemy, the infantry line retreating in confusion and leaving me without support, but held the ground long enough to get my artillery back to the position from which we had shelled Granger's column, and opened upon the advancing column with fourteen pieces of artillery, driving them back, and terminating on the right flank the battle of Chickamauga. This fire was at short range, in open ground, and was to the enemy very destructive, killing 2 colonels and many other officers and privates.

It is with pride and pleasure that I mention the gallant conduct of the officers and men of my command. General Armstrong's division fought almost entirely on foot, always up and frequently in advance of the infantry.

My command was kept on the field during the night of the 20th, and men and horses suffered greatly for want of water. The men were without rations, and the horses had only received a partial feed once during the two days' engagement.

On Monday morning, I moved forward on the La Fayette road toward Chattanooga, capturing many prisoners and arms. The latter were collected as far as practicable and sent to the rear, using for that purpose several wagons and ambulances captured from the retreating enemy or abandoned and left by them.

On taking possession of Mission Ridge, 1 mile or thereabouts from Rossville, we found the enemy fortifying the gap; dismounted Colonel Dibrell's regiment, under command of Captain McGinnis, and attacked them, but found the force too large to dislodge them. On

the arrival of my artillery, opened on and fought them for several hours, but could not move them.

We held possession of the ridge during the night, and on Tuesday moved down from Mission Ridge into the Chattanooga Valley, driving the enemy into their works, and on the La Fayette road advancing beyond Watkins' farm, and holding position there until the arrival of Kershaw's brigade. My command was kept in line of battle during the night, my left, under Colonel Dibrell, resting at the base of Lookout Mountain, and my right at Silvey's Ford, on the Tennessee River.

On Wednesday (23d), with McDonald's battalion, I gained the point of Lookout Mountain. My command, being gradually relieved by infantry, was ordered to the rear, and went into camp at and near Bird's Mill, with orders issued to cook up rations and shoe the horses as rapidly as possible.

On Friday morning (the 25th), I received orders to move with my entire command to meet the forces of Burnside, reported at or near Harrison, which order was immediately obeyed. Having proceeded as far as Chickamauga Station, a second courier overtook me with an order to proceed, via Cleveland, to Charleston, and disperse the enemy at that place, and, if necessary, to cross the Hiwassee River. I reached Cleveland that night and went on to Charleston the next morning; found the enemy on the opposite side of the river. Moved up my artillery, and after a sharp cannonading drove them off and threw my cavalry across the river. From prisoners captured we found the force opposite to Charleston and retreating was a brigade of mounted infantry commanded by Colonel Byrd.

Learning also that Wolford's Federal cavalry was encamped at Cedar Springs, 3 miles from Athens, it was deemed necessary to follow, which was done rapidly, fighting them repeatedly, and driving them before us. Their last stand was made at Philadelphia, where Wolford's brigade was put to flight by the advance of Armstrong's division under Colonel Dibrell. Receiving orders to return at once, I withdrew my command back to Charleston, ordering General Davidson, with his division, and General Armstrong, with his brigade, to report to General Wheeler, at Cotton Port Ferry.

Our loss in the expedition to East Tennessee was 4 men wounded and 2 captured. We killed and wounded about 20 of the enemy and sent 120 prisoners to Dalton.

In closing this report, I desire to pay a just tribute to my officers and men for their gallantry and uncomplaining endurance of all the fatigues and dangers incident to the movements and engagements set forth in this report. The charges made by Armstrong's division (while fighting on foot) in the battle of Chickamauga would be creditable to the best drilled infantry.

The officers of my staff have, as on many previous occasions, discharged all duties with promptness and fidelity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

P. S.—As soon as official reports can be obtained from General Armstrong's and General Davidson's divisions, they will be forwarded. At present our losses cannot be ascertained,

No. 436.

Report of Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry.

SPARTA, August 18, 1863.

* * * * *

[MAJOR:] *On August 17, I started a scout from Company I to go as far as Rock Island in the direction of McMinnville. They went as far as the Eleven-Mile House, and there met Colonel Minty again with a very large cavalry force, said to be seven regiments, or 3,500 men, and with one of my slaves as a guide. They immediately charged our scouts and a running fight ensued back to camp, just across the Calfkiller River, from where we were encamped before. The 200 re-enforcements under Colonel McLemore had arrived only a day or two before. We rallied our men and repulsed those that pursued our scouts to the river. The enemy at Sparta divided, part going up to our camp 2 miles on each side of the river. I posted Colonel McLemore with his 200 men at our former battle-ground (the mouth of Wild Cat Creek), and took the Eighth Tennessee to Meredith's Mill, above, on the Calfkiller River. The enemy pursued us on to the creek and the river, and from 2 o'clock until dark the skirmish was heavy, and many efforts on their part to charge us and force a crossing was repulsed with heavy loss. We could only defend ourselves, owing to the smallness of our forces. At least half of the Eighth was absent on leave to get up supplies. But we held our ground and punished them severely.

After dark the enemy withdrew a short distance and went into camp, and fearing that [they] intended renewing the attack in the morning, I ordered Colonel McLemore to withdraw his command back to where the Eighth was, and we would retire about 2 miles to the top of Cumberland Mountain, on Forster's road, a place that we could not be flanked out of. As McLemore was withdrawing his men under Captain McGregor the enemy in his front made a fierce charge on him. His men rallied promptly near the barn of the Widow Fisk and repulsed them handsomely, killing 6 men and 6 horses. After that we retired to the top of the mountain, leaving scouts and pickets to watch the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 18th, our scouts reported the enemy moving in the direction of Sparta. Thinking they would attempt to ascend the mountain at Bon Air Springs, we moved rapidly to that place. But upon arriving there we could see the enemy moving in the direction of Pikeville. They were too far off and our force was too small to attempt pursuit.

We returned to our old camp to-day, and find our loss is 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 4 captured. The enemy's loss was heavy, as we had every advantage in position, and their men reported to citizens their loss in killed at 40 or 50 and wounded 200 to 300. We have buried 5 dead to-day they left on the field, found in a sink-hole, in [into] which it is supposed they were thrown by negroes they had sent out to gather in. They arrested and carried off a number of citizens, and said there was a general move of Rosecrans' army on Chatta-

*For preceding part of this report, see *Action at Sparta, Tenn., August 9, 1863, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 847.*

nooga. As they went in that direction I am of the opinion their army is moving on Chattanooga. I will report again to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 437.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Chickamauga Station, September 24, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the recent combats of my command with the enemy:

The first of these occurred near Graysville on the 10th instant, when, being out on a reconnaissance with the Sixth Georgia Cavalry (Colonel Hart), it was reported the enemy had thrown himself between Colonel Scott and myself. Deeming the opening of the communication with Scott most important, I ordered Colonel Hart to charge the enemy with two companies of his regiment. This he most gallantly did, and brought out 59 prisoners (being the skirmishers of Palmer's division) from within sight of the masses of the enemy.

The second engagement with the enemy was on the 12th instant, near Leet's Tan-yard, where we fought for two hours Wilder's Lightening Brigade of mounted infantry. My force engaged in this fight was the Sixth Georgia and Rucker's Legion. It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the daring gallantry of my small force in this unequal conflict with the picked brigade of General Crittenden's corps. For a time the fight was almost literally hand to hand. I was forced back only about 400 yards, which point I held during the night.

My loss in this fight was about 50 killed and wounded, numbering some of my most valuable young officers. A correct list of killed and wounded will be forwarded.

Our next meeting with the foe was on Saturday, the 19th instant, on the memorable field of the Chickamauga. Brigadier-General Davidson, having reported for duty, was assigned to the command of my old brigade. He was ordered to take position near Reed's Saw-Mill. Before reaching it he met and drove before him the enemy's pickets, capturing some few of them. Soon after this skirmish, while General Forrest and I were in front examining the roads, General Davidson was attacked suddenly upon his left. Hurrying back, I found it somewhat difficult, aided by General Davidson and all my staff officers, to get the command in a proper position to repel the fierce attacks of the enemy's infantry. All the available force was, however, soon well posted under the general direction of General Forrest. It became at once apparent to all that we were fighting overpowering numbers. General Forrest having sent several messengers for the infantry to come up, finally went for them himself, ordering me to hold the position until their arrival. In obeying this

order our loss was about one-fourth of the command, including several officers. Nearly every colonel of the brigade had a horse shot under him.

Although the highest praise is due to all the gallant men engaged in this (for cavalry) remarkable fight, I must not omit mentioning particularly Colonel Goode, of the Tenth Confederate Cavalry, whose horse was shot, and Captain Arnold, commanding Sixteenth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, who was badly wounded.

Our next engagement with the enemy was with Colonel Minty's brigade of mounted infantry, being a part of the rear guard of General Rosecrans' army. After driving his skirmishers for a mile, we found him strongly posted on Missionary Ridge. We drove him from one fine position, but were unable to dislodge him from the summit, from which, however, he retired during the night. In holding the ground gained, my command was subjected to a heavy fire of canister at 300 yards range.

Both General Davidson and Colonel Scott lost several men, among whom, I regret to say, was the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Fain, of the Sixth Georgia [Cavalry], badly wounded. The steadfastness with which both brigades bore this artillery fire was admirable in the extreme, especially as evincing the discipline of the men.

General Davidson again met the enemy on the 22d, on the Chattanooga and Hiwassee road. With a part of his brigade he attacked and routed the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, took a number of prisoners, arms, &c., and was prevented from capturing the regiment entire only by a mistake of one of his own regiments, which fired upon the portion headed by himself.

It will be observed my report is confined to the operations of the brigade lately commanded by myself. This is because the other brigades of the division have, in the exigencies of the service, been separated from me.

For Colonel Scott's operations, I refer you to his report, herewith inclosed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Forrest's Cavalry Corps.

P. S.—General Davidson will furnish you, at the earliest moment, a complete list of the casualties and captured property.

No. 438.

Reports of Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT'S BRIGADE,
Foot of Missionary Ridge, September 22, 1863.

GENERAL: After leaving you to-day, I advanced toward this road, meeting the enemy near this place. I fought them, killing and wounding some 30 or 40, and taking 8 prisoners, 2 of whom are commissioned officers. I drove them back to within 1 mile of Chatta-

nooga, taking their first line of rifle-pits. I succeeded in getting also about 50 stand of fire-arms.

After taking their rifle-pits, General Pegram came up, and not knowing that General Davidson would be up to my support, ordered me back to this place. The general has since then come up, and is now near me on my right.

What is most singular to say, all of the Yankees killed or taken prisoners had canteens of mean whisky that was issued to them to-day to get up a little Dutch courage.

Being, general, in the position of the ———, I would most willingly receive and obey any orders issued by you.

There has been considerable excitement in Chattanooga this evening, and I do not think there will be a single Yank found on this side the river to-morrow morning. The enemy used no artillery at all this evening.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM,

Commanding Division.

[P. S.]—If you have no especial use for my two companies that you picked up this morning, please send them to me, as I think they will be of more use to me than you.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,

September 22, [1863.]

Colonel Scott and General Davidson were ordered by me to cross the ridge to my right and sweep down the valley toward Chattanooga and extend their lines from the ridge to the river.

B. F. CHEATHAM,

Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,

Chickamauga, September 24, 1863.

MAJOR: In accordance with orders from Brigadier-General Pegram, I herewith forward my report of the operations of this brigade during the recent active operations of the army.

After covering the evacuation of East Tennessee and removing all stores on the lines of railroad as far as Ringgold, Ga., I reported to General Pegram, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road.

On the 11th instant, under orders from General Forrest, I proceeded to Ringgold, where I encountered the advance of the enemy (General Crittenden's corps), and after a sharp skirmish fell back toward Dalton to a strong position, which I held for two hours. Forced from it, I retreated slowly on to Tunnel Hill, fighting the enemy at every available point until night, when re-enforcements from the command of General Forrest, who had been present during the day directing the movements, arrived.

The next morning the enemy retired, and following them I skirmished heavily with their rear on the 12th and 13th instant, as far as the La Fayette road, near Leet's Tan-yard.

On the 14th, under orders from General Forrest, I returned to Ringgold, and remained near that place until the evening of the 17th instant, when the enemy again advanced upon Ringgold from the direction of Graysville. I marched out to meet them and drove them back. That night the enemy encamped about 5 miles from Ringgold, on the Chattanooga road, with four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. About midnight, with four companies Second Tennessee Cavalry and one piece of artillery, I surprised their camp, throwing the whole force into confusion. After a sharp fight I retired to my camp at Ringgold, the enemy not following.

On the 18th, by command of General Pegram, I proceeded to Red House, 9 miles from Chattanooga, and drove in the advance of the enemy's Reserve Corps, under General Granger.

On the 19th, I marched and engaged the enemy (seven regiments of infantry and a battery) with 500 men from my command, composed of the Second and Fifth Tennessee, First Louisiana, the detachment of Morgan's command, and the Louisiana Battery of two rifled pieces and two mountain howitzers. After a fierce engagement of several hours, during which I drove the enemy more than 2 miles and disabled one of their guns, my ammunition failing, I withdrew to my camp at the creek, the enemy too much exhausted to pursue.

On the 21st, I held the left of the road in General Pegram's attack upon Missionary Hill, and on the 22d, under orders from Major-General Cheatham, I proceeded on his right, and, crossing Missionary Ridge, descended in the valley to the W[estern] and A[tlantic] Railroad, about 3 miles from Chattanooga. Here I encountered the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry and drove them in confusion into Chattanooga. Following up, I attacked the enemy in his intrenchment and drove them from their first line of rifle-pits. Night coming on, General Pegram ordered me to withdraw my command to the top of the ridge, and on the next morning to this place.

It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy, but from all information obtained, their loss in killed and wounded on the 19th amounted to over 100, besides 1 of General Whitaker's staff officers and 7 privates, prisoners. My entire prisoners amount to 4 commissioned officers and 30 privates.

On the 22d I captured about 75 fine rifles for my unarmed men.

My own loss foots up as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Louisiana Cavalry				1	1
2d Tennessee Cavalry	2	3	1	13	19
5th Tennessee Cavalry		3	2	12	16
Detachment General Morgan's command		3	1	6	10
Louisiana Battery a				3	3
Total	2	8	4	35	49

a 15 horses killed.

Of the conduct of both officers and men I cannot speak too highly. All displayed the utmost bravery and gallantry. When every one did so well it is impossible to particularize individual instances of

gallantry; but in the death of Captain Ford and Lieutenant Crozier, Second Tennessee Cavalry, I have lost two brave and gallant officers, whose places it will be most difficult to fill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Maj A. R. H. RANSOM,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Pegram's Division of Cavalry.

No. 439.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 93. } *Richmond, Va., November 22, 1862.*

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the army:

* * * * *

No. 37.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress-parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 18, 1862.

* * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 131. } *Richmond, Va., October 3, 1863.*

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter be, reported as worthy of this distinction be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time for those who have deserved

well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, Section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 64. } *Richmond, Va., August 10, 1864.*

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131 (1863). It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

II. Attention is called to the manner in which the selections under the law should be made. The non-commissioned officers and privates are authorized, at the first dress-parade after each victory the company shall have assisted to achieve, to distinguish by a majority of their votes one private or non-commissioned officer most conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct in the battle. Should more than one soldier be hereafter selected by a company as equal in merit, the name to be announced upon the roll will be determined by lot. Commissioned officers distinguished for gallantry on the field are not to be selected by the vote of the company, battalion, or regiment to which they belong, but a statement of their special good conduct should be made by their immediate commander and forwarded through the regular channel to this office.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Alabama.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry :

Private George W. Tims, *a* Co. A.
Private William A. Watts, *a* Co. B.
Private William Hill, Co. C.
Private Thomas Garner, *a* Co. D.
Private Joshua Lewis, Co. E.
Private John McMicken, *a* Co. F.

Private James P. Young, *a* Co. G.
Private Hiram L. White (since dead),
Co. H.
Corpl. W. Calvin Roden, *a* Co. I.
Private David S. Stewart, Co. K.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry :

Lieut. Col. Richard F. Inge, *a*
Capt. Joseph H. Justice, *a* Co. A.
Capt. Orville A. Stringer, *a* Co. B.
Capt. J. Henry Hammond, *a* Co. D.
First Lieut. Allen J. Kidd, *a* Co. D.
First Lieut. Sherman K. Fielder, *a* Co. H.
Private J. M. Carpenter, Co. A.
Corpl. J. W. Williams, Co. B.

Sergt. R. A. Micars, *a* Co. C.
Sergt. R. A. Lambert, Co. D.
Private W. Howard, *a* Co. E.
Private M. Smith, Co. F.
Private J. H. Gwin, *a* Co. G.
Sergt. J. F. Williamson, Co. H.
Corpl. C. W. Ohara, Co. I.
Private W. A. McCarty, *a* Co. K.

a Killed in action.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Private Andrew Crevillari, Co. A.

Private Peter Cusac, Co. B.

Private G. C. Wells, Co. C.

Sergt. George Moody (color bearer),
Co. D.

Private Thomas Hamilton, Co. F.

Private William Jinnery, Co. H.

Private William W. Meadow, Co. I.

Companies E, G, and K declined selecting.

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Private George Aubrey, Co. A.

Private J. R. Gaither, Co. B.

First Sergt. W. H. Logan, Co. C.

Private C. D. Goolsby, Co. D.

Private R. F. Sumner, Co. E.

Corpl. David Knox, Co. F.

First Sergt. W. J. Wilson, Co. G.

Private Hosea Vines, Co. H.

Private L. P. Wright, Co. I.

Sergt. James R. Smith, Co. K.

Private Jacob Smith, Co. L.

Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Capt. W. E. Dodson, Co. C.

Capt. B. F. Hammett, Co. D.

Private W. R. Mock, Co. A.

Private J. D. Pevey, Co. C.

Sergt. C. L. Sessions, a Co. D.

Private P. H. S. Lewis, a Co. E.

Third Sergt. Richard R. Bush, a Co. G.

Corpl. Alexander R. Bell, Co. H.

Private W. E. Hatten, Co. I.

Private William Harris, Co. K.

The other companies made no selection.

Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Sergt. J. L. Carlton, Co. A.

Sergt. A. C. Ferguson, Co. C.

Private W. M. Johnson, Co. E.

Private G. W. Smith, Co. G.

Private W. A. Houston, Co. H.

Private S. H. Pitts, Co. I.

Sergt. W. H. Long, Co. K.

Companies B and F declined making selections.

Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Private T. C. Ezell, a Co. A.

Corpl. James M. Moore, Co. B.

Corpl. J. E. Platt, Co. C.

Private A. McAlpin, a Co. C.

Sergt. W. W. Buford, a Co. D.

Corpl. Joel W. Bell, Co. E.

Private A. D. Sims, Co. F.

Sergt. W. W. Holly, a Co. G.

Private Patrick Dayton, a Co. H.

Sergt. G. F. Williamson, a Co. I.

Private Francis H. Wilson, a Co. K.

Sergt. John L. Maye, Co. K.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Private William R. Ethridge, a Co. A.

Private John A. Maness, Co. B.

Sergt. W. C. Johnson, Co. D.

Sergt. Newton Bruce, Co. E.

Sergt. E. N. Maxey, Co. F.

Private David Scott, Co. G.

Private Daniel F. Tubb, Co. H.

Private John Barnes, Co. I.

Private William W. Scales, Co. K.

Company C declined making a selection.

Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :Sergt. Joel B. Freeman (color bearer),
Co. A.

Sergt. S. C. Johnston, Co. A.

Private J. N. Ward, Co. B.

Sergt. J. L. Huddleston, Co. C.

Private J. H. Burgess, a Co. D.

Private Z. E. Lee, Co. E.

Private J. V. McGinnis, Co. F.

Private T. J. Mize, Co. G.

Private S. J. Harrell, Co. H.

Sergt. W. C. McClellen, Co. I.

Corpl. J. R. Rogers, Co. K.

Gibson's Battalion of Infantry :

First Lieut. L. S. Mathews, Co. B.

Corpl. R. A. Jones, Co. A.

Private Silas P. Dutton, Co. B.

Private George Ridley, Co. C.

First Battalion, Alabama Legion :

Adj. John Massey.

Private John H. Conner, a Co. A.

Private J. E. Wright, Co. B.

Private James M. Gibson, Co. C.

Private B. A. Davis, a Co. D.

Sergt. J. L. Cox, a Co. E.

Private A. J. Daw, a Co. F.

Company G declined making a selection.

a Killed in action.

Second Battalion, Alabama Legion :

Capt W. D. Walden, Co. B.
 Private John H. Randall, Co. A.
 First Sergt. Socrates Spigener, Co. B.
 Private Benjamin F. Temple, *a* Co. C.

Private William P. Jones, Co. D.
 Private George W. Norris, *a* Co. E.
 Corpl. Joseph V. Castlebury, *a* Co. F.

Third Battalion, Alabama Legion :

Capt. John McCreless, Co. E.
 Private Micajah Kirkland, *a* Co. A.

Private John Blankenship (since dead),
 Co. C.
 Private Henry R. Lewis, Co. C.

Companies B, D, and F declined making selections.

Artillery Battalion, Alabama Legion :

Private Jackson Lee, *a* Co. A.
 Corpl. James E. French, Co. B

Private B. F. Martin, *a* Co. D.
 Private R. S. Turlington, *a* Co. E.

Eufaula Light Artillery :

Private John C. Carroll (since dead).

Semple's Battery :

Private Robert G. Chambliss.

Arkansas.

First Mounted Regiment :

Private James A. McKenzie, Co. A.
 Private John B. Williams, Co. B.
 Private T. J. Baskins, Co. C.
 Second Sergt. James H. Hartt, Co. D.
 Private John L. Farrow, *a* Co. E.

Second Sergt. Silas Smoot, Co. F.
 Private W. N. Alphin, Co. G.
 Second Sergt. George W. Bryant, Co. H.
 Corpl. Samuel Plummer, Co. I.
 Corpl. Alexander A. Lyle, *a* Co. K.

First Regiment of Infantry :

Col. John W. Colquitt.
 Adj. S. N. Greenwood, *a*
 Capt. Samuel Shoup, Co. G.
 First Lieut. Louis Hillman, Co. H.
 First Lieut. James G. Wilson, Co. F.
 First Lieut. A. J. Pitner, Co. B.
 First Lieut. M. B. Harris, Co. C.
 Second Lieut. Augustus Ruffner, Co. D.
 Sergt. L. J. Perry, Co. A.

Private Charles Trickett, Co. B.
 Private J. W. Bell, Co. C.
 Sergt. N. B. Marshall, Co. D.
 Private J. H. Callahan, Co. E.
 Sergt. F. S. Barnett, Co. F.
 Private Joseph Hubbard, Co. G.
 Private James Word, Co. H.
 Private James R. Griffin, Co. I.
 Sergt. M. L. Nobles, Co. K.

Second Mounted Regiment :

Private Edward Blaylock, Co. A.
 Sergt. Alexander M. Harrelson, Co. B.
 Private T. C. Bird, *a* Co. C.
 Private Enoch Tarver, Co. E.

Private Thomas Candler, *a* Co. F.
 Private G. T. Anderson, Co. G.
 Private D. Boultinghouse, Co. I.
 Private William Howerton, *a* Co. K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Private William R. Barnehill, Co. A.
 Private J. F. Cheatham, *a* Co. B.
 Private H. Wilder, *a* Co. C.
 Private Lewis McClelland, *a* Co. D.
 Private William F. Williams, Co. E.

First Sergt. J. P. Lawrence, Co. F.
 Fourth Sergt. Thomas J. Haynes, Co. G.
 First Corpl. William Howard, Co. H.
 Private James M. Flinn, Co. I.
 Private J. T. O. Tibbitts, Co. K.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Capt. John R. Richardson, Co. F.
 Capt. W. F. Gibson, Co. I.
 First Lieut. E. H. Holton, Co. D.
 First Lieut. H. H. Harris, Co. G.
 Private T. J. Sanders, *a* Co. B.
 Private P. V. Robbins, Co. D.

Private H. J. Townsend, Co. E.
 Private Charles Butler, Co. F.
 Private W. E. Decker, Co. G.
 Private Robert J. Obarr, Co. I.
 First Sergt. D. P. Porter, Co. K.

Companies A, C, and H declined making selections.

a Killed in action.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Corpl. W. M. Young, Co. A.
 Corpl. Sampson Grimmer, Co. B.
 Private George W. Magby, Co. C.
 Corpl. J. M. Edwards, Co. D.
 Private Jones C. Moore, Co. E.

Sergt. Thomas J. Keeley, Co. F.
 Private R. C. Ogden, Co. G.
 Private Morris Foley, Co. H.
 Sergt. W. Harry Barger, Co. I.
 Sergt. J. J. Poindexter, Co. K.

Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry :

Private Jonathan Pool, Co. A.
 Fourth Sergt. J. G. Reed, *a* Co. B.
 Private James M. Garven, Co. C.
 Private William H. Huie, Co. D.
 Private John N. Cannon, Co. F.

Sergt. James W. Carter, Co. G.
 Private Frank M. Arnold, Co. H.
 Sergt. George W. Williams, Co. I.
 Private J. E. Coker, Co. K.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry :

First Sergt. John M. Douglass, Co. A.
 Corpl. George W. Bost, Co. B.

Private Willis Worley, Co. C.
 Private John P. Bullion, *a* Co. E.

Second and Fifteenth Regiments of Infantry (consolidated) :

Lieut. Col. R. F. Harvey.
 Lieut. R. E. Smith, Co. G.
 Sergt. B. B. Hall *a* (color bearer), 2d Arkansas.
 Private G. W. Steward, 2d Arkansas, Co. A.
 First Sergt. John Gleeson, 2d Arkansas, Co. B.
 Corpl. Stephen Roberts, 2d Arkansas, Co. D.

Private H. R. Roberson, 2d Arkansas, Co. F.
 Corpl. J. W. Puckett, 2d Arkansas, Co. G.
 Sergt. H. A. Atkinson, 2d Arkansas, Co. I.
 Sergt. J. N. Baker (color bearer), 15th Arkansas, Co. —.
 Corpl. J. E. Violet, 15th Arkansas, Co. B.

Fifth and Thirteenth Regiments of Infantry (consolidated) :

Capt. A. B. Washington, 5th Arkansas, Co. K.
 Capt. T. J. Fletcher, 13th Arkansas, Co. A.
 First Lieut. W. T. Jones, 5th Arkansas, Co. G.
 Private Howell Wells, 5th Arkansas, Co. A.
 Private William F. King, 5th Arkansas, Co. B.
 Sergt. B. H. Franklin, 5th Arkansas, Co. C.

Private R. A. Arnold, 5th Arkansas, Co. D.
 Private James Looney, *a* 5th Arkansas, Co. E.
 Sergt. C. H. Harris, 5th Arkansas, Co. F.
 Private James K. Pyburn, 5th Arkansas, Co. G.
 Private A. B. Sherrer, 5th Arkansas, Co. H.
 Private G. W. Ransone, 5th Arkansas, Co. K.

Company I declined making a selection.

Private Martin Shelly, 13th Arkansas, Co. A.
 Private Joseph W. Altman, 13th Arkansas, Co. B.
 First Sergt. John Heathcock, 13th Arkansas, Co. C.
 Private Davis Carter, 13th Arkansas, Co. D.

Private William Sandford, 13th Arkansas, Co. E.
 Corpl. John Hampton, 13th Arkansas, Co. F.
 Private J. B. Hodges, 13th Arkansas, Co. G.
 Sergt. Robert S. Kendall, 13th Arkansas, Co. K.

Companies H and I declined making selections.

Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry (consolidated) :

Capt. J. W. Martin, Co. K.
 Lieut. T. W. Lockett, Co. K.
 Corpl. O. J. C. Tormby, Co. A.
 Private Elijah Goings, Co. B.
 Private G. W. Bolger, Co. C.
 Private P. M. Williamson, Co. D.

Private J. T. Dixon, Co. F.
 Sergt. J. M. Dunson, Co. G.
 Sergt. J. M. Kelly, Co. H.
 Sergt. Thomas B. Podgett, Co. I.
 Sergt. W. W. Wood, Co. K.

Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Infantry (consolidated):

Private Jacob Nugent, Co. A.
 Private G. W. Green, Co. B.
 Private C. W. Jones, Co. C.
 Private J. B. Floyd, Co. D.
 Private J. T. Cooper, Co. E.

Private William Holman, Co. F.
 Private Peter Simpson, Co. G.
 Private Thaddeus Glass, Co. H.
 Private T. J. Thompson, Co. I.
 Sergt. W. L. White, Co. K.

Florida.**First Regiment of Cavalry (dismounted):**

Private J. Wesley Herring, Co. A.
 Sergt. Madison Higginbotham, Co. B.
 Private Riley Phillips, Co. D.
 Private George W. Lewis, Co. E.
 Private George W. Tully, Co. F.

Private E. J. Tyner, Co. G.
 Sergt. M. W. Simmons, Co. H.
 Private John Grimes, Co. I.
 Corpl. Harvey J. Goddard, Co. K.

Company C declined making a selection.

First and Third Regiments of Infantry (consolidated):

Sergt. Randolph Hernandez, 1st Florida, Co. A.
 Private Henry Taylor, 1st Florida, Co. B.
 Private George M. Williams, 1st Florida, Co. C.
 Private Samuel V. Neeley, 1st Florida, Co. C.
 Private John Wheeler, 1st Florida, Co. E.
 Sergt. E. V. McCaskill, 1st Florida, Co. F.
 Private Alfred Bray, 1st Florida, Co. G.
 Private John Dixon, 1st Florida, Co. H.
 Sergt. E. E. Baggett, 1st Florida, Co. I.
 Private Robert B. McKay, 1st Florida, Co. K.

Private Robert Curry, 3d Florida, Co. A.
 Private Lott Allen, 3d Florida, Co. C.
 Private Jasper N. Caraway, 3d Florida, Co. D.
 Private Spicer B. Wilds, 3d Florida, Co. F.
 Sergt. William W. Lamb, 3d Florida, Co. G.
 Private George Walker, 3d Florida, Co. H.
 Private M. W. A. Huchingson, 3d Florida, Co. I.
 Private C. Bray, 3d Florida, Co. K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
 Capt. J. D. Miot, Co. D.
 Lieut. A. S. Pope, Co. C.
 Lieut. L. S. Owens, Co. A.
 Lieut. G. C. Dekle, Co. C.
 Lieut. W. M. T. Johnson, Co. E.
 Lieut. J. W. Banks, Co. I.
 Private William Haas, Co. A.
 Sergt. Thomas L. Wingate, Co. B.

Sergt. J. W. Hammerly, Co. C.
 Private J. B. Arnold, Co. D.
 Private H. Kelly Mills, Co. E.
 Private W. O. Branning, Co. F.
 Private J. N. Conyers, Co. G.
 Private Johnson Pippin, Co. H.
 Corpl. G. L. Bryan, Co. I.
 Sergt. J. H. Brandon, Co. K.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry:

Private David Cannon, Co. A.
 Private Nixon Elliott, Co. B.
 Private John A. McDonald, Co. C.
 Private William Royals, Co. E.

Sergt. Seaborne Weatherby, Co. G.
 Corpl. S. E. J. Hall, Co. I.
 Private J. R. Martin, Co. K.

Companies D, F, and H declined making selections.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry:

Private William Adison, Co. A.
 Private John M. Henry, Co. B.
 Private Benjamin Turner, Co. D.

Private William Lisk, Co. F.
 Private Josephus Moss, Co. K.

Companies C, E, G, H, and I made no selections.

Georgia.**Fifth Regiment of Infantry:**

Private J. Kirby Brown, Co. A.
 Private Thomas P. Weir, Co. B.
 Corpl. John Fox, Co. C.
 Private James W. Hall, Co. D.
 Corpl. John B. Johnston, Co. E.

Private William M. Blackwell, Co. F.
 Private T. H. Devane, Co. G.
 First Sergt. John P. Chapman, Co. I.
 Private James Torrence, Co. K.

Company H made no selection.

a Killed in action.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. John Frain (color bearer), Co. A.	Private P. G. Dickerson, Co. G.
Sergt. S. S. Wacaser, Co. B.	Private Alexander Pope, ^a Co. H.
Private William Hart, Co. C.	Corpl. J. S. Lee, Co. K.
Private William Hardin, Co. F.	

Other companies declined making selections.

Kentucky.

Second Regiment of Infantry:

Private Benjamin F. Parker, Co. A.	Sergt. Henry Fritz, Co. F.
Corpl. Mornix Virden, Co. B.	Private Louis H. Paradoe, Co. G.
Private John Conley, Co. C.	Private Oscar Hackley, Co. I.
Corpl. Frank B. Buckner, Co. D.	Private Frank Taylor, Co. K.
Sergt. William Frazee, Co. E.	

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Lieut. B. T. Smith, ^a Co. A.	Private Thomas H. Covington, ^a Co. D.
Lieut. John L. Bell, ^a Co. K.	Private William J. Watkins, Co. E.
Sergt. R. H. Lindsey (color bearer), Co. D.	Private Fredling Skeggs, Co. F.
Corpl. Ephraim R. Smith, Co. A.	Private Alexander Smith, Co. G.
Private John McCreery, Co. B.	Private William N. Ballard, Co. H.
Private John R. Brinkley, Co. C.	Private John H. Blanchard, Co. I.
	Private Mathias Garrett, Co. K.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Lieut. Col. George W. Connor.	Private Samuel South, Co. B.
Adjt. Thomas B. Cook.	Private Richard Yarbrough, Co. E.
Capt. T. J. Henry, Co. C.	Sergt. F. W. Campbell, Co. F.
Capt. Joseph Desha, Co. I.	Private Winlock N. Shelton, Co. K.
Private Frank H. Hasank, Co. A.	

Companies C, D, and I declined making selections.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry:

Second Lieut. James H. Cole, Co. G.	Private Marcellus S. Mathews, Co. D.
Private H. Lowber, Co. A.	Private Henry Haman, Co. H.
Private John Hinton, Co. B.	Sergt. F. P. Randle, Co. I.

Companies C, E, and G declined making selections.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. John L. Dunn (since dead), Co. A.	Corpl. John W. Carrell, Co. D.
Private Norborn G. Gray, Co. B.	Corpl. Nathan Board (since dead), Co. G.
Private Andrew J. Kirtley, Co. C.	

Other selections declined.

Louisiana.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry:

Private Thomas Conforth, Co. A.	Private P. Wagner, Co. F.
Private Robert Hamilton, Co. B.	Private William Penn, Co. G.
Private John Murtha, Co. C.	Sergt. Charles Sweeny, Co. H.
Corpl. William Mehl, Co. D.	Private Robert Walker, Co. I.
Private A. Ham, Co. E.	Private John M. Dugan, Company K.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. S. N. Collinsworth, Co. A.	Sergt. Josiah Perry, Co. G.
Corpl. G. W. Holton, Co. B.	Private J. J. Wooters, Co. H.
Sergt. R. M. Nash, Co. C.	Sergt. A. J. Koonce, Co. I.
Corpl. W. W. Chapman, Co. D.	Private William Jackson, Co. K.
Sergt. Otho Adler (since dead), Co. E.	
Private Oliver Ellis Evans (since dead), Co. F.	

^a Killed in action.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Private J. W. Hudnall, Co. A.
 Corpl. G. W. Newcomer, Co. B.
 Private L. H. Morero, Co. C.
 Private Allen Brister (since dead), Co. D.
 Private James Gresham, Co. E.
 Private B. F. Lanius (since dead), Co. F.

Private O. E. Green, Co. G.
 Private Jacob Hornburger (since dead),
 Co. H.
 Private David Sills, Co. I.
 Sergt. O. H. B. Kellar, Co. K.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry :

Actg. Sergt. Maj. T. B. Davidson.
 Private John C. Walker, Co. A.
 Private E. Gardner, Co. B.
 Sergt. M. H. Loveless, Co. C.
 Corpl. A. K. Wilson, Co. D.
 Private John Carter, Co. E.

Private William Keithly, Co. F.
 Sutler W. A. Rhodes, Co. G.
 Corpl. Jehu Mabry, Co. H.
 Private Joe Williams, Co. I.
 Sergt. O. T. Watson, Co. K.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry :

Private James Young, Co. A.
 Corpl. Ph. Schilling, Co. C.
 Private Aug. Lockwell, Co. D.
 Private Patrick Mooney, Co. E.
 Private William Kennedy, Co. F.

Sergt. M. Manning, Co. G.
 Private Th. Price, Co. H.
 Corpl. John McDonald, Co. I.
 Private John Walker, Co. K.

Austin's Battalion of Sharpshooters :

Private John Boyne, Co. A.

Private John Hagan, Co. B.

Fourth Battalion of Infantry :

Private D. W. Frisbey, Co. A.
 Private William Shively (since dead),
 Co. B.
 Private Peter Orr (since dead), Co. C.

Private M. Rearden, Co. D.
 Private Girard Ballance (since dead),
 Co. E.
 Private R. L. Walker, Co. F.

Mississippi.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Private William Weaver, Co. A.
 Private L. G. Collins, Co. B.
 Private John Kittrell, Co. C.
 Private L. T. Turner, Co. D.
 Sergt. E. J. Holmes, Co. E.

Private S. J. Singleton, Co. F.
 Private M. Stringfellow, Co. G.
 Private F. A. Shands, a Co. H.
 Private James M. McDonald, Co. I.
 Private John Hadley, Co. K.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry :

Private T. G. Warford, Co. A.
 Private W. Ward, Co. B.
 Sergt. A. W. Harris, Co. C.
 Private Thomas Dillon, Co. D.
 Private Thomas Armstrong, Co. E.

Private D. Potts, Co. F.
 Private S. T. Lumley, Co. G.
 Private C. M. Carter (since dead), Co. H.
 Sergt. D. R. Biles, Co. I.
 Private Wilson Hey, Co. K.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry :

Private A. W. B. Prather, a Co. K.

Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry :

Private Smith Scroggins (since dead),
 Co. A.
 Private J. B. Milton, a Co. B.
 Private Samuel H. Stevenson, Co. C.
 Private J. W. Looney, a Co. D.
 Private Munroe M. Miller, a Co. E.

Private J. M. Cooper, Co. F.
 Sergt. C. H. Reed, Co. G.
 Second Sergt. John Calvin Dean, Co. H.
 Private C. C. Campbell, a Co. I.
 Sergt. T. W. Crabb, Co. K.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Private John J. Mahaffey, Co. A.
 Fourth Sergt. F. M. McGaughy, Co. B.
 Private Joel Swindle, Co. C.
 Private E. H. Templeton, Co. D.

Private Newton M. Brown, a Co. E.
 Private Samuel McNeely, Co. F.
 Private George W. Young, Co. G.
 Private Odom Cox, a Co. K.

a Killed in action.

Hawkins' battalion of sharpshooters :

Second Lieut. R. V. Coleman, ^a Co. A.	|	Corpl. J. R. Wallis, Co. B.
Private Robert Jackson Custer, Co. A.		

Swett's battery :

Lieut. H. Shannon.		Corpl. Warren Huffman.

Turner's battery :

Private F. H. Hendrix, ^a	
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North Carolina.

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry :

Sergt. W. H. Hughes, Co. A.		Private Jason M. Hicks, Co. E.
Sergt. W. H. Henson, Co. B.		Sergt. John W. Wiggins, Co. F.
Private N. Gaither Davidson, Co. C.		First Sergt. W. H. Hogsed, Co. G.
Private William Mingus, Co. C.		Private J. M. Beasley, Co. I.
Private J. B. A. Staten, Co. D.		Private John L. Davis, Co. K.

Company C was unable to decide between these two privates.

Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Sergt. William A. Vance, Co. A.	|	Private George Jarrett, Co. F.
Private William F. Bradshaw, Co. B.		Private W. P. Bumgarner, Co. H.
Sergt. John Hughes, Co. C.		Sergt. John Eggers, ^a Co. I.
Private Braxton Cox, Co. D.		Sergt. P. H. Duncan, Co. K.
Private William N. Pendley, ^a Co. E.		Private M. Harrel, Co. L.

Private C. Gentry, Co. G.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry :

Corpl. W. P. Rice, ^a Co. A.	|	Private W. W. Cowart, Co. G.
Private O. A. Brown, Co. B.		Corpl. William Jordan, ^a Co. H.
Sergt. D. L. Smith (since dead), Co. C.		Sergt. J. L. Cathey, Co. I.
Private Matison Tow, Co. F.		Private J. M. Penland, Co. K.

Companies D and E declined selecting.

South Carolina.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry :

Private P. P. Todd, Co. B.	|	Corpl. Samuel Kirby, Co. H.
Private Cornelius Cannon, Co. C.		Corpl. C. B. Foxworth, Co. I.
Sergt. S. Bird, Co. D.		Sergt. R. R. Owens, Co. K.
Private A. J. Council, Co. E.		Private J. A. Boatwright, Co. L.
Corpl. E. B. Glisson, ^a Co. F.		Private E. T. Rogers, Co. M.

Companies A and G declined selecting.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry :

Private W. M. Dean, ^a Co. C.	|	Private A. Abner, Co. H.
Private J. D. S. Livingston, Co. D.		Private J. F. Crawford, Co. I.
Corpl. C. C. Du Bose, Co. E.		Sergt. J. R. Sneed, Co. K.
Private Andrew Kneese, Co. F.		

Companies A and B declined selecting.

Culpeper's battery :

Corpl. J. N. Purvis.

Tennessee.

Second Regiment of Infantry :

Col. W. D. Robison.	|	Private Andrew J. Allen, Co. C.
Lieut. Col. W. J. Hale.		Corpl. William R. Lamb, Co. D.
Capt. James T. C. McKnight, ^a Co. A.		Private Wallace Whitsett, Co. E.
Capt. William P. Bowers, ^a Co. D.		Sergt. W. J. Todd, Co. F.
First Lieut. A. B. Schell, Co. I.		First Sergt. Thomas E. Stone, Co. H.
Sergt. John W. Stone (color bearer).		Private James B. Malone, Co. I.
Private James O. Oslin, Co. A.		Private John H. Terry, Co. K.

Sergt. Joseph D. Sheppard, Co. B.	
Fourth Regiment of Infantry :	
Second Lieut. W. H. Webber, ^a Co. A.	

^a Killed in action.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Private R. A. Burton, Co. A.
 Private E. G. Seaton, Co. B.
 Private W. J. Thornton, Co. C.
 Private R. A. Coley, Co. E.

Sergt. James G. Moffatt, Co. F.
 Fifth Sergt. Patrick Kennedy, Co. H.
 Private G. M. Comer, Co. I.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry :

Capt. F. B. Terry, Co. A.
 Capt. U. C. Harrison, Co. B.
 Capt. J. R. Handy, Co. E.
 Capt. J. D. Cooper, Co. F.
 First Lieut. J. D. Floyd, Co. A.
 Second Lieut. G. W. Waggoner, Co. E.
 First Lieut. R. W. McCullough, Co. F.
 First Lieut. Matt. Scruggs, a Co. G.
 Second Lieut. Z. W. Ewing, Co. H.

Private P. D. Parker, Co. A.
 Private S. G. Blackman, Co. B.
 Private H. D. McCrory, Co. C.
 Private J. S. Wiseman, Co. E.
 Private J. A. Wilson, Co. F.
 Private J. W. Haggard, Co. G.
 Private John Rea, Co. H.
 Sergt. J. D. Lynch, Co. I.
 Sergt. A. Bryant, Co. K.

Company D declined making selection.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Maj. J. G. Lowe.
 Capt. G. A. Cortner, Co. D.
 Capt. J. P. Lytle, Co. F.
 Capt. William A. Ott, Co. H.
 Lieut. W. A. Vernon, Co. B.
 Lieut. J. M. Witherspoon, Co. H.

Private C. D. High, Co. A.
 Private W. G. Warren, Co. C.
 Sergt. J. J. Shelton, Co. D.
 Private E. J. Jordan, Co. E.
 Private J. L. Goodram, Co. F.

Companies B, G, and H declined making selections.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Sergt. J. R. Johnson, Co. A.
 Private J. H. Barrell, Co. B.
 Private Joseph Hughes, Co. C.
 Private W. A. White, Co. D.
 Sergt. F. M. Hunter, Co. E.

Private J. W. Stewart, Co. F.
 Private W. M. Bennett, Co. G.
 Private Hugh L. Law, Co. H.
 Private J. P. Morrison, Co. I.
 Private D. J. Barton, Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Adj. A. R. Greigg.
 Capt. Mark Lowry, Co. A.
 Capt. G. H. Hash, Co. C.
 Capt. G. W. Kinnaird, Co. F.
 First Lieut. H. C. Fleming, Co. K.
 Private Mitchell Copeland, a Co. D.

Private Z. H. Sullens, a Co. E.
 Corpl. John M. Rayborn, Co. F.
 Private James R. Spurlock, Co. G.
 Private John S. Dennis, Co. H.
 Private Thomas Phillips, a Co. I.
 Private G. W. Henry, Co. K.

Other companies declined selecting.

Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Private John Eastridge, Co. A.
 Private J. A. Priest, Co. B.
 Private John Eaves, Co. C.
 Private Napoleon B. Wilson, a Co. D.
 Sergt. F. E. Hatchett, Co. E.

Sergt. G. W. Calhoun, Co. F.
 Private J. C. Huggins, Co. H.
 First Sergt. Thomas J. Barham, Co. I.
 Private Simpson Autry, Co. K.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Col. B. J. Hill.
 Maj. G. S. Deakins.
 First Lieut. Warner Lewis, Co. H.
 Second Lieut. Z. B. Hamrick, Co. B.
 Second Lieut. W. W. Massey, Co. E.
 Sergt. Joseph Hambles (color bearer).
 First Sergt. James P. Hardcastle, Co. A.
 Corpl. W. J. Carter, Co. A.
 Corpl. A. J. Womack, Co. A.
 Sergt. F. T. Vannerson, Co. B.
 Corpl. S. R. Wood, Co. C.
 Private G. W. Martin, Co. C.
 Private Jesse Mooneyham, Co. C.
 Sergt. A. J. Taylor, Co. D.
 First Sergt. J. W. Warren, Co. E.

Private M. Ritchey, Co. E.
 Private James W. Seal, Co. E.
 Private Barney Tomney, Co. F.
 Private James Anderson Hicks, Co. F.
 Private John Kennedy, Co. F.
 Private B. B. Snipes, Co. G.
 Sergt. Reuben C. Garner, Co. G.
 Private T. W. Wilson, Co. G.
 Private T. M. Golston, Co. H.
 Private M. E. Deakins, Co. H.
 Private West Walker, Co. H.
 Private J. M. Davis, Co. L.
 Private Thomas Lemons, Co. L.
 Private J. M. Head, Co. L.

a Killed in action.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Adj. R. G. Cross.	Second Lieut. W. H. Gibbs, Co. F.
Capt. J. E. Spencer, Co. B.	Second Lieut. J. T. Dozier, Co. G.
Capt. James L. Hogan, Co. F.	Second Lieut. C. W. Wilson, Co. I.
Capt. Samuel Jackson, Co. I.	Private George P. Shelton, Co. B.
Capt. J. R. Oliver, Co. K.	Private W. A. Meadow, Co. C.
First Lieut. Jesse C. Franklin, Co. A.	Sergt. T. A. Johnson <i>a</i> (color bearer),
First Lieut. John Y. Gill, Co. E.	Co. E.
Second Lieut. F. M. Kelso, Co. B.	Third sergt. J. S. Thomason, Co. G.
Second Lieut. J. W. Dickens, Co. C.	Private Benjamin F. Hill, Co. I.
Second Lieut. John P. Beasley, Co. E.	

Other companies declined making selections.

Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Col. George H. Nixon.	Sergt. C. P. Acklin, Co. F.
Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hughs.	Private J. M. Harding, Co. G.
Capt. Lewis Miller, Co. G.	Private M. D. Harwell, Co. G.
Capt. James C. Cooper, Co. E.	Private H. B. West, Co. H.
First Lieut. G. B. Tracy, Co. K.	Private A. A. Pennington, Co. H.
First Lieut. James Jackson, Co. F.	Sergt. W. L. Ivy, Co. I.
Second Lieut. G. W. Prior, Co. G.	Private J. R. Choat, Co. I.
Private B. F. Martin, Co. E.	Private J. G. Fuller, Co. K.
Private William McClain, Co. E.	Private A. J. Williams, Co. K.
Sergt. B. F. Whittaker, Co. F.	

Third and Fifth Confederate Infantry :

Maj. R. J. Person.	Sergt. Edward Doyle, Co. F.
Capt. James H. Beard, <i>a</i> Co. E.	Sergt. George Cook, Co. G.
Capt. George Moore, <i>a</i> Co. H.	Corpl. R. H. Coleman, Co. H.
Sergt. John Callahan, Co. A.	Private Frederick Taffe, Co. B.
Sergt. William McNamara, Co. B.	Private Jack Wright, Co. E.
Sergt. Walter Laracy, Co. D.	Sergt. E. L. Moore, Co. F.
Sergt. T. F. Brennan, Co. E.	

Sixty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Lieut. Col. A. Fulkerson.	Private B. F. Badget, Co. G.
Private W. S. Andis, Co. A.	Private J. T. Lang, Co. I.
Private E. S. Welch, Co. D.	Sergt. A. M. Bayless, Co. K.
Private John Bowry, Co. F.	

Companies B, C, and E declined selecting.

Calvert's battery :

Private James McCortney.	Private George McMillan.
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Douglas' battery :

Private Eli E. Douglas.

Texas.

Sixth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry and Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry, dismounted (consolidated) :

Private Henry H. Cox, Sixth Regiment, Co., H.	Private Robert Cosby, Fifteenth Regiment, Co. H.
Private James D. Smith, Tenth Regiment, Co. H.	

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Cavalry, dismounted (consolidated) :

Private David L. Hall, Eighteenth Regiment, Co. F.	Sergt. Julian J. Lacoure, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. H.
Sergt. W. R. Burleson, Eighteenth Regiment, Co. G.	

Other companies declined selecting.

*Virginia.***Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :**

Private Giles H. Roop,*a* Co. A.
 Private Luke Cox (since dead), Co. B.
 Private Richard B. Haden (since dead),
 Co. C.
 Private Claiborn Hylton, Co. D.
 Private Henry Griffin,*a* Co. E.

Corpl. G. W. Chumbley, Co. F.
 Private David W. Weddle,*a* Co. G.
 Private Frederick Wood, Co. H.
 Private Philip M. Watters,*a* Co. I.
 Corpl. Archibald Woods, Co. K.

Sixty-third Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. David L. Tate, Co. A.
 Corpl. Harvey E. Hill, Co. B.
 Sergt. E. H. Taylor, Co. D.
 Sergt. R. Nuckolls, Co. E.

Private Cary Sprigs, Co. F.
 Sergt. Ephraim Hampton, Co. G.
 Private Michael Neff, Co. H.
 Private John H. Collup, Co. K.

Brig. Gen. A. Gracie's staff :

Capt. H. E. Jones, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. E. B. Cherry, aide-de-camp.

Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk's staff :

Capt. Hugh S. Otey,*a* assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. W. A. King, assistant adjutant-general.

* * * * *

By order :

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

AUGUST 16-OCTOBER 19, 1863.—The East Tennessee Campaign.**SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.**

- Aug. 12, 1863.—The First Division, Ninth Army Corps, arrives from Vicksburg at Covington, Ky.
 18, 1863.—Skirmish near Crab Orchard, Ky.
 Skirmish near Albany, Ky.
 20, 1863.—The Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, arrives from Vicksburg at Covington, Ky.
 21, 1863.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
 27, 1863.—Skirmish in Carter County, Ky.
 Skirmish at Clark's Neck, Lawrence County, Ky.
 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Jacksborough, Tenn.
 31, 1863.—Skirmish at Winter's Gap, Tenn.
 Sept. 2, 1863.—Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by the Union forces.
 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Tazewell, Tenn.
 6, 1863.—Skirmishes near Sweet Water, Tenn.
 7-10, 1863.—Operations about, and capture of, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
 8, 1863.—Actions at Limestone Station and Telford's Station, Tenn.
 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Brimstone Creek, Ky.
 Skirmish at Athens, Tenn.
 11, 1863.—Skirmish near Greenville, Ky.
 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Rheatown, Tenn.
 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Calhoun, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Cleveland, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Kingsport, Tenn.

a Killed in action.

- Sept. 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Bristol, Tenn.
 20–21, 1863.—Skirmishes at Carter's Depot, Tenn.
 Action at Zollicoffer, Tenn.
 21, 1863.—Action at Jonesborough, Tenn.
 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Carter's Depot, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Marrow Bone Creek, Ky.
 Engagement at Blountsville, Tenn.
 23, 1863.—Skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
 24, 1863.—Skirmish at Zollicoffer, Tenn.
 25, 1863.—Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army, assumes command
 of the Twenty-third Army Corps.
 Skirmish at Athens, Tenn.
 Skirmishes at Calhoun and Charleston, Tenn.
 26, 1863.—Skirmish at Calhoun, Tenn.
 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Athens, Tenn.
 Skirmish near Philadelphia, Tenn.
 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Jonesborough, Tenn.
 29, 1863.—Skirmish at Leesburg, Tenn.
 Oct. 2, 1863.—Skirmish at Greeneville, Tenn.
 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Blue Springs, Tenn.
 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Glasgow, Ky.
 Skirmish in Morgan County, Ky.
 8–11, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Olympian Springs, Ky.
 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Cleveland, Tenn.
 10, 1863.—Action at Blue Springs, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Salyersville, Ky.
 10–11, 1863.—Skirmishes at Sweet Water, Tenn.
 11, 1863.—Skirmishes at Henderson's Mill and Rheatown, Tenn.
 12, 1863.—Skirmish at West Liberty, Ky.
 14, 1863.—Skirmish at Blountsville, Tenn.
 Skirmish near Loudon, Tenn.
 15, 1863.—Skirmish at Bristol, Tenn.
 Skirmish near Philadelphia, Tenn.
 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Spurgeon's Mill, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Zollicoffer, Tenn.

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- No. 28.—Lieut. Hamilton Wilkins, C. S. Artillery, Acting Assistant Engineer Officer.
- No. 29.—Lieut. P. D. Hunter, C. S. Artillery, Ordnance Officer.
- No. 30.—Capt. J. H. Wright, Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry.
- No. 31.—Maj. B. G. McDowell, Sixty-second North Carolina Infantry.
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- No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Milton A. Haynes, C. S. Artillery.
- No. 36.—Col. John M. Hughs, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report :*

* * * * *

The detaching of the Ninth Army Corps to re-enforce General Grant before Vicksburg delayed somewhat General Burnside's preparations for an active campaign in East Tennessee. The necessity, however, of co-operating with the movements of General Rosecrans compelled him to take the field without awaiting the return of this corps. His main column moved on three routes, making Kingston his objective point, which place was reached on the 1st of September. Knoxville was also occupied on the 1st [2d] by Colonel Foster, and General Shackelford moved forward to Loudon Bridge, which was burned by the retreating enemy.

* Portion here omitted (relating to the Department of the Ohio) is printed in Series I. Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 6.

Another small column had marched from Kentucky directly on Cumberland Gap, and by a rapid flank march from Knoxville upon that place General Burnside cut off the retreat of the garrison and forced it to surrender on the 9th of September, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and 2,000 prisoners. His infantry made this forced march of 60 miles in fifty-two hours. A column of cavalry at the same time ascended the valley to Bristol, driving the enemy across the Virginia line, and destroying the railroad bridges over the Holston and Watauga Rivers, to prevent the enemy's return into Tennessee. The main body of Burnside's army was now ordered to concentrate on the Tennessee River, from Loudon westward, so as to connect with General Rosecrans' army, which reached Chattanooga on the 9th. Paint Rock Pass into North Carolina was also occupied by a small force. The restoration of East Tennessee to the Union was thus effected by skillful combinations, with scarcely any loss on our part.

It was now hoped that there would be no further delay in effecting a junction between the two armies of Burnside and Rosecrans, as had been previously ordered; but the country between Dalton and the Little Tennessee being still open to the enemy, General Burnside was cautioned to move down by the north bank of the river, so as to secure its fords and cover his own and Rosecrans' communications from rebel raids. With our forces concentrated near Chattanooga, the enemy would be compelled to either attack us in position or to retreat farther south into Georgia, for should he attempt a flank movement on Cleveland, his own communications would be cut off and his army destroyed. Though repeatedly urged to effect this junction with the Army of the Cumberland, General Burnside retained most of his forces in the upper valley, which was still threatened, near the Virginia line, by a small rebel force under General Sam. Jones.

On the 21st of September, Colonel Foster had a skirmish with the enemy near Bristol, on the Virginia line, and on the 10th and 11th of October another sharp engagement took place at Blue Springs. The enemy was defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and 150 prisoners. Our loss was about 100.

After the battle of Chickamauga, when General Rosecrans had fallen back to Chattanooga, the enemy pushed forward a column into East Tennessee to threaten Burnside's position at Loudon, and to cover a cavalry raid upon Rosecrans' communications. Unfortunately, General Burnside had occupied Philadelphia and other points on the south side of the river with small garrisons. The enemy surprised some of these forces, and captured 6 guns, 50 wagons, and some 600 or 700 prisoners. The remainder retreated to Loudon, and succeeded in holding the crossing of the river. In the meantime, Jones had moved down on the north side of the Holston River to Rogersville, with some 3,500 cavalry, and surprised our garrison at that place, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, 36 wagons, and 650 men.

* * * * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., October 17, 1863—10 p. m.

(Received 1 a. m. 19th.)

GENERAL: In view of the emergency that might at any time call most of my troops to Rosecrans, I feel it my duty to first clear my left flank of the rebel force there, and so destroy the railroad and prevent the movement of any large force from Virginia.

On the 8th instant, the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly dispatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rogersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and with a considerable force of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap.

On Saturday, the 10th, advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where they found the enemy strongly posted and offering a stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued till the arrival of the infantry, about 5 p. m., when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, and drove the enemy in confusion till dark. During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but, owing to some misunderstanding, withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was continued until evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place. General Shackelford, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position; but he has driven them completely from the State; captured the ford at Zollicoffer, and burning the long railroad bridge at that place, and five other bridges, and destroyed three locomotives and about thirty-five cars. His advance is now 10 miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded; the enemy's considerably greater. About 150 prisoners were taken. General Willcox, with a division of new troops, occupies Greeneville. The rest of my infantry force is concentrated here and at Loudon, with a cavalry brigade at Post Oak Springs, picketing down to Rosecrans' left, and another cavalry brigade on the south side, with outpost near the Hiwassee. A regiment of North Carolina troops we are now organizing here yesterday captured Warm Springs, N. C., and now hold Paint Rock Gap.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

NEW YORK, November 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Department of the Ohio during the time I was in command:*

* * * * *

Preparations † were again commenced for a move into East Tennes-

* For parts omitted, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 11, and Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 272.

† Which had been disturbed by Morgan's Ohio raid; see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, pp. 13-15.

see. It required much labor and time to perfect the organization, as the troops were so worn and scattered by their late fatiguing service.

By the 16th day of August, we succeeded in organizing a force of about 15,000 men, which composed the Twenty-third Corps, under command of General Hartsuff.

I left my headquarters at Cincinnati on the 10th day of August, to join the moving column. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox was left in charge of the District of Ohio, General Willcox of the District of Indiana, and General Boyle of Kentucky—all of them officers of great skill and determination.

On the 20th day of August, the Twenty-third Corps was located as follows:

White's division at Columbia, Hascall's division at Stanford, Carter's division at Crab Orchard, Graham's cavalry at Glasgow, Wolford's cavalry at Somerset.

On the 20th of August, orders were issued to General Hartsuff to move his commands as follows: Hascall's division to Kingston, Tenn., by way of Somerset, Chitwood's, Huntsville, and Montgomery; White's division from Columbia to Montgomery, Tenn., by way of Creelsborough, Albany, and Jamestown, Tenn.; Graham's cavalry to join White by way of Burkesville, Albany, and Jamestown; Wolford's cavalry brigade to guard the supply and ammunition trains that were with Hascall's division; General Carter's cavalry brigade to move by way of Mount Vernon, London, Williamsburg, over the Jellico Mountains to Chitwood's, Huntsville, Montgomery, and Kingston, excepting such portions as might be detached. My headquarters accompanied this command.

These commands were directed to meet at such times and at such points as not to interfere with the movements of each other, and the whole work was performed with wonderful accuracy and promptness considering the great difficulties in the way of steep rugged mountains, bad roads, and short forage.

At Williamsburg a cavalry force, under Colonel Byrd, of the First Tennessee, was detached for the purpose of making a demonstration on Knoxville, by way of Big Creek Gap; and at Montgomery, a cavalry force, under Colonel Foster, was detached, with orders to pass through Winter's Gap and occupy Knoxville.

The main body of the command moved on the direct road to Kingston, which point the advance reached on the 1st day of September, and moved on to Knoxville, arriving there the 3d day of September. Colonel Foster, who had arrived the morning before, had captured several engines and cars, which he had sent up the road to Morristown and Greeneville, and near Jonesborough, capturing large quantities of supplies; but little resistance was met on the march, the enemy in all cases retreating as our forces advanced.

Before leaving Kentucky, I had organized a division of new troops, under Colonel De Courcy, to move down upon the north side of Cumberland Gap, and, if possible, occupy the place. Upon our arrival at Knoxville, we learned that the gap was still occupied by the enemy. I directed General Shackelford to proceed with his cavalry to the south side of the gap, and, if possible, capture the garrison. On his arrival there he communicated with Colonel De Courcy (who was on the north side) by courier. It was ascertained that the position was too strong to be carried by the small force under his command.

Upon being informed of this, I at once started for the gap with

Colonel Gilbert's brigade, reaching there on the 9th day of September, after a march of 60 miles in fifty-two hours. Dispositions were made to assault the place, but before moving I demanded from Colonel Frazer, who was in command of the garrison, the surrender of his forces. The demand was complied with, and the garrison of nearly 2,500 men, with all its *matériel* and armament, fell into our hands.*

We were now in possession of all the important points in East Tennessee, and in the midst of friends. We found the people generally loyal and disposed to do all in their power for our comfort and welfare. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the officers and men of the Twenty-third Corps. From the time it left Kentucky, their labors were most arduous and difficult, but were performed with the greatest accuracy and efficiency.

After the surrender of Cumberland Gap, I directed General Shackelford's and Colonel Gilbert's brigades to return to Knoxville, and left Colonel De Courcy's division (then under command of Colonel Lemert) as a garrison to the place.

Before leaving the gap, I received the following dispatch :

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
CHATTANOOGA, September 10, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

Commanding Department of the Ohio, Tennessee River :

SIR : I am directed by the general commanding the Department of the Cumberland to inform you that I am in full possession of this place, having entered it yesterday at 12 m., without resistance.

The enemy has retreated in the direction of Rome, Ga., the last of his force, cavalry, having left a few hours before my arrival. At daylight I make a rapid pursuit with my corps, and hope that he will be intercepted by the center and right, the latter of which was at Rome.

The general commanding department requests that you will move down your cavalry and occupy the country recently covered by Colonel Minty, who will report particulars to you, and who has been ordered to cross the river.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

This information relieved me from any apprehension in reference to General Rosecrans, and decided me in the determination to occupy all the important points above Knoxville, and, if possible, reach the salt-works beyond Abingdon. Sufficient forces were left at Kingston and Loudon, and Colonel Byrd, who was stationed at Kingston, was ordered to communicate with the cavalry of General Rosecrans in the manner indicated in the above dispatch.

While at Knoxville I received from General Halleck a dispatch† with the following directions :

[Hold the gaps of the North Carolina mountains, the line of the Holston River, or some point, if there be one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with General Rosecrans, at least with your cavalry.

As before mentioned, I had already given orders to Colonel Byrd to occupy Athens, and, if possible, Cleveland, thus connecting with the cavalry forces of General Rosecrans.

This order of General Halleck's required me to hold a line of near 200 miles in length, and I proceeded to obey it. A heavy force of the enemy, under the rebel General Jones, was in the Upper Tennessee

* For correspondence relating to the surrender, see p. 615.

† See Halleck to Burnside, September 11. Halleck's report, Part I, p. 34.

Valley, holding the points which I was directed to occupy; Colonel Foster's brigade had been doing most excellent service in holding him in check. General Hartsuff was directed to send at once all his infantry force (except Gilbert's brigade) up the valley, and also Wofford's cavalry. The cavalry brigades of Colonels Foster and Carter were already well up the valley in the presence of the enemy; General J. M. Shackelford was then in command of all the cavalry, General S. P. Carter having been ordered on duty as provost-marshal of the District of East Tennessee, which duty he performed with the utmost skill and justice. White's division, and all of Hascall's except Gilbert's brigade, started on the 14th, with instructions to move as rapidly as possible.

On the night of the 16th, I received a dispatch from General Halleck, dated the 13th, as follows:

It is important that all the available forces of your command be pushed forward into East Tennessee; all your scattered forces should be concentrated there. Move down your infantry as rapidly as possible toward Chattanooga, to connect with Rosecrans.

Early on the next morning (the 17th), I started up the valley to take command of the troops in person, and to make such dispositions as would carry out the spirit of the above order. At the same time I forwarded telegraphic orders for the Ninth Corps (then in Kentucky) and all other available troops to join me at once. I also gave instructions for all the troops not then in the presence of the enemy to retrace their steps down the valley toward Rosecrans.

I knew nothing of the reasons for General Halleck's first dispatch until I received the following on the 17th:

SEPTEMBER 14.

There are several reasons why you should re-enforce Rosecrans with all possible dispatch. It is believed the enemy will concentrate to give him battle; you must be there to help him.

I again repeated my order for all the available troops to move down the valley at once, and proceeded up the valley myself, to look after those who were then in the presence of the enemy beyond Jonesborough, near the Watauga River, and arrived in Greeneville on the 18th.

I reached the extreme advance on the night of the 21st, and on the 22d made arrangements to attack the enemy's position at Watauga Bridge, early on the morning of the 23d. I could see no way of extricating this portion of the command, except by a demonstration of this kind. A cavalry brigade, under Colonel Foster, was sent around to threaten his rear, and on that night he evacuated the position, burning the bridge. I at once set all the forces, excepting a small portion of cavalry, in motion down the valley to the relief of Rosecrans. I arrived at Knoxville late in the evening of the 24th.

It should be remembered that up to the night of the 16th, I was acting under instructions to occupy the upper country of East Tennessee, and all of my available forces were well up the valley, above Knoxville. All that could be turned back were started at once, and as soon as possible the remainder were withdrawn from the presence of the enemy and turned back for the purpose of proceeding to the relief of General Rosecrans.

The point where the troops were turned back on the 17th was 140 miles from Chickamauga, where General Rosecrans was fighting on the 19th, and the advance of our forces up the valley was over 200 miles distant from him.

It will be readily seen that under no circumstances could we have reached even the neighborhood of General Rosecrans' forces during that battle. The troops were moved in that direction as rapidly as possible; many dispatches passed between General Halleck and myself after this, in reference to going to Rosecrans' assistance after he had established himself in Chattanooga, and some misunderstandings occurred in regard to the purport of these dispatches. I was averse to doing what would in any way weaken our hold in East Tennessee, and he was anxious lest Rosecrans should not be able to hold Chattanooga. He was not disturbed at Chattanooga, and we held our ground in East Tennessee, so that what occurred in no way affected the result.

By the 30th, the whole of the Ninth Corps had arrived, numbering about 6,000 men. General White's division had been sent to Loudon, and Colonel Wolford's cavalry had been sent to re-enforce Colonel Byrd, with instructions to connect with General Rosecrans' cavalry. This force was all on the south side of the Holston River.

At this time our advance up the valley was at Bull's Gap, which was held by General [Colonel] Carter, with Colonel [General] Hascall in support at Morristown.

We experienced great difficulty in getting supplies across the mountains, and many of the men were suffering for clothing.

On the 5th of October, General Willcox reported to me from Cumberland Gap with four new regiments of Indiana troops, and was ordered to Morristown, and from thence to Bull's Gap.

I now determined to push our advance farther up the valley, and for that purpose sent the Ninth Corps, under Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter, together with all the cavalry (excepting Byrd's and Wolford's brigades), under General Shackelford, in that direction; they were joined by a division of General Willcox at Bull's Gap on the 8th. Colonel Hoskins' brigade, which was at Morristown, was ordered to report to General Willcox. I left Knoxville on the morning of the 9th and overtook our forces on the same day at Bull's Gap.

On the following morning the advance was ordered, and at Blue Springs, midway between Bull's Gap and Greeneville, the enemy were found, posted in heavy force and in a strong position, between the wagon road and railroad to Greeneville. Our cavalry occupied him with skirmishing until late in the afternoon. Colonel Foster's brigade was sent around to the rear of the enemy, with instructions to establish himself on the line over which he would be obliged to retreat, at a point near Rheatown. It was not desirable to press the enemy until Colonel Foster had time to reach this point. I directed Captain Poe (my chief engineer) to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, with a view to making the attack at the proper time. The ground was selected upon which the attacking force was to be formed, and at half past 3 o'clock, believing sufficient time had been given to Colonel Foster to reach the desired point, I ordered General Potter to move up his command and endeavor to break through the center of the enemy's line. By 5 p. m. he had formed General Ferrero's division for the attack. When the order to advance was given, this division moved forward in the most dashing manner, driving the enemy from his first line.

During the night he retreated, and we pursued early in the morning, driving him again beyond the Watauga River, beyond which point our cavalry was directed to hold him. Colonel Foster's brigade,

which had been sent to cut off his retreat, met with serious difficulties in way of rough roads, so that he did not reach the point on the enemy's line of retreat in time to make the necessary preparations to check him until our pursuing forces came up.

Colonel Hoskins' brigade of infantry was left at Jonesborough in support of the cavalry in the advance and General Willcox at Greenville. The Ninth Corps returned to Knoxville.*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Late Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Organization of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1863.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.†

HEADQUARTERS.

2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

FIRST DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID MORRISON.

36th Massachusetts, Maj. Arthur A. Goodell.

8th Michigan, Col. Frank Graves.

79th New York, Lieut. Col. John More.

45th Pennsylvania, Col. Francis M. Hills.

Second Brigade.

Col. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.

29th Massachusetts, Maj. Charles Chipman.

27th Michigan, Col. Dorus M. Fox.

46th New York, Capt. Alphons Serviere.

50th Pennsylvania, Maj. Edward Overton, jr.

Third Brigade.

Maj. CORNELIUS BYINGTON.

2d Michigan, Capt. John V. Ruehle.

17th Michigan, Capt. Lorin L. Comstock.

20th Michigan, Maj. Byron M. Cutcheon.

100th Pennsylvania, Maj. James H. Cline.

* October 14-15.

† Commanding since August 25, vice Parke, "absent sick."

‡ This division embarked at Haynes' Bluff, Miss., August 8; arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, and encamped near Covington, Ky. On August 18 it moved to Nicholasville, and on the 26th to Crab Orchard.

Artillery.

3d United States, Batteries L and M, Capt. John Edwards, jr.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.

6th New Hampshire, Maj. Phin P. Bixby.
9th New Hampshire, Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly.
7th Rhode Island, Capt. Alfred M. Channell.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. EDWIN SCHALL.

35th Massachusetts, Maj. Nathaniel Wales.
11th New Hampshire, Capt. Hollis O. Dudley.
51st New York, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton Mitchell.
51st Pennsylvania, Maj. William J. Bolton.

Artillery.

2d New York Light, Battery L, Capt Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

Bowling Green, Ky.

11th Kentucky, Capt. Eugene F. Kinnaid.
26th Kentucky (seven companies), Capt. Rowland E. Hackett.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Joseph M. Kennedy.

Munfordville, Ky.

Col. CHARLES D. PENNEBAKER.

27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
33d Kentucky (four companies), Lieut. Col. James F. Lauck.
6th Michigan Battery, Capt. Luther F. Hale.

Louisa, Ky.

Col. GEORGE W. GALLUP.

14th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, jr.
39th Kentucky, Col. John Dils, jr.

Mount Sterling, Ky.

Lieut. Col. RALPH R. MALTBY.

10th Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. James L. Foley.
14th Kentucky Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Robert T. Williams.

Camp Nelson, Ky.

21st Massachusetts, Capt. Charles W. Davis.

Frankfort, Ky.

Col. THOMAS B. ALLARD.

2d Maryland, Maj. John M. Santmyer.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Col. ELI H. MURRAY.

3d Kentucky Cavalry (eight companies), Capt. John W. Breathitt.

New Haven, Ky.

68d Indiana (six companies), Col. James McManomy.

* This division embarked at Haynes' Bluff, Miss., August 8; arrived at Cincinnati August 20, and encamped near Covington, Ky. August 26 it moved to Nicholasville.

†As reorganized under General Orders, No. 18, corps headquarters, August 6, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 595.

Lexington, Ky.

Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.

6th Indiana Cavalry (four companies),
Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.

1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (two companies), Capt. Amos B. Cole.

48th Pennsylvania, Maj. Joseph A. Gil-
mour.*Russellville, Ky.*

Col. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.

91st Indiana (seven companies), Lieut.
Col. John Mehninger.8d Kentucky Cavalry (four compa-
nies), Maj. Lewis Wolfley.8th Kentucky Cavalry (four compa-
nies), Maj. Samuel M. Starling.22d Indiana Battery, Lieut. Edward W.
Nicholson.*Louisville, Ky.*20th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas B. Waller.
34th Kentucky, Company G, Capt. Chris-
topher C. Hare.*Eminence, Ky.*9th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Richard T.
Jacob.*Glasgow, Ky.*

Col. WILLIAM Y. DILLARD.

84th Kentucky (eight companies), Maj.
Milton T. Callahan.*Muldraugh's Hill, Ky.*

50th Ohio, Col. Silas A. Strickland.

*Smithland, Ky.*15th Kentucky Cavalry, Company C,
Capt. Jonathan Belt.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE.

First Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James L. Cul-
bertson.16th Kentucky, Col. James W. Gault.
25th Michigan, Capt. Samuel L. Dema-
rest.118th Ohio, Col. Samuel R. Mott.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M.
Wood.*Second Brigade.*

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

107th Illinois, Col. Joseph J. Kelly.
13th Kentucky, Col. William E. Hob-
son.28d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Oliver L.
Spaulding.111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Moses R. Brailey.
Illinois Battery, Capt. Edward C. Hen-
shaw.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT.

12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hos-
kins.

44th Ohio, Maj. Alpheus S. Moore.

100th Ohio, Col. Patrick S. Slevin.

104th Ohio, Col. James W. Reilly.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D,
Lieut. William H. Pease.*Second Brigade.*

Col. DANIEL CAMERON.

65th Illinois (eight companies), Lieut.
Col. William S. Stewart.

24th Kentucky, Col. John S. Hurt.

103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.

8th Tennessee, Col. Felix A. Reeve.

Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hub-
bard T. Thomas.

*Near Montgomery, Tenn. General White assumed command August 21.

†About Wartburg, Tenn.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT K. BYRD.

112th Illinois,* Col. Thomas J. Henderson.
8th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Grover S. Wormer.
45th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. George E. Ross.
1st Tennessee,* Maj. John Ellis.
15th Indiana Battery, Lieut. William H. Torr.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. FOSTER.

14th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Horace Capron.
5th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Felix W. Graham.
65th Indiana,* Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson.
9th Ohio Cavalry (four companies), Maj. William D. Hamilton.
8th Tennessee Cavalry (four companies), Maj. John M. Sawyers.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. John H. Colvin.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.

9th Michigan Cavalry, Col. James I. David.
2d Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
7th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Israel Garrard.
2d Tennessee,* Maj. Daniel A. Carpenter.
11th Michigan Battery, Capt. Charles J. Thompson.
1st Tennessee Battery, Capt. R. Clay Crawford.

UNATTACHED.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD.

1st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Silas Adams.
11th Kentucky (nine companies), Maj. Milton Graham.
12th Kentucky, Col. Eugene W. Crittenden.
Howitzer Battery,† Lieut. Jesse S. Law.

Reserve Artillery.

Capt. ANDREW J. KONKLE.

2d Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. John C. Phillips.
24th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Henry W. Shafer.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.

* Mounted infantry.

† Improvised.

DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

CAMP DENNISON.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

4th Ohio Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Wheeler.
 9th Ohio Cavalry (detachment).^{*}
 Ohio Sharpshooters, Ninth Company, Lieut. Aquila Coonrad.
 24th Ohio Battery, Capt. John L. Hill.

CINCINNATI.

Lieut. Col. SETH EASTMAN.

115th Ohio, Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, and I, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Boone.
 Ohio Sharpshooters, Eighth Company, Capt. Charles A. Barton.
 21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson.

MASON'S COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON.

88th Ohio, Col. George W. Neff (Camp Chase).
 115th Ohio, Company D, Capt. Lewis McCoy.
 Provost Guard, two companies (Columbus), Maj. John W. Skiles.

COVINGTON, KY.

Col. CHAUNCEY G. HAWLEY.

1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (ten companies), Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.
 115th Ohio, Companies G and K, Lieut. Albert W. Thompson.

SANDUSKY.

Hoffman (Ohio) Battalion, Maj. William S. Pierson.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

63d Indiana (four companies), Maj. Henry Tindall.
 6th Indiana Cavalry,† Col. James Biddle.
 115th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred J. Hawn.
 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (one company), Lieut. Henry H. Olds.
 23d Indiana Battery, Capt. James H. Myers.
 3d Indiana Cavalry, Companies L and M, Capt. Oliver M. Powers.
 12th Michigan Battery, Capt. Ira G. Robertson.
 Exchanged and paroled prisoners, Capt. David W. Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

16th Illinois Cavalry (five companies), Col. Christian Thielemann.
 65th Illinois (two companies), Capt. James S. Putnam.
 113th Illinois (five companies), Capt. George W. Lyman.
 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. Charles V. De Land.
 9th Vermont, Company G, Lieut. William C. Holman.

^{*} Commander not of record.

† Left for the field August 31.

No. 4.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department staff.....	79	.....	83	84	.....
Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter.....	333	5,962	8,067	13,445	20
Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff.....	1,215	22,818	29,236	38,609	128
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox.....	123	2,580	3,559	4,277	6
District of Indiana and Michigan, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox.....	76	2,326	2,740	3,560	12
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen.....	51	863	1,208	1,678	.....
Defenses of Cincinnati and Covington, Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson.....	53	2,409	2,671	2,967	10
Newport Barracks, Ky., Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman.....	17	367	484	503	.....
Total Department of the Ohio.....	1,946	37,624	48,043	65,123	176

Command.	Present for duty, equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Department staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter.....	296	5,669	.....	.....	13	285	309	5,964
Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff.....	734	12,363	324	6,244	41	1,447	1,109	20,063
District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox.....	66	1,650	11	515	7	209	84	2,374
District of Indiana and Michigan, Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox.....	53	1,702	5	146	9	307	67	2,155
District of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen.....	38	721	19	351	.....	.....	57	1,072
Defenses of Cincinnati and Covington, Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	2,409	53	2,409
Newport Barracks, Ky., a Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Department of the Ohio.....	1,187	22,104	369	7,266	123	4,607	1,679	34,027

a Present for duty, equipped, not reported.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. James H. Simpson, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith inclosed my report of operations in this department for the month of August last. The reports from subordinates, on account of uncontrollable circumstances, have come in so slow as to make it impossible to submit it before.

I also submit an estimate of funds on account of pontoon and bridge trains which the exigencies of the Department of the Cumberland and this department require to be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer Department, Washington, D. C.

—
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations in this department for August last:

DEFENSES OF CINCINNATI, COVINGTON, AND NEWPORT.

Mr. T. C. Ruggles, chief engineer in charge, reports:

The work on Fort Mitchel has been progressing the same as last month. The ditches are all excavated excepting at the northeast corner. Five guns have been remounted (at Mitchel) to correspond with the change of grade in the fort. Platforms for solid shot and grape have been made for the batteries between Mitchel and Licking River.

The military road between the pontoon bridge and Independence turnpike is finished; also the road from Battery Coombs to Batteries Bates and Perry.

We have furnished during the month 5 men to the surveying parties between Licking River and Alexandria turnpike. The survey is finished.

FORT ROBINSON, PARIS, AND DEFENSES OF CAMP NELSON, KY.

Mr. John R. Gilliss, chief engineer in charge, reports in relation to Fort Robinson:

One-fourth of earth-work done. Revetment, one-fourth done. Magazine excavations finished; wood-work of magazine commenced; 800 days' work; average number soldiers, 50.

In relation to defenses of Camp Nelson, he reports:

Nine platforms laid; two embrasures sodded; parapet of west battery raised 18 inches, of Fort Jackson 12 inches; magazine for Fort Jackson excavated; one-half square mile surveyed. Mr. Gilliss relieved Captain Poe, chief engineer Twenty-third Army Corps, of these works August 11, the latter accompanying this corps to East Tennessee; 800 days' work; average number of contrabands, 30.

DEFENSES OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROAD.

I have received no report of operations during August.

SURVEYS FOR EXTENSION OF KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM NICHOLASVILLE INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

Mr. William A. Gunn, chief engineer in charge, reports:

The party on the first division completed the location from the Kentucky River Suspension Bridge to the line of Mercer and Boyle Counties the 15th August. About this time General Burnside received a communication from Mr. John A. Roebling, stating that six months would be required to build a temporary suspension bridge over the Kentucky River with capacity to transfer one car at a time, and would cost \$75,000; also that it would take eighteen months to build the permanent bridge.

The general decides, for military reasons, to abandon this place of crossing the river, and I started the party on another route, which leaves the graded road-bed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Suspension Bridge just above the tunnel, then running down the side of the valley of Menter's Branch to the face of the cliffs of the Kentucky River, and up the river to a crossing just below Curd's Ferry, crossing the stream at nearly right angles and 60 feet high. The line then turns up the bottom and into the mouth of Cedar Run and up that stream $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to its head, when it joins the former location.

This lengthens the road 1 mile, taking a grade of 105.6 feet per mile for nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north side of river, and 126 feet per mile for $\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the south side, and about 100 for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The curving to which I objected on this line before, can be avoided by a short tunnel from 200 to 300 feet long. The location of this line is nearly completed, but it requires more accurate work than any other part of the road. This line connects well with the navigation of the Kentucky River about half the year, and the bridge will be from 400 to 500 feet long, with good foundations. A good turnpike road runs up to Shakertown and Harrodsburg.

The party on second division have been engaged in adjusting their location, which is now nearly complete.

The third party continued their line from McKinney's Station to Flint's Mill, on the Little South Fork of Green River; to this place the line is very easy. Several branches come together at this place, all of which were examined in order to get the best line out of the valley and up to the main dividing ridge at the head of these streams. This ridge is very high and the streams all drop down precipitously at the head and then have tolerably wide valleys, so that it is difficult to make the rise out of them. I am not yet able to give you the exact location we shall make here, or its elements, but I think we shall succeed reasonably well. The distance from the old grade near tunnel to the ridge at the head of the Little South Fork is about 41 miles.

I have organized a fourth party and started them on this difficult work, and put the third party to revise their location and stake out work for construction.

I have also a fifth party, which will be sent to Somerset to work back this way, in a day or two. There will be no great difficulty beyond the head of Green River to Somerset.

I hope soon to give you more definite results, with maps, profiles, and estimates, but so far I have tried to press the field work so as to be ready for construction.

DEFENSES OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD AND GLASGOW.

Since writing the above I have received a report dated September 14, from Capt. C. E. McAlester, Engineer Battalion, Twenty-third Army Corps, in charge, as follows:

I have visited Glasgow and given to Lieutenant Kilbourne the instructions as you desired. He seems much interested in the fort, and promises to have the work completed in two weeks.

The stockade at Rolling Fork has been removed and its place supplied by a redoubt having three embrasures and an infantry parapet, both of which are completed.

A few days more will suffice to complete all the work on the defenses at Munfordsville, including the main magazine. I understand from Lieutenant Andrews, in charge, that the redoubt on Bald Bluff at Bowling Green has been commenced, and, with the assistance of negroes and contrabands lately impressed in the vicinity, will be pushed forward rapidly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

August 1, there was referred to me by Major-General Burnside, commanding the department, a letter of Col. Charles Whittlesey's, in which he recommended the erection of a fort on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kanawha River and one above Parkersburg or Marietta. My indorsement on the letter as returned by me was as follows:

It is respectfully submitted that to fortify one or two cities on the north side of the Ohio, as proposed by Colonel Whittlesey, would involve the necessity, for the same reason, to fortify every considerable place along the river from Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, to Cairo—a very considerable undertaking. Besides it is believed

that there are now places on the south side of the Ohio River, such as Louisville, more exposed to raids from the rebels, and which should be fortified in preference. For these reasons and because the Ohio River itself, especially with the aid of gunboats, is a very considerable defense, and there does not seem any pressing demand for immediate action, I do not see that the General Government is called upon at this time to commence the works proposed by the colonel.

DEFENSES OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The defenses of this road, consisting mainly of the stockades to defend the bridges, and Fort Robinson (a small star redoubt) at Paris, nearly completed, and Fort Clay at Lexington, now that the former have been in a manner made proof against shells by the excavation of an underground apartment under a timber floor, and the ditches made capable of defense by infantry, are in an admirable condition. I inclose herewith a map* of the railroad from Benton Station to Lexington, a distance of 80 miles, with plans of the stockades and their location.

ROUTE OF THE ARMY INTO EAST TENNESSEE UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received a report from Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer Twenty-third Army Corps, dated Knoxville, Tenn., September 4, as follows:

Having been constantly on the march, I was compelled to delay until to day the writing of my monthly report.

I continued the work upon the fortifications at Hickman (Camp Nelson) from the 1st August until the 18th, on which day I relinquished charge to Assistant Gilliss, designated by you to relieve me. Up to that date 5,000 days' work had been expended upon them; and Fort Nelson was in a state of efficiency, while Fort Jackson was in a forward condition. The heavy rifle trenches connecting the two were almost complete, while some progress had been made upon the battery to the eastward of Fort Jackson.

On the 14th of August, I left with the headquarters of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Our march from Lexington, via Somerset, Ky., Smith's Ford, Ky., Pine Knot Tavern, Ky., Chitwood's, Tenn., Montgomery, Tenn., to Emery's Iron-Works, thence to Lackey's, thence, via Campbell Station, to Knoxville, where we arrived to-day, was a toilsome one, made over rough roads, and with some loss (though slight) of transportation. The itinerary of the route comprises a vast deal of information, of which a concise statement will be made as soon as I can get the time and opportunity to write it out. This much I can say now: the maps which we have are perfectly worthless, nay, even worse, as they only serve to mislead.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the Engineer Battalion was of great assistance on the march, clearing and mending the road, making it passable where it seemed almost impassable. This was particularly the case at Smith's Ferry or Ford over the Cumberland River.

Maj. Sidney S. Lyon, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, assistant engineer, was with me in the discharge of his duties during the whole march.

Assistant J. H. Brooks proved himself of great value, and I would respectfully recommend a further increase of his salary to \$120 per month.

He is certainly worth as much to the Government as a first lieutenant of infantry or a second lieutenant of cavalry, and the duties he performs are of so arduous a nature in the field as to fully entitle him, in my opinion, to the salary I recommend. It is but simple justice.

The incidents of the march, being matter more fitted for the itinerary than for the report, are reserved for a future communication.

I would also commend in warm language the zeal and efficiency of Private Moore, who has had charge of the odometer.

I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,

Major, Corps of Engrs., and Chief Engr., Dept. of the Ohio.

* Omitted,

REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF BRIDGE TRAINS AND EQUIPAGE.

To meet outstanding accounts for pontoons and bridge equipage required by General Rosecrans for Army of the Cumberland, part of which has been already forwarded and the balance being prepared for shipment, as follows:

60 batteaux, at \$176	\$10,560 00
60 anchors, 16½ cents per pound	1,462 50
20 trestles, \$60.50 each	1,210 00
208 short (claw) balks, \$10 each	2,080 00
420 long balks, \$3.55	1,083 00
1,600 chess, \$1.65 each	2,640 00
120 scoops, \$1.40 each	168 00
8 pumps, \$5 each	40 00
20 buckets, 40 cents each	8 00
353 row locks, 55 cents each	194 05
389 oars, \$2.10 each	711 90
172 boat-hooks, \$1.38 each	237 36
20 abutment sills, \$5.50 each	110 00
42 pickets, 35 cents each	14 70
424 rack-sticks, 2½ cents each	10 60
100 anchors, average 185 pounds, 12½ cents per pound	1,687 50
50 anchors, average 185 pounds, 10½ cents per pound	708 75
Cordage already sent	3,274 94
To pay for bridge train ordered by General Burnside through Captain McAlester	2,529 60
Voucher (paid by Major Simpson) on account of bridge train, &c.	85 00
To supply future contingent wants of Departments of the Cumberland and of the Ohio on same account	15,000 00
Total estimate	43,814 90
Deduct amount required August 27, 1863, notice of application for which by bureau on War Department has been already received	10,000 00
Amount this date required	33,815 00

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. SIMPSON,

Major of Engineers, and Chief Engr., Dept. of the Ohio.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1863.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

Chief Engineer Department, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward my report of operations in this department for the month of September.

I also submit a requisition* for funds on account of surveys for military defenses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,

Major, and Chief Engineer, Department of the Ohio.

*Omitted.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations in this department for the month of September:

DEFENSES OF COVINGTON, KY.

Mr. T. C. Ruggles, civil engineer in charge, reports:

During the month of September the work at the northeast corner of Fort Mitchel, including new road to the fort has been finished. The magazine in new enlargement is about three-fourths completed. Also the earth-work for timber foundations for the Parrott guns and field pieces.

Two traverses have been completed in the fort, one at east end, one in the middle; also three drains. The repairing of the J. L. Kirby Smith battery has been commenced. The 100-pounder inclosed battery between Batteries Burnett and Burbank, under the superintendence of Brigadier-General Tillson, by the soldiers of his command, has been completed. Operations on all the defenses east side of the Licking I expect to close at the end of this month.

DEFENSES OF NEWPORT, KY.

Believing the security of the line required the erection of a new fort (Burnside) to sweep the ground in front of Fort Whittlesey, Batteries Phil. Kearny and Shaler, I gave the plan of such a work (an inclosed redoubt), the development of the crest of which is about 700 feet; number of faces, 6; greatest length of face, 136 feet; smallest, 94; number of embrasures, 10; barbette platforms, 6.

At the end of September, all the revetment was up and two-thirds of the parapet. A military road 1,200 feet long was made back of the work to connect with the turnpike, including a bridge over the north branch of Three-Mile Creek, of 15-foot span and stone abutments.

The whole will be probably completed during the present month.

DEFENSES OF PARIS AND CAMP NELSON, KY.

Mr. J. R. Gilliss, civil engineer in charge, reports:

FORT ROBINSON, PARIS.

Parapet, revetment, ditch, magazine gates, platforms, &c., finished. The fort now only needs sodding.

CAMP NELSON.

Battery No. 1.—Embrasures revetted, magazine excavated, built, and covered. Breastwork from Fort Jackson to Fort Nelson filled up and trimmed.

Fort Nelson.—West flank revetted and finished; the remainder was already revetted and one-fourth of earth thrown up. This has been finished, embrasures cut, barbette, ramps, &c., finished, three embrasures revetted, magazine excavated.

Battery No. 2.—Parapet finished.

Battery No. 3.—Commenced.

Fort Taylor.—Located, revetted, parapet and barbette finished, magazine excavated.

Between Fort Taylor and Battery No. 4, 800 feet of breastwork revetted, 200 feet of breastwork finished.

Battery No. 4.—One-fourth done; magazine excavated.

With the exception of Fort Jackson, all embrasures have been revetted with fascines, 120 made during the month.

FORCE ACCOUNTS.

Paris, about 60 men, 26 days, equals 1,560; Camp Nelson, average 281 men, 26 days, 7,358 actual number of days' work.

The engineer property at Paris is now in Camp Nelson, and is included in the accompanying return.

The principal drawback to the progress of the work has been that the negroes employed were only temporarily in our service, and from time to time our best men have been sent off to the railroad. The topographical party has been obliged to teach new chainmen several times. Twice the parties making fascines have been broken up entirely, and in every possible manner we have been delayed by the present system.

I have visited the fortifications at Paris and Camp Nelson from time to time, and it gives me pleasure to speak of the efficiency of Mr. Gilliss, under whose immediate charge these works—since the departure of Captain Poe with the Twenty-third Army Corps into East Tennessee—have been prosecuted. Mr. Gilliss deserves well of the department and Government, and I trust his merits will ever be appreciated by those who have control of the operations in which he has been engaged.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

There have been some operations going on here in the erection of a redoubt on Bald Bluff and on College Hill, but the report of the acting engineer, Lieut. N. S. Andrews, does not give their extent.

SURVEYS OF DEFENSES OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Since the latter part of August, Mr. A. B. Miller, civil engineer, has been engaged in making topographical sketches of the defenses on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to wit, at Salt Creek, Rolling Fork, and Muldraugh's Hill.

On finishing at the latter place he is to proceed to Glasgow and sketch the defenses and environs of that place. I have also ordered topographical sketches of Bowling Green and its defenses, and also of Munfordville, the latter of which are finished (though the maps have not yet been received) and the former must be nearly completed.

MILITARY RAILROAD IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Gunn, chief civil engineer, reports, October 1:

The parties on the first and second divisions of the U. S. military railroad from Nicholasville, Ky., into East Tennessee have been mostly engaged during the past month in staking out work and completing the revision of their lines. The location of the line across Kentucky River is improved beyond my expectations at date of last report, by reducing the grade on the south side to 105.6 feet, but the curvature is somewhat increased thereby—not, however, to anything objectionable. This grade extends about 2 miles up the line, and a grade of 90 feet for the remainder of the distance brings us into the line previously located from the Suspension Bridge at the head of the 50-foot grade. The increase in length is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while the cost will not exceed that of the former line and the temporary suspension bridge proposed by Mr. Roebbling.

The party on the second division returned to Milledgeville and made a permanent location of the line to Flint's Mill, on the Little South Fork of Green River.

The fourth party spent the month in surveying lines to find the best route out from Flint's Mill to the head of Green River, and also ran a trial line down to the right of Waynesburg to meet the fifth party. The latter began at Somerset, and have explored about 10 miles of the country north of that place. The two parties will meet by the end of this week.

So far, the prospect seems good for an excellent line the whole length of this ridge. All the heavy work will be in getting on to the ridge. The third party are now trying what appears the best line, from examination so far made at that point, and I think we shall get out on reasonable work, but with a high grade for some 3 miles.

The fifth party will be sent to explore the crossing of the Cumberland River from Somerset, and other surveys pressed beyond these as soon as possible. Of course we should be posted as far ahead as possible before beginning work.

During the month work has been started on the line from Nicholasville to the Kentucky River, clearing out the cuts and filling up the bank where it is needed. Considerable delay was experienced in starting the work for want of suitable tools, and part of the force was worked on the fortifications at Camp Nelson for some time.

I take pleasure in reporting to you the services of Capt. George W. Gowan, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who has been employed with the party on the second division of the road near Danville. He has rendered very efficient service and I regret very much to part with him. He has been appointed on General Parke's staff and has gone to Tennessee.

All my assistants seem to work well, and, considering the obstacles to be surmounted, the surveys are progressing very favorably. After passing McKinney's Station the line has to be literally cut through the brush, while a considerable portion north of there was of the same character, and the work across the Kentucky still more difficult on account of the precipitous cliffs along which it had to be run, a change of a few feet often saving large amounts of work.

On the 29th of September, by the following telegram, I was placed in full charge of the construction of the railroad, I previously having had charge of the surveys:

KNOXVILLE, September 29, 1863.

Maj. J. H. SIMPSON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Ohio:

By a dispatch just sent to Captain Anderson, I have placed you in full charge of the construction of the military railroad into East Tennessee. Please see General Boyle at once and push the work through. He will transfer to you his written and verbal instructions.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers, and Chief Engr. Dept. of the Ohio.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer of Department, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1863.

GENERAL: Since writing yesterday my report of operations in this department for September, I have received Captain Poe's for the same month, official copy of which I herewith have the honor to forward.*

Fifty abstracts of purchases, instead of as many abstracts of disbursements, having been unwittingly called for by my letter of September 5, I respectfully ask that the error may be rectified, and fifty abstracts of disbursements forwarded.

I also would be glad to receive this year's edition of the Revised Army Regulations, which I see is out.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer Department, Washington, D. C.

* See p. 565.

No. 6.

Reports of Capt. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting as follows, relative to my operations during the month of September:

The march toward this place culminated in our occupation of it on the 4th ultimo, without opposition on the part of the enemy. The fortifications found here were very weak and badly planned. After preliminary reconnaissances, I decided upon the trace of a work upon the most important of the heights in this vicinity and commenced work upon it. In this the labor has been performed by the Engineer Battalion of the Twenty-third Army Corps, assisted by a gang of negroes varying in strength. This fort is now rapidly assuming shape.

Assistant Brooks has been engaged in making a military survey of this county, in which excellent progress has been made.

The several topographers have gained much information, but, owing to the rapid movements of the troops, it is yet in a very crude condition. As soon as the exigencies of the service will allow, it will be put into proper shape for use.

Major Lyon, assistant engineer Twenty-third Army Corps, accompanied General Burnside on his expedition to Cumberland Gap, where his knowledge of the works, but more particularly of the details of the topography of that neighborhood, would have been of the greatest value in case the enemy had made a stubborn resistance.

On the 27th September, by command of Major-General Burnside, I was relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Army Corps and was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, in which capacity I am now acting.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ORLANDO M. POE,
Captain of Engineers.

Maj. J. H. SIMPSON,
U. S. Engrs., Chf. Engr. Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—
NAVARRE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO,
January 13, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your directions, by telegraph, from Washington, dated January 7, I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the operations of the engineer department during the recent campaign in East Tennessee. It is probably more in detail than you desired, but it being necessary to prepare a report for the Engineer Bureau, and the time at my disposal not permitting me to write two, I thought best to submit the most prolix, leaving you to be the judge as to what portions of it you would use.

The campaign in East Tennessee consisted of such a series of connected events that I decided to include in my report the whole campaign instead of confining myself to the siege of Knoxville. The latter is presented almost in the form of a journal, and can be used, should you desire it, without reference to what precedes.

I am directed to report in person at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which I will do in a few days. My address will consequently be "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn."

Upon closing our official relations I cannot refrain (though it be rather unmilitary) from thanking you most sincerely for the uniform kindness I have met at your hands, and assuring you that it will always be gratefully remembered. If the fortune of war should again place me under your command, you will find me most willing to do my duty to the best of my ability.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO M. POE,

Captain, U. S. Engrs., Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio.

Major. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,

U. S. Volunteers.

—
NAVARRE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO,
January 13, 1864.

On the 12th of August, I was directed by the commander of the Twenty-third Army Corps to prepare for immediate service in the field. In anticipation of this, the corps commander, at my suggestion, issued an order organizing an engineer battalion, to be made up by details from the infantry regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps. This battalion consisted of 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants and 4 second lieutenants, 16 sergeants, 32 corporals, and 250 privates, divided into two companies. I was induced to recommend the formation of this corps by the fact that there was no such organization in the Army of the Ohio, nor any other, which could be made immediately available for engineer purposes. I knew that if an advance was made, such an organization, to be under my immediate control, was almost absolutely necessary. I was desirous of carrying with us a fair allowance of intrenching tools, to do which the major-general commanding the Army of the Ohio was kind enough to order the facilities, after all the ordinary modes of procedure had failed to get the necessary transportation. Subsequent events will show how important this apparently trifling matter proved to be.

The 13th August was spent at Camp Nelson in preparation for marching. Clothing was issued to the Engineer Battalion, and the intrenching tools, consisting of 800 shovels, 500 axes, and 400 picks, were loaded.

On the 14th, they moved to Danville, and two days afterward to Crab Orchard.

The troops were disposed for the movement upon East Tennessee as follows: Hascall's division of infantry, at Crab Orchard, to march, via Somerset, Ky., Smith's Ford, Chitwood's, to Montgomery, Tenn.; Manson's division of infantry, at Lebanon, to march, via Columbia, Ky., Burkesville, and Albany, to Montgomery; two brigades of cavalry to march from London, via Williamsburg and Chitwood's, to Montgomery; two brigades of cavalry from Columbia covering the right flank of Manson's column. So accurately was the march made that, after passing over 112 miles each, the heads of the two infantry columns reached Montgomery at the same time. The march of the cavalry was equally good and well-timed. When the distance

marched, the character of the country, and the condition of the roads are taken into account, this may well be considered a most remarkable feat in concentration.

From Montgomery the entire column, except one brigade of cavalry, was projected upon Kingston, having Loudon for an objective point. At the Indian tavern, 45 miles from Knoxville and 8 from Montgomery, one brigade of cavalry was detached, and, by a rapid movement, succeeded in occupying Knoxville on September 2.

At the crossing of the Kingston road over the Big Emery the infantry left the route pursued by the cavalry and marched by way of Waller's Ferry, over the Clinch River, to Lackey's, whence, after hearing of the destruction of Loudon Bridge by the enemy, they proceeded to Knoxville, reaching that point on the evening of September 4.

From this point portions of the troops, after but slight respite from their arduous march, proceeded to Cumberland Gap, and after the surrender of the forces of the enemy at that point, they returned to Knoxville.

All these operations, brilliant though they were, gave little scope for the display of military engineering. Their success depended more particularly upon the alacrity and endurance of the troops, which qualities were displayed in a most wonderful degree.

Meanwhile, the force at my disposal was engaged upon reconnaissances, surveys, &c., until the 15th of September, when I was directed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Ohio to erect at Knoxville earth-works for a garrison of 600 men. These works were to be of such a character that they could not be carried by a dash of cavalry. Having made examination of the ground in anticipation, I at once submitted the plans for two works, one on College Hill and the other on Temperance Hill, which were approved by the major-general commanding, and the Engineer Battalion, together with a small number of contrabands, immediately commenced work. This was necessarily slow on account of the difficulty in getting suitable material at Knoxville.

On the 27th of September, I was relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Army Corps and assigned as chief engineer Army of the Ohio.

Until the 9th of October, I remained in Knoxville, superintending the work at that point. On the morning of the 9th, the general commanding and staff started for Bull's Gap.

On the morning of the 10th, an advance was made toward Greeneville. The enemy was encountered, posted on the high ground east of Blue Springs, and between the Greeneville road and the railroad, and offered a stubborn resistance to our cavalry, holding them in check for some hours.

By direction of the major-general commanding, I made a reconnaissance to ascertain the position of the enemy's line and to determine upon the proper point and manner of attack. The reconnaissance was made very leisurely, as it was my understanding that it was desirable that the enemy should continue to occupy the position he then held until a brigade of cavalry, under command of Colonel Foster, which had been detached to pass the enemy's rear, had reached a certain point.

After having passed over the greater part of the line occupied by our skirmishers, I decided that the best attack could be made directly in front, and that, owing to the broken nature of the ground,

our lines could be best formed by moving the troops by the right flank, in column of fours, from the Greeneville road, near the left of our line of skirmishers, immediately in rear of that line, toward the right, until ground enough had been passed over to admit the line of battle, and to form by simply facing to the front; the troops would then be in position to attack. I should have stated that this entire movement could be made under cover of the ridge occupied by our skirmishers, and entirely out of sight of the enemy. My recommendations being nearly, if not altogether, in accordance with opinions which had been formed by the general commanding, were at once adopted, and the necessary orders given to carry them into effect. The attack was gallantly made and was eminently successful, the enemy being driven entirely from his position in advance to that occupied by his reserves. It was now quite dark, and everything was prepared to dislodge him from the latter early in the morning, by which time Colonel Foster was expected to be in the main road east of Greeneville and directly in the enemy's rear, a position he did reach before daybreak. The enemy, having had information of this movement, retreated long before daylight from our front, and attacking Foster, succeeded in pushing him from their line of retreat and in making good their escape.

With the subsequent events I had nothing to do, as an engineer officer—the retreat and pursuit being rapid, upon our part being almost exclusively maintained by the cavalry.*

* * * * *

ORLANDO M. POE,

Captain, U. S. Engrs., Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Ohio.

—
HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting as follows concerning the operations of the engineer department during the recent campaign of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee, under the command of Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside:

On the 12th August, 1863, I was directed by Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps, to prepare for immediate service in the field. In anticipation of this, the corps commander, at my suggestion, had issued an order organizing an engineer battalion, to be made up by details from the infantry regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps. This battalion consisted of 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants and 4 second lieutenants, 16 sergeants, 32 corporals, and 250 privates, divided into two companies. I was induced to recommend the formation of this corps by the fact that there was no such organization in the Army of the Ohio, nor any other, which could be made immediately available for engineer purposes. I knew that if an advance was made such an organization, to be under my immediate control, was almost absolutely necessary.

* For continuation of Captain Poe's report, including the engineer operations of the siege of Knoxville, see Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 294.

I was desirous of carrying with us a fair allowance of intrenching tools, to do which the major-general commanding the Army of the Ohio was kind enough to order the facilities, after all the ordinary modes of procedure had failed to get the necessary transportation. Subsequent events will show how important this apparently trifling matter proved to be.

The 13th August was spent at Camp Nelson in preparation for marching. Clothing was issued to the battalion, and the intrenching tools, consisting of 800 shovels, 500 axes, and 400 picks, were loaded.

On the 14th, they moved to Danville, and two days afterward to Crab Orchard.

The troops were disposed for the movement upon East Tennessee as follows: Hascall's division of infantry, at Crab Orchard, to march, via Somerset, Ky., Smith's Ford, Chitwood's, to Montgomery, Tenn.; Manson's division of infantry to march, via Columbia, Ky., Burkesville, and Albany, to Montgomery; two brigades of cavalry to march from London, via Williamsburg and Chitwood's, to Montgomery; two brigades of cavalry from Columbia covering the right flank of Manson's column.

So accurately was the march made that, after passing over 100 miles each, the heads of the two infantry columns reached Montgomery at the same time. When the distance marched, the character of the country, and the condition of the roads are taken into account, this may well be considered a most remarkable feat in concentration. The march of the cavalry was equally good and well-timed. From Montgomery the entire column, except one brigade of cavalry, was projected upon Kingston, having Loudon for an objective point.

At the Indian tavern, 45 miles from Knoxville and 8 from Montgomery, one brigade of cavalry was detached, and, by a rapid movement, succeeded in occupying Knoxville on September 2.

At the crossing of the Kingston road over the Big Emery the infantry left the route pursued by the cavalry and marched by way of Walker's Ferry, over the Clinch River, to Lackey's, whence, after hearing of the destruction of Loudon Bridge by the enemy, they proceeded to Knoxville, reaching that point on the evening of September 4.

From this point a portion of the troops, after but slight respite from their arduous march, proceeded to Cumberland Gap, and after the surrender of the forces of the enemy at that point, they returned to Knoxville. All these operations, brilliant though they were, gave little scope for the display of the science of military engineering. Their success depended more particularly upon the alacrity and endurance of the troops, which qualities were displayed in a wonderful degree.

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After having passed over the greater part of the line occupied by our skirmishers, I decided that the best attack could be made in the front, and that, owing to the broken nature of the ground, our lines could be best formed by moving the troops by the right flank, in column of fours, from the Greeneville road, near the left of our line of skirmishers, immediately in rear of that line, toward the right, until ground enough had been passed over to admit the line of battle, and to form by simply facing to the front; the troops would then be in position to attack. I should have stated that the entire movement could be made under cover of the ridge occupied by our skirmishers, and entirely out of sight of the enemy. My recommendations being nearly, if not altogether, in accordance with opinions which had been formed by the general commanding, were at once adopted, and the necessary orders given to carry them into effect. The attack was gallantly made, and was eminently successful, the enemy being driven entirely from his position in advance to that occupied by his reserves. It was now quite dark, and everything was prepared to dislodge him from the latter early in the morning, by which time Colonel Foster was expected to be in the main road east of Greeneville and directly in the enemy's rear, a position he did reach before daybreak. The enemy, having had information concerning this movement, retreated long before daylight from our front, and attacking Foster, succeeded in pushing him from their line of retreat and in making good their escape.

With the subsequent events I had nothing to do, as an engineer officer—the retreat and pursuit being rapid, and upon our part being maintained almost exclusively by the cavalry.*

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ORLANDO M. POE,
Captain of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. J. H. SIMPSON, U. S. Engineers,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

* For continuation of Captain Poe's report, including the engineer operations of the siege of Knoxville, see Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 303.

No. 7.

*Report of Capt. William H. Harris, U. S. Ordnance Department,
Senior Ordnance Officer.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Cincinnati, January 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the ordnance department during the campaign of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee:

At the time the movement was commenced, about the 15th of August, the army was by no means as well supplied with ordnance stores as it should have been; cavalry was armed as mounted infantry, and in the same regiment was frequently to be found several different calibers of arms. This is to be attributed to the fact that commanding officers of regiments, having been in the service but a short time, had neglected to conform strictly to the regulations in respect to having their commands mustered in and properly armed and equipped for service. The cavalry force, too, had been for a long time constantly engaged in a most active pursuit of the rebel General Morgan, and but little time was permitted them to prepare for a new campaign.

The march into Tennessee, constantly increasing the distance from the depot of supplies, rendered it necessary that much ammunition should be taken with the army by wagon train, and this supply was the larger on account of the variety of calibers and kinds of arms in use.

A train of 200 wagons, carrying ammunition of fourteen different varieties for small-arms and nine for artillery, moved with the army, and arrived successfully at Knoxville about the 10th of September. This train also carried 5,000 stand of arms, with accouterments, to be issued to loyal citizens of Tennessee, who were employed in different capacities in the vicinity of their homes. The depot at Cincinnati, from which these supplies were taken, was immediately refilled upon requisition being made to General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, at Washington.

The success which attended our movements made the expenditure of ordnance stores very slight. The arms and accouterments, which were taken into East Tennessee, were, by the orders of the general commanding, issued to East Tennesseans, whose loyalty to the United States Government led them almost unanimously to arm themselves in protecting their homes against rebel incursions and our trains of supplies against attack.

At Knoxville an ordnance depot was established for the issue of ammunition, and upon the arrival of trains of supplies they were at once unloaded or issued to the different division ordnance officers for immediate use.

The Knoxville Arsenal, established by the rebels, and commanded by the rebel Major Reynolds, of the rebel ordnance department, consisted of a fine brick building, with storehouse, blacksmith's and carriage-maker's shops detached.

The engine and stores had been removed, but about 2,000 pikes or spears and 2,500 pounds of crude niter were abandoned by them. This was placed in charge of the ordnance department, as well as the fine machine-shops and foundry of Messrs. Shepard, Maxwell & Hoyt, car manufacturers and machinists.

Among the principal machines thus taken by the Government were the following, viz: One steam-engine, 50-horse power, with gearing complete; 6 iron turning lathes; 4 boring machines, iron; 1 planing machine (large), iron; 2 planing machines (small), iron; 1 bolt machine, iron; 12 iron vises; 2 iron wood lathes; 2 steam saw frames, with 6 circular saws; 2 cupolas, with fan blowers; 1 large crane.

This arsenal, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Charles E. Mallam, furnished employment to about 50 loyal citizens besides the regular employés of the department, and was used for the following purposes: The arms captured or rendered unserviceable in the hands of the troops were here repaired and cleaned; cooking utensils for the troops were cast and finished; gun carriages and their spare parts were made and repaired; castings made of machinery and tools for the use of the engineer, ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary departments, and coffins, arm-chests, packing boxes, &c., fabricated. The expense to the Government was but slight, and great advantage was thus derived.

The surrender of Cumberland Gap resulted in the capture of the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz: One 12-pounder gun, brass, smooth; two 6-pounder guns, brass, smooth; two 3.8-inch rifled guns, brass; two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, brass; 2 iron guns, smooth-bore, caliber about 4.6; 2 iron guns, smooth-bore, caliber about 3.6; 11 gun carriages and caissons; 1 forge and battery wagon; about 270 rounds of ammunition for each gun; 1,842 stand of small-arms, serviceable; 380 stand of small-arms, unserviceable; 1,000 sets of infantry accouterments; 141,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition.

The field guns with their carriages and ammunition were left in position at Cumberland Gap, while the small-arms with accouterments and ammunition were sent to the depot at Knoxville, where those unserviceable were repaired, and all issued to the troops recruited in that vicinity.

The bad effects of having such a variety of calibers of arms in use was particularly illustrated in the engagement which took place on the 20th of October, 1863, at Philadelphia, Tenn., between our forces under Col. Frank Wolford and the rebel cavalry. In the early part of the engagement Colonel Wolford telegraphed for ammunition, his own becoming exhausted. It having been impossible to procure a report of the arms in his command, he was directed to state how much and of what kind he required. He replied that his men were armed with the following varieties, viz:

Sharps carbines, Burnside carbines, Gallagher carbines, Cosmopolitan carbines, Colt rifles, Henry rifles, Springfield rifled muskets, Enfield rifled muskets, Colt pistols, caliber .44, and Colt pistols, caliber .36.

These required nine different kinds of ammunition, and a supply of seven of them being on hand at Knoxville, he was furnished with a sufficient amount for the emergency. Had his men all been armed with the same weapon, no want of ammunition would have occurred.

The infantry, with the exception of a single regiment, were all armed with caliber .58 rifled muskets, and, although no trains of ammunition arrived for a long period, the supply was not once exhausted.

The machine for the manufacture of percussion caps at present in use in the rebel army was invented by a citizen of Knoxville, and the

manufacture of this article was carried on to a great extent at the Knoxville Arsenal before our forces took possession of the place. All of these machines that were completed were taken away by the rebels, but some rough castings remaining, they were preserved, and it was intended to complete one of the machines for the purpose of experiment or use. It became necessary, however, to destroy the arsenal before an opportunity offered for its completion.*

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HARRIS,

Capt. of Ord., Senior Ord. Officer, Dept. of the Ohio.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
U. S. Volunteers.

No. 8.

*Report of Capt. William G. McCreary, U. S. Signal Corps, Chief
Signal Officer.*

CAMP IN THE FIELD, EAST TENN., DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
October 10, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 144, issued from the office of the signal officer and approved by the War Department, bearing date August 31, 1863, I left Washington with the signal party named in the order to report for duty to Major-General Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio.

On arriving at Cincinnati, I sent the party, under charge of Captain Daniel, acting signal officer, to Nicholasville, Ky. (Camp Nelson), for the purpose of obtaining the necessary transportation from that point (the outfit post of all trains) to Knoxville, Tenn., General Burnside's headquarters in the field. I remained in Cincinnati until the arrival of my stores, which, on account of the quartermaster's refusal to ship by express train, were detained eleven days in reaching Cincinnati. Captain Swigart, transportation quartermaster, refused to send them to Nicholasville, 110 miles distant, by express, and they were again detained four days, making it the 20th before I was ready to leave for headquarters.

On the 19th, I received a dispatch from Lieutenant Barrett that the trains shipped from New York would arrive in Cincinnati next day. On reporting this fact to General Fry, the commandant of Camp Nelson, he thought it advisable to await there and have the whole party move together. I accordingly made requisition for horses and harness for the train, which arrived on the 25th. The 26th was spent in making repairs, and on the morning of the 27th commenced our journey. Of the many difficulties and accidents that happened it would be too tedious to mention, as I am making this report at the camp fire and expecting to go into battle in the morning, our forces having moved this p. m. from Bull's Gap toward Greeneville, the rebels retiring, but expected to make a stand on the morrow.

But my report would be imperfect should I not mention the unfitness of the present signal wagons for this mountainous country.

* For continuation of Captain Harris' report, including the siege of Knoxville, see Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 324.

Every one of them has broken on the journey thus far. The iron bar passing across the upper circle, and through which the kingbolt passes to attach the front and back parts, is too light and not sufficient to stand the strain occasioned by the small wheels passing over the rocks, &c., on the mountain roads. The first broke going down Wild Cat Mountain, and moving suddenly on the horses caused them to run. The hinder part upset and was smashed. The forward axle was broken. The wire and reels were transferred to an army wagon and the other abandoned. I requested a returning train to take it back to Camp Nelson to be repaired if possible. The next broke going up the next mountain. I went forward 10 miles to Camp Pitman and had another bar made; sent it back, and the wagon reached camp that night.

At 11 o'clock next morning had an extra one made, which was fortunate, as a third broke that day. The fourth broke near Cumberland Gap, but by chaining the circles together was enabled to get over the mountain safely. On the Tennessee side had this one repaired, and all went well until we attempted to descend Clinch Mountain, when, by sliding on the rocks, the disk was taken out of one of the hinder wheels of this last repaired. We patched it up as well as possible and started again to descend, but scarcely so, when the bar made at Cumberland Gap broke. I now went down the mountain and took the bar of one of those already safely down and repaired it, after which we reached the plain in safety. Being now only 14 miles from Morristown and the road good, I chained the circles together and came there that night.

At 11 o'clock next day General Burnside was passing through, and on my reporting to him, was requested to have my party ready for the field at the earliest moment, and, if possible, have part of them at Bull's Gap this evening. I accordingly, this morning, equipped six officers and arrived here ready for duty, leaving two to bring up the extra train.

In conclusion, would say that the officers and men of the command have rendered me every assistance in their power.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. McCREARY,

Capt., Sig. Corps, and Chief Sig. Officer, Dept. of the Ohio.

Col. ALBERT J. MYER,

Signal Officer of the Army, 158 F St., Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I had four extra bars made this morning, but I have only one train ready for the field, and it is with me now.

No. 9.

*Itinerary of the Ninth Army Corps, August 1–October 28, 1863.**

August 1.—The corps was encamped at Milldale, Miss.

August 3.—First Division commenced to embark on steamers at Haynes' Bluff, Miss., for Cincinnati, Ohio.

August 8.—Second Division commenced to embark.

August 12.—First Division arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, and encamped near Covington, Ky.

* From monthly returns.

August 18.—First Division moved to Nicholasville, Ky.

August 20.—Second Division arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, and encamped near Covington, Ky.

August 26.—First Division moved to Crab Orchard, Ky., and Second Division to Nicholasville, Ky., and remain there at the date of this report.

September 1.—The headquarters of the corps was stationed at Lexington, Ky.; the First Division at Crab Orchard, Ky., and Second Division between Nicholasville and Camp Nelson, Ky.

September 1-9.—The Independent Brigade, commanded by Col. John F. De Courcy, marched from Pittman to the ridge on the north of and opposite this place. When the gap surrendered to General Burnside, September 9, this brigade was stationed here, under command of Colonel Lemert.

September 8.—The Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers relieved the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on detached service at Lexington, Ky., and the Forty-eighth rejoined corps. The Sixth New Hampshire relieved the Second Maryland Volunteers, at Frankfort, Ky., and the Second Maryland rejoined corps. The Ninth New Hampshire relieved four companies of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Paris, Ky. The Fifty-first New York Volunteers ordered on detached service at Camp Nelson, Ky. These four regiments are ordered to report to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky.

September 9.—Second Brigade, Second Division, moved to Crab Orchard, Ky., where it remains September 30.

September 10.—The First Division broke camp and proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn.

September 12.—First Brigade, Second Division, moved to Crab Orchard, Ky.

September 16.—First Brigade, Second Division, and division headquarters proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn.

September 17.—Corps headquarters moved *en route* for Knoxville, Tenn.

September 25.—The First Division arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., after being subjected to long, fatiguing marches over bad roads, via Cumberland Gap and Morristown, Tenn.

September 28.—The First Brigade, Second Division, and division headquarters arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., after being subjected to the same roads and marches as the First Division.

September 30.—Corps headquarters arrive at Knoxville, Tenn., where it remains with all the corps at date of this report, except the following: The Second Brigade, Second Division, and Third Brigade, Second Division, which are on detached service, the first at Crab Orchard and the latter at Cumberland Gap, Ky. The Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Battery accompanies Third Brigade, Second Division. Battery E, Second, and L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, and Battery D, Independent Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, were left behind to recruit the health of the men, they having been greatly reduced in numbers by sickness in the recent campaign in Mississippi. The first two were left at Lexington, Ky., and the last at Covington, Ky.

October 1.—Headquarters and corps were encamped at Knoxville, East Tenn.

October 4.—The enemy having shown themselves in the neighborhood of Bull's Gap, East Tenn., the First Brigade, First Division,

and First Brigade, Second Division, proceeded by cars on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad to that place, a distance of 56 miles from Knoxville.

October 7.—The remaining part of the First Division proceeded to Bull's Gap, East Tenn.

October 10.—The First Division, with part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, engaged the enemy at Blue Springs, East Tenn.; the Second Division was held in reserve; the First Brigade, First Division, was ordered to charge on the enemy, which resulted in completely routing them, our loss being: Killed, 4; wounded, 54, missing, 1. Total, 59.

October 11.—Pursued the enemy to Rheatown, a distance of about 20 miles from Blue Springs.

October 14 and 15.—The corps returned by cars to Knoxville.

October 17.—Battery E, Second, and L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, joined corps. They were left, on the departure of the corps from Kentucky, at Lexington, to recruit the health of the men and condition of animals.

October 19.—The Second Brigade, Second Division, joined corps, having been left at Crab Orchard, Ky., when the corps left Kentucky *en route* for Knoxville, East Tenn.

October 20.—The First Division marched toward Loudon Bridge, a distance of about 30 miles.

October 22.—The Second Division proceeded by cars to Loudon Bridge, arriving same day; the First Division also arrived at Loudon Bridge, and crossed the Tennessee River to Loudon.

October 28.—The First Division, with part of Twenty-third Army Corps, evacuated Loudon, and marched back 6 miles to Lenoir's Station.

No. 10.

*Itinerary of the Twenty-third Army Corps, August 1–September 30, 1863.**

August 4.—The Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry ordered to Glasgow.

August 15.—The First Brigade, Third Division, moved from Camp Dick Robinson to Danville.

August 17.—The Third Division moved from Danville to Stanford. The Fourth Division (First and Third Brigades) from Stanford to Crab Orchard. The Second Division left Lebanon for Columbia.

August 18.—The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, moved from Glasgow to Rose's Cross-Roads.

August 19.—The Third Division moved from Stanford to Crab Orchard.

On the 18th, Lieutenant Carr fell in with Champ Ferguson at Albany. Killed 2, wounded 3, among whom was Ferguson himself. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, from Crab Orchard to Mount Vernon.

August 20.—The Second Division arrived at Columbia, with exception of One hundred and eighteenth Ohio and Twenty-fifth Michi-

* From monthly return,

gan, both of which left Lebanon for Columbia. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, from Mount Vernon toward Lebanon.

August 21.—The Third Division moved from Crab Orchard to Buck Creek. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, from Crab Orchard to Mount Vernon. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, from Mount Vernon to London. The Second Division from Columbia toward Creelsborough. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, left Glasgow.

August 22.—The Third Division moved to Smith's Ferry, on the Cumberland.

August 23.—The Second Division arrived at Mud Camp, on the Cumberland River. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, crossed the Cumberland River. The Third Division crossed the Cumberland River at Smith's Ferry. The First Brigade moved to Sloan's Valley, Pine Knot road. One battalion of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, at Red Sulphur Springs, to meet 400 of the enemy that crossed at Gainesborough.

August 24.—The First Brigade, Third Division, moved to Indian Creek. The Second Brigade to Sloan's Valley.

August 25.—The First Brigade moved to 3 miles south of Pine Knot Tavern. The Second Brigade to Indian Creek.

August 26.—The First Brigade, Third Division, with Reserve Artillery, moved to Chitwood's. The First and Third Brigades, Fourth Division, to Chitwood's. The Second Division to Jamestown. Twenty prisoners at Monroe, on road via Gainesborough.

August 27.—The Second Brigade, Third Division, moved to Chitwood's.

August 28.—The First Tennessee captured 48 at Jacksborough, killing and wounding several, 3 officers (1 captain and 2 lieutenants) among them. The First and Third Brigades, Fourth Division, moved toward Montgomery.

August 30.—The Third Division and Reserve Artillery moved to White Oak Creek. The Second Division arrived at Montgomery.

August 31.—The First and Third Brigades, Fourth Division, arrived at Montgomery and passed on to the Emery Iron Works. Skirmished with enemy, driving him out of Winter's Gap. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to Winter's Gap. The Second Brigade, Third Division, and Reserve Artillery arrived at Schooler's, 3 miles south of Wartburg. The Second Division to camp, half way between Schouler's and Emery Iron Works.

September 1.—The Second Division moved to Kingston, Tenn. The Third Division to Emery Iron Works. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to Knoxville. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, to Kingston. The Third Brigade to Waller's Ferry, on Clinch River. The Reserve Artillery to Emery Iron Works.

September 2.—The Third Division moved to Poplar Creek. The Reserve Artillery to Poplar Creek. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, to Lenoir's. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, to Kingston. The enemy destroyed Loudon Bridge upon his approach.

September 3.—The Second and Third Divisions moved to Lackey's. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, to Knoxville.

September 4.—The Second Division moved to Loudon. The First Brigade, Third Division, to Knoxville. The Second Brigade, Third Division, to Lenoir's. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, on expedition to Cumberland Gap.

September 5.—The First Brigade, Fourth Division, moved toward Post Oak Springs.

September 6.—Colonel Graham, with 500 men, moved to Sevierville. Cameron's brigade to Concord. The Second Ohio to Knoxville. Half of the Forty-fifth Ohio to Concord. Shackelford arrived at Cumberland Gap. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, to Kingston.

September 7.—Colonel Gilbert, with the Forty-fourth and One hundred and fourth Ohio, Konkle's battery, and one section of Shields', moved to Cumberland Gap. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, with 300 of the One hundredth Ohio, to Greeneville and toward Jonesborough. Wolford's brigade to Knoxville. The One hundred and third Ohio to Knoxville. Shackelford invested Cumberland Gap; demanded surrender of General Frazer. Two regiments (the Forty-fourth and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and one section Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Battery, left Knoxville for Cumberland Gap, a distance of 60 miles, where they arrived on the 9th, before General Frazer, commanding, surrendered it, with 2,205 men, 12 pieces of artillery, small-arms, and stores. Also on the 7th, a detachment of the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, was sent east on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to Limestone Station, where, on the 8th, they were attacked by superior forces of the enemy and compelled to surrender. Loss, 1 killed, 3 wounded, 17 commissioned officers and 263 enlisted men captured.

September 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, One hundredth Ohio, and 300 men had a skirmish at Telford's Station with 1,500 of the enemy, under General Jackson; 1 killed and 2 wounded. Thirty of the enemy killed and wounded. Fell back to Limestone Creek, to await re-enforcements. Fought the enemy, 1,800 strong, for two hours, and then surrendered. Loss, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 200 men. Colonel Crittenden to Sevierville.

September 9.—The Fifth Indiana Cavalry moved to Greeneville. Rebels at Cumberland Gap, under General Frazer, surrender 2,300 men, 12 pieces of artillery, including General Frazer and staff. The First Brigade, Third Division, and Third Brigade, Fourth Division, there. The First Brigade, Fourth Division, to within 11 miles of Athens. Bridge at Charleston destroyed by enemy.

September 10.—Col. J. W. Foster, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, and One hundred and third Ohio, occupied Greeneville.

September 11.—Colonel Byrd occupied Athens, Tenn.

September 12.—The First Brigade, Third Division, and Third Brigade, Fourth Division, moved from Cumberland Gap to Morristown. The Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry to Morristown.

September 13.—The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, arrived at Knoxville.

September 14.—The First Brigade, Third Division, arrived at Knoxville. The Second Brigade, Third Division, at Knoxville. The Second Division toward Knoxville. The Twelfth Kentucky to Greeneville.

September 15.—The Second Division left Loudon and marched to near New Market; Second Brigade, Third Division, toward Morristown.

September 16.—The Second Division passed through Knoxville, en route to Morristown. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, and

Wolford's brigade toward Greeneville. The One hundred and eighteenth Ohio left at Loudon.

September 17.—Second Division arrived at New Market. General Hascall, with one regiment, moved to Greeneville. Colonel Foster left Greeneville to meet the enemy.

September 18.—The One hundred and twelfth Illinois moved to Cleveland. Foster drove Carter's rebel regiment from the ford above Kingsport, after a severe fight. Skirmish at Cleveland; our force driven out.

September 19.—Wolford moved to Knoxville. White from Morristown, toward Knoxville. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, drove the enemy, 700 strong, out of Bristol. Cut the railroad and bridge. Destroyed large amount of subsistence stores and returned to Blountsville. Hascall is in Jonesborough. Carter left Knoxville for Carter's Station.

September 20.—White reached Knoxville. Passed 5 miles on the Loudon road. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, drove the enemy across Beaver Creek. Fought them three hours, 2½ miles from Zollicoffer. Withdrew to Blountsville. Gilbert toward Morristown. Wolford toward Athens.

September 21.—Cameron moved from Jonesborough to near Carter's Station. White to Loudon. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to Johnson's. Skirmish at Carter's Station by Cameron, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and a part of the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

September 22.—Gilbert moved to near Carter's Station. Foster engaged the enemy, 3,600 strong, and routed them. Captured 70 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery at Blountsville. After four hours' fight Carter arrived near Carter's Station.

September 23.—The enemy evacuated Carter's Station. Railroad bridge saved. The Third Division moved back to Jonesborough.

September 24.—Second Division marched to Sweet Water and back. Gilbert moved from Jonesborough to Henderson and to Knoxville. Cameron to Henderson. The One hundred and third Ohio left at Jonesborough. The Eighth Tennessee left at Greeneville. The Twelfth Kentucky to Morristown. Foster moved from Carter's back to Jonesborough.

September 25.—Cameron continued the march toward Morristown. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 26 miles toward Knoxville. Byrd, at Calhoun, attacked by large force of the enemy. Fought two hours, and retired to within 2 miles of Athens; joined by Colonel Wolford. The enemy shortly appeared, when we attacked him and drove him back. Fell back during the night to the conjunction of several roads at Philadelphia.

September 26.—Cameron moved by rail to Concord.

September 27.—The Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry moved to Knoxville. Colonels Wolford and Byrd fell back to Loudon.

September 28.—Colonel Foster's brigade arrived at Knoxville, having marched 228 miles since the 17th instant. The Twelfth Kentucky left for Loudon. Carter fell back to Henderson. Cavalry driven in at Loudon.

September 29.—Colonels Wolford and Byrd moved to Sweet Water.

September 30.—The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, fell back to Greeneville. Wolford and Byrd to Athens.

No. 11.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Col. DAVID MORRISON.							
36th Massachusetts			3	3			6
8th Michigan		1		1			2
79th New York				18			18
45th Pennsylvania		1	2	19			22
Total First Brigade.....		2	5	41			48
Second Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
20th Massachusetts				2			2
27th Michigan		1		1		1	3
48th New York							
50th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade.....		1		5		1	7
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.							
2d Michigan				1			1
17th Michigan							
30th Michigan		1		2			3
100th Pennsylvania							
Total Third Brigade.....		1		3			4
Total First Division.....		4	5	49		1	59
TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Third Brigade.							
Col. JAMES P. T. CARTER.							
9th Michigan Cavalry				2			2
2d Ohio Cavalry		1		4			5
7th Ohio Cavalry	a1	1					2
2d Tennessee Infantry.....		2		1			3
Total	1	4		7			12
Grand total.....	1	8	5	56		1	71

a Capt. Joel P. Higley.

No. 12.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.**MUNFORDVILLE, October 8, 1863.*

SIR: Major Martin has returned from the pursuit of rebels. He recaptured 2 wagons, 3 mules, and 70 guns. He reports that 60 of his

men were captured at Glasgow, and the remainder are scattered through the country. He suffered himself to be surprised. He reports that rebels were in Tompkinsville this morning; the information was brought in by citizens. I have instructed my command relative to the expected raid. It would be well to send all the cavalry you have to spare from other points to this place and Cave City. Colonel Spaulding had not arrived in Glasgow at 4 p. m.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, October 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed you will find report* of Capt. J. R. Robinson, acting assistant inspector-general; also affidavits* of officers of Major Martin's battalion. The report, as you will observe, is in reference to the late disgraceful surrender of Glasgow. I am of the opinion that Major Martin did all he could under the circumstances, he being unable to perform duty owing to illness, but there are other officers of his command, mentioned in the inclosed reports on affidavit, that should be dealt with.

I am, very respectfully,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Samuel Martin, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Glasgow, Ky., October 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I now proceed to give you the particulars of the recent raid made on Glasgow, Ky., by the rebel Col. John M. Hughes.

On the evening of the 30th of last month, I was ordered by Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle to send scouts into the border counties of Kentucky, on the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, to learn if the enemy was there, and what he was doing, &c.

Previous to the receipt of this order from General Boyle, I had ordered a scout of 90 men to go to the border for the purpose which he desired, and on the morning of the 29th ultimo I started the 90 men for that purpose. Lieut. J. W. Kerrick was ordered to Cumberland County, Ky., with 30 men, with orders to go to Marrowbone Store, then to Center Point and Tompkinsville, and from there to return to this place. Capt. J. W. Roark, with 30 men, was ordered to Tompkinsville with instructions to meet Captain Stone at Gama-liel, in Monroe County, Ky., which is near the State line. Capt. G. P. Stone was ordered with 30 men to Jimtown, Monroe County, Ky.,

* Not found.

then to join Captain Roark at Gamaliel; there Captain Roark was to take command of both companies and proceed to La Fayette, Tenn., and to return from there to this place, each company reporting to me as it returned.

Lieutenant Kerrick was the first to return and report, which was done on the evening of the 3d instant. Captain Roark returned and reported on the evening of the 5th instant, reporting no rebels in the country, and that Captain Stone was in the country a short distance from town and would be in that evening or early next morning. From these reports I telegraphed to General Boyle that my scouts had just returned and reported no rebels in the country. I should have said that Captain Stone returned on the evening of the 5th instant, but failed to report to me, and I was not apprised of his return until the 6th instant, when I saw him at Fort Hobson, near Glasgow, about 12 o'clock in the day.

The town was attacked on the morning of the 6th instant about daylight. I was in bed and heard the rebels passing through town and in the direction of the fort where my men were encamped; I supposing as they passed through town that they were Captain Stone's men returning. I lay still until my father looked out of the window and said they were rebels, and while he was telling it to me, firing commenced in the square. I had Capt. J. O. Nelson's company as provost guards in the court-house yard. They numbered about 50 men present. As soon as the firing commenced in the square, I sprang from my bed, loaded my Henry rifle, dressed myself, went to the window and saw 15 or 20 rebels ordering Captain Nelson's men into line under guard. I asked them whose command they belonged to; receiving no reply, myself and Lieutenant Chinoweth fired on them, both about the same time. They returned the fire, some of their balls passing through the window into our room.

We fired six or eight times at them from the windows, wounding 3 or 4 rebels on the square. Here I will mention one of my orderlies (Frank Claiborne). We had shot a rebel off his horse; I ordered Claiborne to go down and get on the horse and try to get to the fort and rally my men, then myself supposing that the rebels had not reached there. As quick as the order was given it was obeyed, and I saw him gallop off from the rebels in the square toward the fort, and I learn since that he was captured by them. Our fire from the windows was too severe, and the rebels left the public square; then myself, Lieutenant Chinoweth, and William Griffith (an orderly) went down stairs to go to the stable to get our horses. When we got down stairs I saw Captain Nelson in the court-house yard by himself, and I told him to follow me to get a horse, which he did not do. When we turned the corner of the square to go to the stable where our horses were, we saw that it was surrounded by rebels catching the horses. We fired several times at them and they left the stable, leaving in it 4 horses and saddles. We soon mounted three of them and rode back through town and started toward the fort.

At that time I heard firing and a hallooing at the fort. We went within 200 yards of the fort, where we could see it well, and there I sat on my horse and saw the rebels sacking my camp and driving my men into line. I again lowered my gun to fire on them, but was prevailed on by Lieutenant Chinoweth not to do so for fear of killing my own men. We were there helpless, only 3 of us with arms, and I considered the greater portion of my command captured. We sat here about two minutes, when we were discovered by the rebels, and

about 30 of them started after us, but we kept out of their way and succeeded in collecting a few of my pickets who were yet at their posts. I stopped on the pike near town and heard the rebels marching back to town with a shout that told well my men were captured. I then retreated 5 miles on the pike and sent Lieutenant Chinoweth to Cave City to dispatch to General Boyle and return to where I was, which he did in a surprisingly short time.

We left our post about 11 a. m., and started back for Glasgow, having 20 men at this time. We reached Glasgow about 12 o'clock that day, and found the rebels all gone. Here I remained gathering up my men and the guns which had been scattered. I shipped a wagon load of guns to Cave City that evening and was re-enforced about 4 p. m. by Captain Beck, from Munfordville, with 25 men mounted, he having come by Cave City. After giving time to feed his men and rest, we started with 60 men in pursuit of the enemy. Moving out on the Columbia road 1 mile, we crossed to the Burkesville road. This is the road on which the enemy retreated. We struck this road about 2 miles from Glasgow. It was then dark and raining, but we pressed on hoping to overtake and surprise the enemy before day. They left the Burkesville road 7 miles from Glasgow and took the Tompkinsville road. We reached Tompkinsville one hour before day, dismounted the men, and hitched our horses in a dense thicket near town; then marched the men into an open field, and when we came to count our men, we found to our great surprise and mortification only 30 men to answer to their names, the balance having fallen out of ranks and got lost on the road. But we were determined to make the attack if the enemy was there. We formed our men in line to command the public square. There we waited until near daylight, when we learned that the rebels had not stopped in Tompkinsville, but had passed through there about dark the evening before.

Here we gave up the chase and remained in Tompkinsville until sun up, then started to return to Glasgow. About this time we were informed that two wagons had been left near Tompkinsville.

We returned and found them as stated with 2 mules, 70 guns, and various other articles, which were captured by the rebels of my command at Glasgow; the mules were tied near the wagons.

This gave indication that the rebels intended returning for them. We set to work and soon had the 2 wagons wheeled about and off for Glasgow. But while we were hitching our teams I had pickets placed on the road the rebels had traveled and 12 rebels came upon them; but the pickets drove them back by firing on them.

We supposed the rebels were not far off, and had we had more men and fresh horses we would have followed after them, but our horses were rode down, Captain Beck having rode all the way from Munfordville via Cave City that day with his men, and my horses had been in constant use ever since daylight the morning before; so we turned our course for Glasgow, reaching there on the morning of the 8th instant with our recaptured prize.

I will now give the particulars of the fight: On the morning of the 6th instant, when the town was attacked, the provost guards were all asleep, except those on duty at the guard-house and the patrols about town. Capt. George S. Nunn was in command of the camp at the fort and only a few of the men there were up. Some were on guard in the fort when the rebels got in sight of it. They charged right into camp and up to the fort. The men inside the fort dis-

charged their guns promptly at the rebels, and 1 rebel fell mortally wounded. But the dash into camp was so sudden that the men were thrown into confusion; in fact, were panic-stricken, they being new recruits. The officers, so far as I can learn, did their duty as well as they could. Colonel Hughes asked who was in command of the camp, and Captain Nunn told him that he was. Hughes then ordered him to surrender the whole command to him. Captain Nunn told him that he would have to get the men like he (Hughes) got them; that was by fighting. The men were then running in every direction, many without their arms or clothes. One of my men was shot three times. He had no arms and was standing in the fort. Another one of my men was shot in the court-house yard. He was unarmed and was not trying to get away. The rebels paroled 142 of my men and officers. They captured over 200 horses and horse equipments, carried off all the clothing I had on hand unissued, and loaded two of my wagons with goods. They destroyed a great many of my commissary stores and burned a large building at the fort, which was built for Government use. They carried off about 100 guns, mostly carbines. They had 13 wounded, 4 of whom have since died. My wounded were 3; one of them has since died; the other 2 are getting well. They also robbed the bank of about \$9,000; most of the money had been deposited there by citizens for safety. They robbed one store of about \$400 worth of goods and took horses and buggies from citizens to carry off their wounded in.

They crossed Cumberland River into Turkey Neck Bend, and hearing that I was pursuing them, they passed on to Kittle Creek, where they stopped and paroled the men. As soon as they crossed Cumberland River they commenced scattering. My officers state that the rebel officers told them that they had over 200 men with them when they attacked Glasgow, yet other reports say there were not exceeding 100 rebel soldiers in Glasgow.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MARTIN,

Major Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON,
Munfordville, Ky.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Selby Harney, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

GLASGOW, September 12, 1863.

SIR: Colonel Love came up to the rebels Thursday [10th] at Brimstone Creek, where he killed 4, wounded 7, and captured 2. We lost 1 horse killed. The adjutant-general's morning report, captured, shows 480 men. The rebels retreated to the hills, felling timber, &c., across the roads. Colonel Love withdrew, and is now at Rose's Cross-Roads. I shall direct him to remain there if he can find forage for his horses, as I have every reason to believe they will follow him up. Hamilton publishes a proclamation stating if pillaging and burning is not stopped he will take to it himself. Will report further as soon as Colonel Love's report is received.

S. HARNEY,

Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

[SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.]

[GENERAL:] Colonel Wolford says they have been checked for the present, but they are very daring, and coming on all roads. Our pickets have been fired into since dark within 1 mile of town.

Colonel Byrd thinks that they are about 5,000. The best chance I have had to-day was at the river, when the river banks were lined for a mile and a half with the enemy and more back. The roads were full of them. They came with a rush, as if they were supported by numbers in the rear.

Yes, they had heavy artillery; they had three pieces in position before we got out of Calhoun.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

[General BURNSIDE.]

LOUDON, September 30, 1863.

Wolford is engaged with a body of the enemy in the vicinity of Sweet Water. I don't know the extent of the force.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

General BURNSIDE.

No. 16.

Reports of Col. Robert K. Byrd, First Tennessee Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Athens, Tenn., September 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by reliable information, I learn that the raid into Cleveland, Tenn., was made by 60 of the enemy. They wounded 3 men, citizens of the town, and stole 20 horses from the citizens. They reported that they had 400 men in the vicinity, and it is reliable that they have a force of 1,600 within 15 miles of the town.

There is a large flouring mill in the town, which will make 100 barrels of flour in fifteen hours. There is also a large copper rolling mill, which ought to be protected. The country in the vicinity is full of wheat, and considering the condition of the army, having to be subsisted on the country, it seems to me very necessary to protect the place. For this reason, I have sent 200 men there to guard the place, being compelled to detach so many of my command to guard the town of Cleveland and also the town of Benton, which is also very important, and having two companies of my command at Kingston.

I think my brigade is in rather an exposed situation should an extensive raid be made into this section of the country, which I am reliably informed will soon take place. If you would permit me to organize six and twelve months' men in this section of the county, I could have 2,000 men in the field in a short time. Will you permit me to organize troops for that length of time? If so, please send me arms, accouterments, and ammunition at once, and I will soon organize a force sufficient to protect this section of the country. Will you also please send me a mustering officer to muster in the First East Tennessee Regiment?

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,]
Calhoun, September 24, 1863.

SIR: Our scouts went on the Cleveland road 5 miles from here, and found a body of the enemy on the road. Our men drove them some distance, when they were re-enforced, and drove our men back near town, when the enemy again fell back to within 3 miles of this place. This is the last I have heard of them. On the Dalton road our scouts drove a body of the enemy some distance, when they were re-enforced, and brought up three pieces of artillery against them, and there was quite a brisk firing going on at last reports. All my men are in position to resist an attack by the enemy.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

General BURNSIDE.

ATHENS, [TENN.,] *September 26, 1863—6 p. m.*

SIR: I have fallen back near Athens, where I was re-enforced by Colonel Welford.

I think the enemy are in superior numbers, and, from the lay of the country and number of roads, can flank us at almost [any] point.

I have checked them with the assistance of Colonel Welford, and the firing has ceased.

There is no doubt but their force is far superior to ours.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, &c.

General BURNSIDE.

ATHENS, [TENN.,] *September 26, 1863.*

SIR: After all firing had ceased, I supposed that the enemy had fallen back. We then moved up to what we supposed a better position, half mile out of Athens, when the enemy commenced pursuing again, and they are now trying to flank us on both sides.

Think we will have to fall back upon Loudon.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

General BURNSIDE.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

COLONEL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the skirmishes in which my command was engaged during the latter part of the month of September last.

On the 25th ultimo, I sent out a company of men, under command of Captain Humphrey, of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the road to Cleveland; also a company on the road to Dalton; also a company on the Chatata road, for the purpose of scouting, to discover if the enemy in the vicinity of Cleveland had changed his position, and to learn all the valuable information possible. About 9 a. m. Captain Humphrey reported to me that the enemy had appeared in large force on the Cleveland road, had attacked him and compelled him to fall back, and were then preparing to drive in my pickets. I immediately sent out two companies, under command of Major Dow, of One hundred and twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry, to re-enforce the pickets, and prepared to defend myself against the threatened attack. Shortly afterward I received a dispatch from the officer commanding the scouting party on the Dalton road that the enemy were advancing in heavy force upon that road. I immediately sent the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry to the ford on the river, where I had some rifle-pits dug to protect the ford. I had my battery also planted in the best position I could find, but which was overlooked by the hills on the opposite side of the river. I had scarcely completed these arrangements before I received a dispatch from the officer commanding the scouting party on the Chatata road that the enemy were approaching upon that road. Thus I learned that he was coming upon me in heavy force from every direction beyond the river. I immediately recalled all my pickets and scouting parties beyond the river, to prevent their being cut off before they could recross the river, and sent the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, to the bank of the river when he came in sight. I placed the First East Tennessee Regiment in a position to support the battery (Fifteenth Indiana), and awaited the appearance of the enemy.

My scouting parties had not all got across the river before the enemy made his appearance, when I opened upon him with my artillery. In a short time the enemy got some pieces (rifled guns of a heavy caliber) upon the bluffs on the opposite side of the river, which entirely overlooked my position. In the meantime, I had sent small parties up and down the river to watch the movements of the enemy upon the opposite side and prevent his flanking me, which might easily have been done, as the river was fordable in many places, both above and below my position. I fought the enemy here both with artillery and small-arms for over two hours, when, learning that he was about to flank me on both sides, I fell back on the road to Athens. The enemy soon fell upon the rear guard, composed of two companies of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Major Edgerly, and a detachment of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois, under command of Major Dow. The rear guard resisted the enemy bravely, although often flanked and placed in positions of great danger.

Within 2 miles of Athens I met Colonel Wolford, commanding a brigade of mounted men. I chose a position here in conjunction with

Colonel Wolford, who zealously assisted me in every way possible, and quickly brought up his forces to assist me. I formed my men in good position here, and when the enemy again appeared I commenced an attack upon him with my battery. Law's battery of mountain howitzers, belonging to Colonel Wolford's brigade, also opened upon him, as did the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, armed with Spencer rifles. After an engagement of an hour at this place the enemy retired, leaving me in possession of the field.

After consultation with Colonel Wolford, it was thought best to fall back beyond the conjunction of several roads coming into the main road in my rear. Accordingly Colonel Wolford and myself fell back during the night to Philadelphia, where we again formed for defense, and awaited the approach of the enemy. We remained in this position during the day, September 26, and on the morning of the 27th, Colonel Adams, of the First Kentucky, having moved out with his regiment in the direction of Sweet Water, was attacked by the enemy some 4 miles from Philadelphia and compelled to fall back to Philadelphia, closely followed by a large force of the enemy.

While in this position I received information that a large force of the enemy were moving up toward Loudon on my left flank. After checking the advance of the enemy in front with my artillery, we fell back to Loudon, where I placed my men in a suitable position for defense by occupying two commanding hills. Here I placed myself under the command of Brig. Gen. Julius White, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, then occupying the post at Loudon. I remained in position here until the 28th, when I was placed under command of Colonel Wolford, who was my senior, and marched from Loudon to Philadelphia, as the enemy had not appeared beyond that point, except a small force who had skirmished with and followed our rear. Here we remained all night, hearing heavy firing in the direction of Cotton Port, but learning nothing definite in regard to the whereabouts of the enemy, and on the morning of the 29th marched below Sweet Water 4 miles and encamped.

On the 30th, marched to Athens and encamped. During the attack at Calhoun on the 25th ultimo, and in all the skirmishes until I was joined by Colonel Wolford, my whole force did not consist of more than 1,200 men, while the force of the enemy was at least 8,000 strong. The loss in wounded and missing of my brigade was heavy, most of them having been captured while scouting.

The officers and men under my command deserve an honorable mention in this report. It would be invidious in this report to mention names or to make distinctions where all did their duties so well. None flinched or forgot their duties to their country, although confronted by a force at least six times their number.

Inclosed I send you a list* of the wounded and missing.

Very respectfully,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-third Army Corps.

* Not found.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Col. George E. Ross, Forty-fifth Ohio (mounted) Infantry.

HDQRS. 45TH REGT. OHIO VOLS., MOUNTED INFTRY.,
Near Loudon, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

In obedience to orders from division headquarters of September 5, I moved my command across the river, and, at sunset, started for Sweet Water, to take possession of all arms, stores, &c., there, left by the enemy.

Arriving at Sweet Water about 10 p. m., I immediately threw out a strong picket on each road and dispatched for transportation, taking possession of railroad depot, the mill, &c.

Early in the morning a rebel scout of 52 men attacked my pickets on the Athens road, but were driven back and hotly pursued 4 miles, the enemy losing 1 man killed and 1 badly wounded in the arm, and throwing away nearly all their arms. About 7 o'clock I received a dispatch from division headquarters to be forwarded by a lieutenant and 20 men to Colonel Byrd, then supposed to be at Athens. After these had been gone an hour, fearing they might find the enemy too powerful, I sent a company to assist them.

About 6 miles out they found the enemy and attacked him, driving him about 2 miles, when they came upon the enemy about 200 strong at the top of a hill, behind which the inhabitants reported two regiments more waiting. Upon hearing this, I ordered my men to fall back slowly till within 3 miles of town, and there hold the enemy from advancing if he tried it, till I could load the train and start it for Loudon. The train arrived about 1 p. m. and was immediately loaded with the stores and started for Loudon, guarded by half the regiment, while I remained with the other half till dark. I loaded one freight car, left at the depot, with wheat very heavily, and the wagons, between 20 and 30 in number, with wheat, salt, wheat-sacks, Austrian rifles and bayonets (new), 1 box horse-shoes, clothing, shirts, drawers, blankets, &c., 1 large hogshead of bacon, also 2 boxes bacon, 1 hogshead shovel handles, 1 barrel soda, 1 keg powder, 1 large hogshead white lead, and several bales Osnaburg (sacking), &c.

Learning of some cattle abandoned by the enemy some 3 miles in direction of Kingston from Sweet Water, 20 in number, I sent Lieutenant Williams, with a sergeant and 10 men, to drive them to Loudon. In doing so, when within about 2 miles of Philadelphia, they were attacked by about a hundred rebels, surrounded, and captured, all save the lieutenant and 1 man.

Captured of Company D: Corpl. Emmanuel Zimmerman, Private Lewis Werts, Private Matthew Baggs, Private James Moffett, Private William C. Rogers, Private Robert Moore, Private John L. Neal; Private James Garber, Company I; Private Sheplar Fisher, Company I; Private Hamilton McFarland, Company I.

I also had 1 horse shot in the skirmish of the forenoon—a horse of Company H.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

G. E. ROSS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. HENRY CURTIS.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 18.

Reports of Col. Frank Wolford, First Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade (unattached).

PHILADELPHIA, [TENN.,]

October 15, 1863.

SIR: This afternoon about 100 rebels attacked the wagon train of the Forty-fifth Ohio, 6 miles from this place, on the Cotton Port road; the wagon guard repulsed them, killing 2. I sent re-enforcements of 300 men to the wagons.

The wagon train got in safe and the force is now pursuing the enemy below Sweet Water.

The enemy captured 2 of our men that were on the outpost, or straggling, some 4 miles from camp.

Our scouts report them coming in on all the roads; I believe, however, that it will turn out to be their scouting parties.

A negro man, just in, says he was taken from Knoxville by the rebels when there; that he left them day before yesterday close to Calhoun.

He reports that the enemy has crossed the Hiwassee in heavy force—cavalry, infantry, and artillery. He cannot give number.

I do not place much reliance on what he says.

WOLFORD,

Colonel.

General BURNSIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, [TENN.,]

October 15, 1863.

SIR: Colonel Adams, First Kentucky Cavalry, is in hot pursuit of the enemy that attacked the wagons; when last heard from was 12 miles out, in the direction of Decatur. He sends in word that a force of 3,000 or 4,000 rebels are reported at Decatur, but cannot vouch for truth of the statement.

Nothing new from any other direction.

Have scouts on all the other roads.

WOLFORD,

Colonel.

General BURNSIDE.

No. 19.

Reports of Col. John W. Foster, Sixty-fifth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.,

September 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I sent you on yesterday the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, One hundredth Ohio Volunteers, of the engagement between a detachment of his regiment and the rebels near Limestone Station on yesterday morning. I pressed on with the One hundred

* Not found.

and third Ohio as rapidly as the inferior capacity of the engine would permit, but our progress was slow and we did not arrive at Henderson's Station until midnight, when we found the bridge at that place partially destroyed and the track burned. After considerable delay, I succeeded in repairing the injuries sufficiently to cross the train.

Passing on 2 miles, I found the bridge over Ripley Creek burned and totally destroyed. I was therefore compelled to disembark my men in order to proceed any farther. Upon my arrival at this place (Ripley Creek), I heard the report that the One hundredth Ohio had been taken prisoners. I pressed on with the intention of relieving the regiment or ascertaining the exact condition of it. When near the scene of the last fight I learned the report to be true.

After the fight of the morning, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes withdrew from Telford's to Limestone Station. At half past 1 p. m. he was again attacked by the enemy, who had been considerably re-enforced. After an engagement of two hours and a half he was compelled to surrender to the enemy. Their force is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,800, having two Parrott guns and three mountain howitzers. The force of the enemy was chiefly mounted men.

From all I can gather the defense of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was very determined and stubborn, he only yielding after a protracted engagement to an overpowering force. Before the surrender the enemy had destroyed the railroad for 6 miles in his rear, and he was entirely surrounded. I cannot learn definitely the loss of killed and wounded, but do not think it very heavy. The number of prisoners taken was about 200. One company that went up was guarding Lick Creek Bridge and escaped capture, with probably 20 others. I approached near to the pickets of the enemy, and found them camped near the battle-field in force. The One hundred and third Ohio with me had a fighting force of about 375 men, one company having been left at Morristown, and as the force of the enemy was reported at the lowest estimate over 1,000, with five pieces of artillery, I deemed it entirely imprudent to to risk an engagement, especially as my chief object was to occupy a location on the railroad as a base of operations for my cavalry and protect the road. I intended to attempt to hold Henderson's Station, but upon withdrawing to it I ascertained that the enemy was moving upon my flank and rear with 700 or 800 cavalry, with the evident design of burning the bridges and trestle below Greeneville and destroying the road, cutting off my communications by railroad. As I was entirely powerless against cavalry with such an object in view, I saw no alternative but to withdraw or suffer the fate of the One hundredth Ohio. I accordingly withdrew the One hundred and third Ohio, with my entire train, and have stationed it at Lick Creek and Seven Pond Bridges, being the most important bridges nearest to Greeneville. There are two trestles near Greeneville, which should be guarded, but it would be too hazardous to weaken and scatter my already too inferior force. I hope to be able to preserve the entire line of railroad to Greeneville to-night, but you can see the difficulty of guarding 75 miles of road with so small a force against 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry.

I have brought the train down to this place and will load it with one section of Colvin's battery, and 50 cavalry of my brigade, which will arrive here to-night and re-enforce the One hundred and Third Ohio. If the road is not destroyed this evening I will advance tomorrow and occupy and hold Greeneville. It is reported that the

enemy at Bristol has been re-enforced by troops from Richmond, but I place no confidence whatever in the rumor. I think that after my demonstration at Carter's on Sunday last, the enemy saw the necessity of destroying the road, and have accordingly collected the whole available mounted force at and in the vicinity of Bristol and Saltville for this purpose. The road is destroyed as far as bridges are concerned as far down as Greeneville. I hope my brigade will be assembled in three days at Greeneville, and as soon after as possible I will commence offensive operations. I have entire confidence in my ability, when so organized, to drive the enemy back, and if they have not been re-enforced from the east or Cumberland Gap, to capture Bristol and the salt-works. You can rest assured that the campaign shall not fail for want of vigilance and energy on my part. I trust you may permit me to carry out your original order as far as possible.

If you have heard that the Fifth Indiana Cavalry is not moving up promptly, please order them to report to me at Greeneville, at once. Expedite the movement of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the detachments of my command left behind as much as possible. I send my locomotive down with this dispatch.

The telegraph wire does not work down to Morristown; it may be the wire may be down. I have instructed the officer in charge to return at an early hour to-morrow and look carefully to the line. I will return to Lick Creek Bridge to-night.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,

Comdg. Twenty-third Army Corps, Knoxville, Tenn.

NEAR BLOUNTSVILLE,

September 19, [1863.]

GENERAL: I arrived at Bristol to-day and occupied the town without resistance, except by a force of 400 cavalry, which were driven out of town after a severe skirmish. I tore up the railroad, and burned the bridges, 2 miles above town. A large force of rebels is stationed at Zollicoffer. They are reported as about 6,000 strong, and are commanded by Major-General Jones. Generals Williams and Jackson are also there. From best information, I am satisfied their force is about as reported, mostly infantry. I will attack to-morrow unless the force is greater than reported. I think I can hold them till you can send sufficient force to capture them. Please bring up re-enforcements as speedily as possible. Communicate with me via Jonesborough. Give me orders as to my movements.

I will try to hold the railroad and rear till re-enforcements arrive. No time should be lost.

JOHN W. FOSTER,

Colonel.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

BLOUNTSVILLE, TENN.,

September 22, 1863.

GENERAL: We met the enemy at Hall's Ford, on the Watauga, this morning at 9 o'clock, where our passage over both rivers was dis-

puted by a heavy picket force of cavalry. After considerable skirmishing, the enemy was driven back and near to town, where we found the enemy posted in a chosen position with four pieces of artillery.

It was with difficulty that we could dislodge them after four hours' fighting. I at last effected it by a charge of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, which was made just before dark. Our loss is not heavy, about 6 killed and 14 wounded, mostly of the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. We captured about 50 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery.

The shells of the enemy set fire to the town, and a great portion of it was consumed. Lieutenant Miller, of my staff, will communicate all further desired information of my position and the enemy's movements, and what is deemed necessary by me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, in the Field.

No. 20.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.**

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Powell's River, September 6, 1863—7 p. m.

COLONEL: I reached this place this morning, 10 o'clock, with the column. Had heavy skirmishing with the enemy on this side of the river, driving him before us. I sent a reconnaissance from here up to the gap; just ascertained definitely the enemy is in his works. The lowest estimate placed upon his numbers by deserters and citizens is 2,000 and two batteries of artillery. I will use my utmost to establish communication with Colonel De Courcy, who, I suppose, is on the other side of the mountain.

I am, colonel, truly yours, &c.,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

[P. S.]—You will please send forward the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 7, 1863—2.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I invested the gap on the south side of the mountain at 8 o'clock this morning. I occupy all the outlets from the gap on this side of the mountain. I sent a flag of truce demanding of Brigadier-General Frazer an unconditional surrender of himself and forces. He replied, declining to surrender.

* For correspondence relating to the surrender of Cumberland Gap, see pp. 617-624.

I understand from prisoners and deserters that there was some picket firing between Colonel De Courcy's forces on the north side and the enemy on Saturday evening. I have sent communications to him, directing him to occupy the Harlan road with a part of his forces. The rebel Virginia (mounted) regiment (Slemp's) sent their horses out and up the valley on Saturday evening, the men remaining at the gap. Carter's rebel regiment is not in the gap, but has gone up the valley also. You will please have the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry ordered forward, with rations for that regiment, and also five days' rations for the command I have with me. If that regiment has left before this reaches you, I would like to have five days' rations for the command sent forward within the next six days. If De Courcy will prevent the enemy from passing out on the north side of the mountain, I cannot see how he can escape from me. In the event that the Second Ohio is *en route* for this place, I think there are some 150 or 200 men in my camp belonging to the different regiments who could bring forward the rations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

General HARTSUFF:

Opened by me. Please send forward the rations by the direct Tazewell road, not by Blain's Cross-Roads. No further news. Please be on the lookout for a telegraph dispatch. Hope to send good news soon. All going on well. Send beef cattle.

Yours, truly,

BURNSIDE.

—
HDQRS. FOURTH CAV. DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Eight Miles from Jonesborough, October 10, 1863—4 p. m.

After a brisk fight of one hour we drove the enemy from his position. He is retreating rapidly, and we are pursuing as rapidly as possible. Captured 1 caisson, 2 wagons, 6 horses, &c., and some rebels.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—
HDQRS. FOURTH CAV. DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Carson Farm, October 11, 1863—dark.

I have just driven the enemy's rear from this place; will not attempt to go farther to-night. My men and horses are very much fatigued. I shall make my headquarters at Brabson's Mill, 1½ miles in rear of this place.

I am, colonel, truly yours,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
Three and a half Miles from Blountsville, October 14, 1863.

We met the enemy 1 mile in the rear of this point this morning, the rebels being not less than a regiment strong, and two pieces of artillery. We have driven them, and still advancing. It is impossible to tell their strength, or whether they will make a stand.

Citizens are all rebels, and we can get no information whatever.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND.

P. S.—Since writing the within I have information upon which I rely that General Williams is on our front with his whole force.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Blountsville, Tenn., October 15, 1863—2.30 a. m.

We have just reached this point, having to fight for every inch of the ground. The force has gone down the Zollicoffer road.

The best information I have is, that the enemy's infantry is at Zollicoffer. I cannot tell the extent of our losses, but do not regard them heavy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
Bristol, October 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 16th.)

I have the honor to report that, with the blessing of Providence, we have succeeded in driving the enemy out of East Tennessee, and are still pursuing him. Our forces occupy Zollicoffer and this place. The enemy evacuated Zollicoffer.

I am, colonel, yours, truly,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Bristol, October 16, 1863—9 a. m.

We drove the enemy 10 miles above this yesterday evening. Have just returned to this place. Our advance is still 10 miles up the Abingdon road. The railroad bridge and block-house at Zollicoffer have been destroyed. We are destroying cars, locomotives, railroad tracks here, above, and below. No news from the enemy this morning.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JONESBOROUGH,
October 21, 1863.

Below I send you copy of telegrams, from here to-day, in relation to the fight at Blue Springs :

GREENEVILLE, October 10.

General SAM. JONES,
Jonesborough :

We have had a very hard fight to-day, beginning at 10 a. m. and ceasing at dark. The line of skirmishers was 2 miles long, which so extended my lines that the enemy at 5 o'clock, with 2,000 infantry, broke my center and attacked the batteries. They were repulsed with great slaughter. I have no complete returns, but hope my loss will not exceed 100—several valuable officers.

The enemy charged along the entire line from right to left, and only succeeded in center by the use of grape and canister. We hold our position. The enemy rests on his. The force is greater than I telegraphed on 8th.

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

JONESBOROUGH, October 10.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
Greeneville :

I congratulate you on to-day's fight. Have you any doubt of your ability to hold your position? Was the fight at Greeneville, or beyond that point? Has Colonel Witcher joined you with his command?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 7, 1863.

Colonel DE COURCY,
Commanding U. S. Forces North of Gap :

COLONEL : I invested the gap on this side this morning and demanded of General Frazer, commanding at the gap, an unconditional surrender of himself and forces. He replied, declining to surrender. I want to know your position. If you have not forces on the Harlan road you will at once occupy it and prevent the enemy from escaping in that direction. You will communicate with me by courier as often as possible. The enemy is in a position from which he ought not to escape, and if proper vigilance is exercised he cannot escape. You will scout thoroughly the country on the north side of the mountain.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CRAWFORD'S, September 8, [1863]—9 a. m.

General SHACKELFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces South of the Gap :

SIR : I have received your dispatch of the 7th, and I shall fully inform your guide of my position and circumstances. I do not feel that it would be prudent to do so in a written communication, which may fall into the enemy's hands.

From certain directions and instructions which you give me in your written communication, I fear you have not been made acquainted, by those who might have done so, that I am fully acquainted with all the roads and localities on both sides of the gap, and further, that I have been in the military profession almost continuously ever since my sixteenth year. For the above reasons I was chosen, I believe, by General Burnside, and appointed to this independent command, receiving directly from him verbal, but not detailed, instructions, as I believe he trusted to my experience and local knowledge.

I hope and believe that I shall conduct operations on this side so as to enable you to enter the gap.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Troops North Side of Gap.

No. 21.

Reports of Col. James P. T. Carter, Second Tennessee (mounted) Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

BULL'S GAP, October 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Purington has fallen back 5 miles west of Greeneville. He says in a dispatch just received:

The enemy are in force at [or] near Henderson, their pickets extending to within 2½ miles of Greeneville. I sent out a party of one company, supported by another, to make a reconnaissance. They drove in the enemy's pickets to within a mile of Henderson, when, they being re-enforced, we were obliged to fall back. When within a mile and a half of Greeneville the enemy made a dash on us from all directions, and, completely surrounding us, we were obliged to cut our way through, which we did with the loss of 3 men; 2 were probably captured, the other killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

**Major-General BURNSIDE and
 General SHACKELFORD.**

BULL'S GAP, October 3, 1863.

The following just received from Colonel Garrard:

ON HILL THIS SIDE OF BLUE SPRINGS—2.30 p. m.

On reaching here I found that Lieutenant-Colonel Purington had driven the rebels across the town. They show a small force on the hill in edge of the woods; no more than 60 or 100 have been seen by our forces. The citizens report their force as a regiment. I will ascertain their strength.

I. G.

3.30 p. m.

I. G.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel.

**General BURNSIDE and
 Brigadier-General SHACKELFORD.**

BULL'S GAP, October 5, 1863.

I have just returned from a reconnaissance as far as Blue Springs, where I found the rebels in force. We drove their skirmishers until we came on the main body in line of battle extending about three-quarters of a mile, a short distance beyond the town.

I can form no exact estimate of their strength, but from the bold front they made, and the length of their line, I believe their force was heavy.

Our loss is 4 wounded and 7 missing; the enemy left 15 dead on the field who were armed as infantry, but I believe them to have been mounted men, and they wore spurs.

The position held by the enemy was a very strong one.

We drove them as far as we could without bringing on an engagement. We are now encamped on our former position.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Five Miles from Blountsville, October 13, 1863—11 p. m.

The reconnaissance toward Blountsville has returned. They encountered the enemy's picket $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this place, and a short engagement ensued. They drove in their outpost, but lost 1 man killed.

From the heavy firing, and the lights in the distance, the commanding officer believes that there is a heavy force immediately beyond.

Very respectfully,

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. E. HOFFMAN.

No. 22.

Report of Capt. Henry M. Neil, Twenty-second Ohio Battery.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND OHIO BATTERY,
Cumberland Gap, September 13, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from Major-General Burnside, I herewith submit the following report of guns and ammunition captured at this place September 9, 1863. In consequence of the destruction by the rebels of the equipments, I am not able to get more than eight of the guns into position. I have already put them in position at the most important points, and have them equipped and manned to the best advantage with what materials I have at hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. NEIL,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-second Ohio Battery.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio.

[Inclosure.]

List of ordnance and ordnance stores captured at Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863.

Field artillery, brass guns :	
12-pounder smooth-bore.....	1
6-pounder smooth-bore.....	2
6-pounder James rifles.....	3
12-pounder mountain howitzers.....	3
Field artillery, iron guns :	
12-pounder howitzers.....	2
6-pounder smooth-bore.....	2
Field artillery carriages (gun, pattern of 1840).....	11
Field artillery carriages (caisson, pattern of 1840).....	11
Field artillery carriage (forge, pattern of 1840).....	1
Field artillery carriage (battery wagon, pattern of 1840).....	1
Fixed ammunition :	
Shot (12-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	9
Shot (6-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	425
Shot (6-pounder James rifle).....	141
Shot (12-pounder howitzer, iron).....	11
Shot (12-pounder mountain howitzer).....	11
Spherical case (12-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	13
Spherical case (6-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	158
Spherical case (12 pounder howitzer, iron).....	271
Spherical case (6-pounder mountain howitzer).....	67
Fuse shell (12-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	34
Fuse shell (6-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	20
Fuse shell (6-pounder James rifle).....	13
Fuse shell (12 pounder howitzer, iron).....	209
Fuse shell (12 pounder mountain howitzer).....	24
Canister (12-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	34
Canister (6-pounder smooth-bore gun).....	424
Canister (12-pounder howitzer, iron).....	70
Canister (12-pounder mountain howitzer).....	87
Percussion shells (6-pounder James rifle).....	208
Blank cartridges (6-pounder James rifle).....	287
Friction primers.....	426
Priming tubes.....	26
Port fires.....	17
Slow matches.....	7

REMARKS.—Twenty-four wooden fuses for 12-pounder mountain howitzers. Fuses for all other shells have been destroyed. One James rifle rendered useless by being thrown over the rocks, badly dented, and spiked with rat-tail file.

No. 23.

Report of Capt. Elijah W. Peck, Sixth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Olympian Springs, Ky., October 11, 1863,

SIR: Agreeable to your orders, I proceeded with my command to this place, where I found one of the barns destroyed by the rebels. Taking their trail, we pursued them to Green Wade's, passing by the ruins of Mr. Hall's (a Union man) residence.

I ordered Green Wade's house, and those belonging to two other rebels, to be burned.

Lieutenant Cushman here joined us, when we proceeded in the direction of West Liberty, which place we made the following day.

Owing to the darkness, and my guide losing his way, we lost the trail of the rebels and were unable to find it again.

The following day, Friday (October 9), we reached this place, and found to our surprise a force of our men here. We have kept the teams busy hauling forage, of which we have an abundance so far.

When here before, Major Carter said he would send us rations from Mount Sterling by the teams there. I presume such will be the arrangement now. Our rations are about exhausted.

Owing to our forge being broken and nearly ruined in transit here, I pressed a pair of bellows and such other tools as we required, to fit up an old shop which is in this place, from a rebel. I sent out a scout last night on foot; I shall send one to-morrow mounted.

There have been a number of Union men from Owingsville here to-day—those who were robbed a few days ago. If it would be compatible with duty, I would very much like to see an assessment, sufficient to cover these robberies, levied on known disloyalists and sympathizers of that vicinity, and would be happy to execute any order of that kind.

I send you inclosed a copy,* grammar, syntax, prosody, &c., complete, of a letter received from Lieutenant Owens in answer to my letter shown you some time ago. You perceive the gentleman is somewhat frantic. If he does return I shall ask for an examining board on him. I do not know if Watts' resignation has been accepted or no, yet presume it has been. I have, therefore, sent up a recommendation for Buckner to fill that vacancy, and request you will forward it immediately without sending it to Colonel Biddle.

Our men are generally well; some few are having chills. They are very comfortably fixed, with no present prospect of starving.

We are needing a supply of horse medicines, and some human medicine. Our surgeons will forward their orders.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. W. PECK,

Captain, Comdg. Battalion Sixth Indiana Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. C. C. MATSON.

P. S.—Please send such mail matter as may be on hand for this battalion, and some papers.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. William W. Buckley, Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTY.,
Camp at Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my battery since leaving Cincinnati:

August 15.—Battery was temporarily attached to Artillery Reserve, Twenty-third Army Corps, and forwarded by rail to Camp Nelson, Ky.

August 16.—Started for East Tennessee across Cumberland Mountains.

September 4.—Arrived at Loudon, Tenn., and camped. The march over the mountains was extremely hard on both men and animals. Distance marched, 230 miles.

* Not found.

September 15 to 21.—Marched to New Market and returned, 98 miles.

September 24.—Marched to Sweet Water and returned, 32 miles.

October 6.—Battery ordered back to First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

October 7 to 10.—Marched from Loudon to Blue Springs, 97 miles, joined Ninth Army Corps, and engaged enemy for a short time.

October 11.—Followed enemy to Rheatown, 20 miles.

October 13 to 17.—Returned to Knoxville, 85 miles. On the march to Blue Springs and back, the infantry proceeded by rail. The batteries were forced along at the rate of 30 miles a day in order to arrive as soon after the infantry as possible. I lost 12 horses from no other cause than their being totally exhausted for want of rest and food.*

* * * * *

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BUCKLEY,

Captain, Comdg. Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Brig. Gen. E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant-General, State of Rhode Island.

No. 25.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

ABINGDON, September 11, 1863.

I have received a dispatch from Colonel Carter, commanding near Lee Court-House, informing me that Cumberland Gap capitulated on the 9th. He got his information from officers who said they escaped after the pass capitulated. I hope they were deserters, and the report not true. If it is true, I will need re-enforcements more than ever. Can I get any?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Reply.]

RICHMOND, VA.,
September 12, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. It conveys intelligence so wholly unaccountable and unexpected that I have to request you will obtain the fullest information on the subject and report by telegraph.

S. COOPER.

ABINGDON, September 13, 1863.
(Received 14th.)

Your telegram of yesterday received. The most authentic information I have from Cumberland Gap is from a Capt. Patrick H.

* For remainder of report, see Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 346.

Thrash, representing himself a post quartermaster at that place, who informs me, through the telegraphic operator at Zollicoffer, that Brigadier-General Frazer surrendered unconditionally on the 9th instant. Enemy estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000; Generals Shackelford and De Courcy commanding. The gap was provisioned with meat for thirty and flour for twelve days, and 1,700 bushels of wheat. Captain Thrash, it seems, was present when the place surrendered, as he says General Frazer told him the surrender was unconditional. Many officers and soldiers escaped after the flag was lowered. Will send more authentic information when procured. I again urge that re-enforcements be sent here as soon as possible. Has the Secretary of War received my telegram* of yesterday? I start for Jonesborough this evening.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

BRISTOL, September 14, 1863.

I have no doubt whatever of the surrender of Cumberland Gap. A number of officers and men escaped after the surrender, among them the major of a North Carolina regiment and Captain Thrash, the post commissary, instead of quartermaster, as I telegraphed you yesterday. All concur in stating that the place was surrendered without resistance. Conflicting reports as to the numbers of the enemy. Am I to have any re-enforcements? It is important that I should know.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ZOLLIFFER, September 20, 1863.
(Received at Richmond, 21st.)

The enemy made a demonstration in force on us here to-day and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountsville, 6 miles from here. Their force engaged to-day are believed to have been not less than 2,000, all mounted, and six pieces of artillery. Five other regiments reported between Jonesborough and Watauga Bridge, but they had not engaged my force at the latter place late this afternoon.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, February 6, 1864.

GENERAL: Having been relieved from the temporary command of the Department of East Tennessee, I think it proper to state the cir-

* See Part IV, p. 644.

cumstances under which I went there, and the military operations that followed until Lieutenant-General Longstreet assumed the direction of affairs in that department.

On my way to this place, after the affair of August 26 and 27 last with the enemy near White Sulphur Springs, I received a telegram from Major-General Buckner, asking me to take charge of Southwest Virginia for him, and informing me that he had ordered Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, with whom I could communicate at Jonesborough, Tenn., to report to me for orders. At the same time I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Jackson, informing me that he had fallen back to Bristol, and desiring to know if he should destroy the railroad bridges over the Watauga and Holston. I directed him not to destroy the bridges unless it was absolutely necessary; to hold his position as long as possible, and informed him that I would send forward re-enforcements.

On September 1, I ordered Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, who was organizing a small brigade of mounted men at Saltville, to go with all the troops he could collect to Bristol and assume command in that vicinity. The Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment (infantry), one of the best regiments that had fought at White Sulphur Springs, was moved forward rapidly and joined Brigadier-General Williams, and Wharton's brigade, with two field batteries, which were then on the march from Orange Court-House via Warm Springs, Va., were ordered to proceed without delay to the vicinity of Bristol.

On my arrival at this place, I ascertained what I had not known before, that Major-General Buckner had gone with nearly all of his troops, including those in Southwest Virginia, under Brigadier-General Preston, to join General Bragg near Chattanooga, and that General Burnside, with a force estimated at two corps (30,000 strong), had entered East Tennessee, occupied Knoxville, and was advancing toward Virginia.

Deeming it important that there should be a general officer in that section of country superior in rank to the three brigadiers then there, to command the scattered fragments of troops left in the Department of East Tennessee, and such re-enforcements as I could send from my own department, I went immediately to Abingdon without awaiting orders, and subsequently, under orders from the War Department, assumed command of the District of Southwest Virginia and all troops in Tennessee east of Knoxville. Two brigades, or what were called brigades, had been left in East Tennessee—one, about 2,000 strong, under Brigadier-General Frazer, at Cumberland Gap; the other, composed of parts of Thomas' Legion, a battalion of Georgia cavalry, a field battery, and parts of two dismounted batteries, acting as bridge guards, numbering about 900 men, under Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, was on the railroad from Carter's Depot to Bristol. Colonel Giltner's regiment of Kentucky cavalry had been left in Southwest Virginia, and there were besides two small battalions of mounted men on the borders of Southeast Kentucky.

Immediately on my arrival at Abingdon, I dispatched a courier to Cumberland Gap with a letter addressed to Brigadier-General Frazer, informing him that I had assumed command of Southwest Virginia and all troops in East Tennessee, asking him to inform me of the strength of his command and the condition of his commissariat, telling him that re-enforcements were on the way to East Tennessee, and directing him to hold Cumberland Gap as long as he possibly could, and not to abandon it without the most determined resistance

of which he was capable. A few hours after I had dispatched that letter I received a telegram from Major-General Buckner requesting me to send an order to Brigadier-General Frazer directing him to evacuate Cumberland Gap, destroying all the stores and public property that he could not remove, and fall back to Abingdon. Buckner added, "This is General Bragg's order." I did not send the order to Frazer as requested, but telegraphed the Secretary of War, informing him of what I had done, and of the telegram from General Buckner, and urged that Cumberland Gap be not abandoned. The War Department replied, directing me to hold Cumberland Gap and all other strong points that I could in East Tennessee.

In the meantime, the enemy had advanced along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Carter's Depot, where they were checked by the gallantry and good conduct of Capt. H. L. W. McClung and his small bridge guard of some 150 men. Brigadier-General Jackson and Colonel Giltner moved beyond Jonesborough, and in a handsome affair at Limestone Depot captured some 300 prisoners.

On September 10, I received information that Cumberland Gap had been surrounded on the 6th by six or eight regiments of the enemy's cavalry. From the best information I could gather at this time, I believe General Burnside had carried or sent the greater part of his force to General Rosecrans, leaving a division or two to capture Cumberland Gap and drive out the few troops left in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia. I determined to endeavor to hold as much of East Tennessee as possible and relieve Cumberland Gap, and was preparing an expedition for this latter purpose when, on the 11th, I received information that Brigadier-General Frazer had capitulated on the evening of the 9th; that he and his brigade were prisoners, and the enemy in possession of the gap. The courier whom I had dispatched on the 6th delivered my letter to Brigadier-General Frazer some hours before he capitulated.

The loss of Cumberland Gap rendered available nearly all the force that had invested that place, and it was immediately thrown on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and moved toward Virginia. Under all the circumstances of the case I thought the best service I could render with the small force under my command would be to check and detain the superior force in my front until the battle which I supposed was impending near Chattanooga should be decided.

I had been detained at Abingdon five or six days by an attack of diphtheria.

On the 14th, I went to Jonesborough, where the troops were concentrated under Brigadier-General Williams. The country about Jonesborough is not well adapted to the purpose I proposed to myself, namely, to check and detain a greatly superior with an inferior force. The cavalry had been skirmishing for several days, and was greatly exhausted. There were two railroad bridges in my rear, over the Watauga and Holston, which the enemy could easily destroy with his large cavalry force, and having little or no field transportation, I was dependent on the railroad for supplies. I therefore directed Brigadier-General Williams to fall back to Carter's Depot, which he did in the night of the 16th, and Corse's brigade, which had been ordered to me from Richmond, was ordered to halt at Zollicoffer.

On the 18th, 2,000 or 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry passed to my rear, by way of Kingsport, driving off the First Tennessee Cavalry

(of Frazer's command, which had escaped from Cumberland Gap), and pursued it beyond Bristol. They damaged the railroad some distance on both sides of Bristol, and returned to Blountsville, 6 miles west of Zollicoffer, on the evening of the 19th.

Corse's brigade having reached Zollicoffer the day before, I determined to attack the enemy at Blountsville before daylight the next morning, and ordered up Williams, with the Forty-fifth Virginia Infantry and the dismounted battalion of Peters' regiment, to aid in the attack. They did not arrive, however, until long after sunrise on the 20th. Apprehending that they might not arrive in time to make the attack before daylight, I directed Col. C. H. Tyler, who had reached my headquarters a day or two before, to take the Sixteenth Georgia Battalion of cavalry and two companies of the First Tennessee Cavalry that had been cut off from their regiment at Kingsport, and feel the enemy at Blountsville early in the morning and endeavor to draw them on to attack us at Zollicoffer. Corse's brigade, with a field battery, was placed in a strong position to receive them. Colonel Tyler and his men performed the duty assigned them handsomely, and drew the enemy on. Our battery opened somewhat too soon and checked the enemy. They felt Corse cautiously, and finding him strongly posted endeavored to turn his left, but the Forty-fifth and Peters' battalion had come up and were in line on the left to receive them. The skirmishing continued several hours, when the enemy fell back to Blountsville and moved off toward Carter's Depot.

In the meantime, General Burnside had been moving forward by the railroad, and there was some skirmishing at Carter's Depot on the 21st. Williams and his men were hurried back to that place, and on the 22d General Burnside felt at Carter's Depot a part of the troops that confronted him at Zollicoffer on the 20th.

These movements of the enemy were only for the purpose of ascertaining my position. Having accomplished that purpose, I had no doubt that General Burnside designed engaging my attention at Zollicoffer with his cavalry until he could with a superior force surround and capture the troops at Carter's Depot.

On the 22d, he addressed me a letter, which I received early in the night, requesting me to warn non-combatants to retire from the villages along the line of railroad, as, in the course of military operations, he would probably fire on the villages. He added that he would not fire on any village before 5 o'clock that evening. His letter was received at my advanced picket about 4.30 p. m., and before that time the enemy had, in an artillery duel with one of my batteries at Blountsville, fired upon and burned the best part of that village.*

My force being altogether too small to enable me to hold both Carter's Depot and Zollicoffer, I withdrew General Williams to the latter place in the night of the 22d, bringing away all stores and property.

Instead of pressing on toward Zollicoffer, the enemy burned the bridge at Carter's and fell back toward Knoxville, leaving, however, a force superior to mine in my front. I had no doubt that this move was caused by the result of the battle of Chickamauga, news of which reached me (and I presume Burnside also) in the evening of the 22d. As soon as the necessary transportation could be pro-

* For letter and reply see September 22, Part III, p. 786.

vided my infantry and artillery were moved to Carter's Depot, and the cavalry, with a battery of artillery, under Brigadier-General Williams, to Jonesborough.

Under an urgent appeal from General Lee, I returned Corse's brigade to him. This so weakened my force that I was not able to press the enemy successfully. Numerous reports had reached me of movements of the enemy against my own department, and Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., having reported to me for duty, in obedience to orders from the War Department, I directed him to assume the immediate command of all the troops in the Department of East Tennessee and report directly to me. He was directed to move his infantry and artillery beyond Jonesborough, and push forward the cavalry as far as he could toward Bull's Gap, the chief object being to harass the enemy and break up the organizations of disloyal East Tennesseans. As the salt-works and lead mines in Southwest Virginia were entirely unguarded against raids either from Kentucky or the Kanawha, he was directed to move Wharton's brigade of infantry back near Abingdon, and to make the move so as to produce the impression that he was moving to Cumberland Gap. I then returned to my own department.

For information as to the subsequent operations of Brigadier-General Williams, I refer you to his report, forwarded by me on the 25th ultimo. By October 13 he had been driven by superior forces back to Abingdon, where I joined him on the 15th.

Affairs at that time had again assumed a threatening aspect in that section of country. The battle of Chickamauga had not been as decisive as I had at first supposed, and I apprehended that the enemy had left in Northeast Tennessee a sufficient force to invade Southwest Virginia successfully. I called on the department for re-enforcements, and Corse's brigade was again sent to me, and I ordered forward one regiment and three battalions of my own cavalry. The enemy did not follow up their advantage, as I apprehended they would, but after coming within 5 or 6 miles of Abingdon fell back, destroying the railroad and committing other depredations, indicating that it was not their purpose to attempt to hold any part of Southwest Virginia.

The troops then at Abingdon were in no condition to enter immediately on offensive operations. The cavalry had been continuously and actively engaged for six or seven weeks, and had been twice driven by the enemy. Men and horses were without shoes and greatly exhausted. Wharton's brigade had been marching more than three months from Staunton to Winchester, and thence by Orange Court-House and Warm Springs, Va., to Jonesborough, Tenn., and back to Abingdon. His men were badly clad; scarcely one-third of them were shod. Corse's brigade was but little better provided for, and was without transportation. Every effort was made to procure clothing, shoes, and transportation, and as soon as the troops could march they were moved into East Tennessee, Major-General Ransom in immediate command.

On November 6, the cavalry, under Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones and Colonel Giltner, successfully attacked the enemy at Rogersville, Tenn., capturing between 700 and 800 of the enemy's cavalry, a field battery of 4 pieces, 60 wagons, and about 1,000 horses and mules.

While I was in East Tennessee I received information that the enemy was moving in force from the Kanawha and Beverly on Lewisburg, and I hurried to join my troops on that part of my line.

Before I could return to Tennessee, Lieutenant-General Longstreet came with his command east of Knoxville, and by authority, as he informed me, of the President assumed command of all the troops I had carried into East Tennessee, and I was relieved from any further control in that department. This necessarily threw additional labor on my staff officers, which they performed cheerfully and to my entire satisfaction.

The energies of my chief quartermaster (Maj. Edward McMahon) and chief commissary (Maj. H. W. King) were especially taxed, and they performed their duties with commendable intelligence and success.

During the time I was cut off from my department by the enemy my senior assistant adjutant-general (Maj. C. S. Stringfellow), whom I had left at the headquarters of the department, performed the responsible duties devolved upon him most intelligently and successfully.

General George B. Crittenden (colonel, C. S. Army) commanded the cavalry from September 10 to the 23d with judgment, boldness, and success.

When Brigadier-General Williams fell back to Zollicoffer on the 12th, Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, who was in southwest Virginia awaiting orders, volunteered to command the cavalry, and did it with his accustomed energy and intelligence.

During these operations a portion of the home guards of East Tennessee turned out and rendered efficient service.

Col. George R. McClellan and Colonel McLin, commanding the home guards, were especially active and energetic and rendered very valuable service.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

General S. COOPER,

Adj. and Insp. General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Frazer, C. S. Army, commanding forces at Cumberland Gap.

FORT WARREN,

Boston Harbor, November 27, 1864.

The following statement of facts connected with the surrender of the forces under my command at Cumberland Gap to the Federal forces under General Burnside on September 9, 1863, is now made for the satisfaction of friends and as an act of self-defense and protection to my fair fame, which, if I live, shall be vindicated and wiped clean from the unjust aspersions cast upon it. I had the courage on the occasion referred to to risk all that an officer of honor holds dear by doing what, in my best judgment, guided by a conscientious view of duty to my command and to my country, was demanded at my hands, and I have, I hope, shown the not less difficult courage of fortitude in waiting and suffering the dismal delay of a full exculpation from all blame. Should no official opportunity of

vindication from unjust censure ever be allowed me, this statement may in the future be viewed by the liberal and the just as some evidence that I had on that occasion done all that an honorable man or active, discreet officer could have done under the circumstances.

First. I will briefly notice the remarks in President Davis' annual message to Congress on December [7] next following the surrender of Cumberland Gap on September 9, and simply say to the remarks and implied censure contained therein, that had the President possessed himself of dates or refreshed his memory in regard to them he is the last man from whom a virtual charge of misconduct could have been expected. The Federal forces under General Burnside entered East Tennessee about the last of August and took possession of Knoxville on or about September 2. A large part of these forces passed through the Cumberland Mountains from Kentucky into Tennessee at Big Creek Gap, 40 miles south of my position, on or about September 1, as made known to me by reliable scouts sent for that object. East Tennessee was, therefore, in possession of the Federal Army (unopposed by General Buckner, the Confederate officer in command of Confederate forces in East Tennessee), and the holding of Cumberland Gap was no longer any protection to East Tennessee or of Southwestern Virginia.

Second. My orders from General Buckner.

On August 21, General Buckner ordered me to hold the gap, stating that if the enemy broke through between me and Big Creek Gap (my left and rear) he would check them. (See dispatch marked A. *) From this I of course understood that I would be protected in my rear.

On August 30, General Buckner directed me to evacuate the gap (see document marked B†) with all speed; to burn and destroy everything that could not be transported, and report to General S. Jones at Abingdon, Va., 125 miles distant. As I had been led to believe East Tennessee was to be held by us, and knowing the importance of the gap in this event, I thought this order might have been some trick of the enemy, and telegraphed in cipher to General Buckner that I had about forty days' rations and believed I could hold the position, but asked to be informed if I should still evacuate.

On August 31, I received a dispatch from General Buckner to hold the gap and fall back on his instructions to me of August 21. (See document B. †) Knoxville had at this time been abandoned, and General Buckner and his forces were at Loudon, 30 miles southwest of Knoxville, at the crossing of the Holston (or Tennessee) River. I therefore, in conformity to the last order, proceeded to prepare vigorously for a defense.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND MEANS OF DEFENSE.

There are three public roads uniting in the gap—the Virginia road, leading eastward to Powell's Valley; the Kentucky road, running through the gap from Knoxville into Kentucky, and the Harlan road, leading along the north side of the mountain northwardly. In consequence of the broken nature of the country, declivities, ravines, &c., the artillery could not command either of these roads but for a short distance (except the Kentucky road toward the south, various points of which, in its windings, could be reached as far as within

* See p. 615.

† See p. 616.

range of the guns), but neither of the other roads could be commanded by artillery for a greater distance than about 400 yards. Batteries were placed to defend these approaches; but as the character of the ground permitted an enemy to approach from many directions over the spaces between the roads, the line of proper outward defenses for the force in my command was about 2 miles in circuit, which comprised the various rifle-pits, placed at irregular intervals, as the surface indicated proper points for their location, on or near the summit of the mountain. An unfinished block-house, in an isolated position about a mile and a half from the gap, was defended by one gun. This position had a very limited command of the space around it, owing to steep declivities and broken ground; but as it commanded the works of the gap it was important to prevent its occupancy by the enemy. The rifle-pits and artillery epaulements were very incomplete, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, the want of tools and blasting powder, and the small force of workmen that could be spared from other necessary duties. There were several approaches to the gap by ravines and depressions through which an enemy could throw a large force under cover of darkness or heavy fog. The chief defenses had been prepared to meet a force on the north side advancing from Kentucky, and these were my reliance when I expressed an opinion in favor of being able to hold the position, as I anticipated an attack only from that direction. In my judgment, not less than 8,000 men, with appropriate ordnance, should be assigned for the permanent defense of the position; but 14,000 would be more appropriate (the number required in the opinion of the Federal engineers).

The force at my command amounted to 1,700 effective men, with 100 rounds of ammunition; Barnes' battery (of two 6-pounder smooth-bore guns and two 12-pounder howitzers), Kain's battery (of two 12-pounder and two 6-pounder smooth-bores), and one rifled 6-pounder, one 12-pounder howitzer, and two mountain howitzers, the last four distributed and separately commanded. No battery had more than its field allowance of ammunition. The limited supply of ammunition was still further reduced by the deficient construction of the magazine before I took command. On ordering an inspection and finding the powder so much damaged, I made repeated requisitions for an additional supply, and finally received a dispatch from the ordnance officer at Abingdon that the ammunition had been sent by rail to Morristown. On sending a wagon train for it (about 40 miles) none could be found, and the train returned to the gap on the 4th. A telegram from the acting commissary of subsistence at Morristown informed me also of the fact that no powder was there. (See Lieutenant Hunter's report of condition and quantity of ammunition a few days before the investment. See Captain Van Leer's (engineer) report on defenses.)

As an essential feature in the means of defense, I should mention the spring, distant from the gap on the south side by the road near half a mile, but about 300 yards in an air line. In the event of a close investment I desired to bring this water up the mountain on telegraph wires and ordered the proper apparatus to be constructed; but after an ineffectual attempt the quartermaster and engineer informed me the plan could not be carried out, nor could I succeed in procuring from the farm houses and distilleries in the country around a sufficient number of hogsheads and tanks to store water in the gap

for more than a day. The oxen drawing it broke down for want of forage, which I found could only be procured in limited quantities and with great labor from farmers around, nearly all these farmers being strongly disaffected or lukewarm in our cause. It was for this reason I sent away, days before the investment, all the artillery and spare horses, being of no service in a defense, all of which reached Abingdon safely.

It is proper also to allude to the mill on which we depended for grinding the supplies of wheat stored in the gap (about 40 days' rations). This spring is about half a mile below the gap on south side, and when the force of the enemy appeared in my rear our defenses necessarily included the mill and the spring, which involved an extension of the lines and division of forces.

Finally, it is proper to remark that although a casual observer passing through the mountain would be led to suppose the position a very strong one (and this was my own at first and is the general impression), yet there proves to be many weak points in it when a careful examination is made. Many steep declivities and other irregularities on the surface prevent a prompt re-enforcement of the key points and higher positions, or a quick communication from one to another. I have before spoken of several gradual approaches by ravines and depressions, completely masking an advancing force.

During the period of thirty-two days of my command in the gap, fogs prevailed until 10 or 11 a. m. so dense that a body of men could approach very near without discovery. (See statement of Lieutenants Van Leer and Wilkins.) I will express the opinion, arrived at after a full knowledge of all conditions gained during a month, that an assaulting force equal to the garrison could carry it as easy as in the open field, if guided or informed of its weak points by disaffected persons in the vicinity, especially during the prevalence of fogs, which greatly demoralized the men, who were unaccustomed to service and had never been in action.

CHARACTER OF TROOPS AND MORALE OF THE COMMAND.

It is an ungracious task in a commander to have to speak disparagingly of his subordinates anywhere, but particularly to do so in part explanation of reverses in war. But the act of doing so is forced upon me in self-defense, and may reveal some characteristics in a part of our lives which will shun disaster on some other occasion if borne in mind.

On June 8, 1863, I took command of Palmer's brigade, Department of East Tennessee, headquarters at Clinton; but the command was scattered and its discipline, drill, and efficiency in a deplorable condition. (See Insp. Gen. George B. Hodge's report and official statement of its former commander, Col. J. B. Palmer, both made in June, 1863, and should be on file in Adjutant-General's Office, Richmond.) After two months I found myself at Cumberland Gap with only two of my regiments. The two batteries had been ordered by General Buckner to Knoxville the same day I was ordered to the gap. The other two regiments, after having been posted in the vicinity of Big Creek Gap, were ordered to re-enforce me about the time Knoxville was evacuated; but Colonel Sheliha, General Buckner's chief of staff, said they joined General Buckner's forces by a mistake.

On assuming command of the gap August 8, 1863, I found that

all the troops in garrison were under orders to leave, except Kain's battery of artillery and the Sixty-second North Carolina Infantry, which belonged to General Gracie's brigade, who had for some time been trying to get rid of it, as he stated to me.

About August 15, I received orders to send this regiment to Abingdon, Va. I replied that if they were sent away I should not have men enough for picket duty and to carry on the work that had been commenced. I was authorized to detain it temporarily. Colonel Carter's (First Tennessee) cavalry was operating in the neighboring districts and was ordered to report to me.

About August 27, Colonel Slem's regiment reported to me. For its condition I refer to the statements of Captain Frazer and Lieutenant O'Conner.

About the same time Barnes' battery, from Georgia (two 6-pounder smooth-bores and two 12-pounder howitzers), joined me. These, with Kain's battery and two mountain howitzers and a rifled 6-pounder, constituted the whole artillery force of the fort, or, rather, position.

With all the dispatch that could be made, the engineer, Captain Van Leer, did not finish the block-house being constructed on a commanding point about 500 yards in advance of the other works, and on the approach of the enemy it was converted into an ordinary breastwork.

In speaking of the works constituting the defenses, it must not be understood that they could not at any part be scaled by an enemy or turned by passing between them; that they were mere rifle-pits and defended only by infantry, except the points defending the roads and the block-house work.

I now proceed to speak of the discipline and character of each regiment, remarking that they were just what circumstances at home and want of proper officers, discipline, or pride make all men in the beginning of a contest:

The Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment was very indifferent, being badly disciplined and badly drilled. The colonel was absent; soon after resigned, and became an open advocate of reunion in his country. One captain I found in arrest on my arrival for disseminating papers hostile to the Confederacy among the command, for which I sent him under guard to Knoxville. The major was in command of the regiment, which he had surrendered a few months before at East Tennessee to a gang of Yankee raiders, who had paroled officers and men. There were about 450 men for duty in the Sixty-second Regiment.

The Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment was small, having been reduced by desertions; at one time 300 in a body. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel had left in disgrace for dishonorable conduct. (See muster-rolls and officers of the regiment.) Major Garrett was left in command, but had been suspended by the examining board for incompetency. I afterward restored him to command temporarily, as I could find no one in the regiment any better qualified.

The Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment was pretty full; about 500 for duty. They had been on provost-marshal duty at Knoxville. This I regarded as the best regiment for discipline and efficiency, though the men did ride their colonel on a rail, which he never resented, but on promise to them of better behavior was allowed to resume his command. He was, however, in suspension when I reached the gap, and did not join the regiment while under my command. The

lieutenant-colonel being on leave of absence, the command devolved on Major Printup.

Barnes' battery and Slemple's Virginia regiment joined me from Marshall's command (after General Preston's) a few days before the investment. For insubordination and inefficiency see the report of Lieutenant O'Conner, commanding Kain's battery. I believe the two batteries of artillery would have done good service, but they had no experience in firing or in actual service.

From this and accompanying statements of Lieutenant Van Leer, engineer; Captain Frazer, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants O'Conner, Wilkins, and Hunter, ordnance officer [following], and other evidence which can be presented, it will be made apparent that the character, confidence, and condition of the troops hastily collected to defend the gap were such as to justify no hope of a successful defense against an equal number of the enemy, much less such an overwhelming force as threatened the position in front and rear. It is proper to state that the want of confidence in the troops was of gradual conviction in my mind, and not fully developed and confirmed until actual danger threatened, and the outpost and mill were attacked by small bodies of the enemy, so that on the 9th I saw it would be a mad and wicked attempt to defend the post, or to attempt a partial fight with a view to escape. I might have made some reputation for desperate courage, but so selfish a consideration at so great a sacrifice of life forbade me to entertain so rash a design, and to prefer a Northern prison to the self-reproaches of a wounded conscience. I accordingly, acting from a sense of duty, decided to surrender on the 9th.

GENERAL REMARKS AND CONSIDERATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT.

I have before stated that on August 31, on my expressing a confidence in my ability to hold the gap, General Buckner directed me to do so and obey his instructions of the 21st. He was then at Loudon (having evacuated Knoxville), where I supposed he would make a stand against General Burnside and my rear left unassailed.

On September 4, I was informed that the enemy were in possession of Knoxville, and had started a heavy force toward the gap and were running the cars to Morristown, within 40 miles of my post; also, that a large force (said to be sixteen regiments and two trains of artillery) were at Barbourville, Ky., *en route* for the gap. Not believing that so large a force would be sent against me from Knoxville until after a successful engagement with General Buckner, I sent Colonel Carter with his cavalry regiment, nearly 600 strong, to meet the force said to be advancing from Knoxville, engage it, and find out the probable strength, &c.

On the 6th, Colonel Carter reported to me that he met the enemy, who had steadily driven him back without his being able to ascertain their force, but that everything led him to believe it very strong, and that he feared they were then attempting to flank him at the upper ford on Powell's River, about 6 miles from the gap. I then directed him to move his right to this ford, so that he could retreat up the valley if necessary, but to hang on the right flank and rear of the enemy, annoy them as much as possible, and to communicate with me.

I heard nothing more of him until p. m. September 9, when a cou-

rier sent to me by General Jones said he was at Jonesville, 36 miles distant. As I had great confidence in his judgment, military experience, and courage, my only inference was that the safety of his regiment required this hasty retreat. There was no forage in the gap, which was the cause of putting this regiment outside. For the same cause I had previously sent to a place of safety all the artillery horses.

September 7, General Shackelford, on the south side, demanded the surrender of the gap. (See correspondence.) The little mill on which I depended for flour—situated a half mile distant by the road, but not over 300 yards on an air line, passable for troops—was at 12 o'clock this night burned by the enemy. At dark I had posted around the mill 3 commissioned officers and 125 men, telling them I thought the enemy would attempt to burn it that night; to keep a sharp lookout and prevent them. This detail was made from the two North Carolina regiments. For the shameful way they abandoned their duty, see report of Lieutenant Van Leer and others.

On September 8, the enemy on the north (or Kentucky) side also demanded a surrender. (See correspondence with Colonel De Courcy.) In the afternoon I assembled the regimental commanders and some of my staff, not as a council, for I did not think I could get any reliable information or advice from them, and did not take their notes as to what should be done, but explained to them our situation, and asked one or two of them what they thought of it. From this interview I concluded that they were about equally divided in regard to the course to be pursued, and they were sent back to their respective positions, with the understanding that we were to make a determined stand, and that General Buckner would soon relieve us from our difficulty.

The same afternoon the picket line on the Harlan road, about 400 yards in front of the rifle-pits of the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment, seeing a body of the enemy about a quarter of a mile off fired their pieces and ran in, leaving many of their accouterments and some muskets on the ground, as reported to me, and after the mill was burned and it was important to remove the sick to a more protected place, the detail squabbled as to who should lead the advance, when the surgeon said, "Follow me; I will be your advance guard;" and so he led them to the rear hospital. I perceived such a want of discipline and *morale* in the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment whenever the enemy threatened an attack, that I ordered an officer and 17 picked men to join it, with a view to infuse some better spirit among the men.

On September 9, re-enforcements joined the enemy on the south (or Tennessee) side, and soon after we received a summons from General Burnside himself, then commander-in-chief of all East Tennessee troops in Federal army, to surrender. I had heard at this time that General Buckner, or our forces at Loudon Bridge, had burned the bridge and retreated toward Chattanooga. General Burnside's presence at the gap, so unexpected, I deemed as conclusive proof that he had nothing to apprehend from our troops farther south, and that I could not look for succor from General Buckner.

About 3 p. m. the same day I received a dispatch from General S. Jones, commanding at Abingdon, Va., to the effect that I should not give up without a stubborn resistance, and that he would send a force which he thought strong enough to relieve me, and that I could rely on anything his courier would communicate. I asked

the courier if any troops had arrived at Abingdon, or if it was known there that General Buckner had burned Loudon Bridge and retreated south, and also if they knew that General Burnside had moved north with a large force. He replied that there were no troops in Abingdon, but some were expected, and that they were ignorant of recent operations in East Tennessee. I thus perceived that General Jones was ignorant of my situation, and of the enemy's late movements, and knowing that the entire force under General Jones could not cope successfully with General Burnside, and that General Lee could not re-enforce him to any extent, as General Meade was reported to be pressing him in Eastern Virginia, I concluded if General Jones should attempt to relieve me that the relieving force would be destroyed, and the occupation of the Virginia salt-works follow, of course. The dispatch of General Jones referred to I destroyed, fearing it might fall into the hands of the enemy, show the weakness of General Jones, and lead to an attack upon him to destroy the salt-works. I thus perceived that my command could effect nothing by a temporary resistance, and that even could I hope to cut my way out and attempt an escape up the valley, I should be thwarted in the attempt without artillery or cavalry, as the enemy had a formidable force of these arms and could cut me up or capture my forces in detail. I also reflected that such a step, if partially successful, would draw the enemy toward Abingdon, and probably result in extending their operations to that place, when a surrender of the gap would probably satisfy his desire for conquest at the time. The eventual escape of about 100 men and officers was effected after the surrender. When Colonel De Courcy heard of it (the surrender) he incautiously drew in his pickets and his command, which left passes unguarded, by which this force escaped in small squads along the ridge of the mountain. For this act of Colonel De Courcy's he was arrested by General Burnside. There were not enough men escaped to warrant a pursuit by the Federal commander, although he knew the fact. I have since regretted that I did not assemble a council of war and have the vote of each officer taken and recorded on the question of surrender. I can safely assert and prove directly or circumstantially that the voice in favor of a surrender would have been nearly unanimous. Every one I spoke to at the time said we could do no better. The officers of different regiments and batteries had had but little or no experience in active service in battle or siege, and added to all other causes—the recent reverses at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Gettysburg, as well as the character of the letters and papers received from their homes—had a most demoralizing effect on the command.

On September 9, about 10 a. m., General Burnside sent in a demand for surrender (I had on the 7th and 8th rejected three similar demands from General Shackelford and Colonel De Courcy), stating that enough time had been allowed, and that he had a force large enough to carry the position by assault and wished to spare the effusion of blood. I accordingly, after an attempt to make terms, surrendered unconditionally. When an official investigation may be allowed me, I hope to bring much other proof in support of the propriety of the surrender made and of the inevitable necessity which led to it.

In reviewing my course of action as an officer, there seems to me but one question open to comment or affording reason for a difference of opinion; that is, my ability or the propriety of attempting

a retreat before General Shackelford invested the post, or, at any rate, before General Burnside arrived with additional forces. To this I might satisfactorily allege my orders to hold the place from General Buckner ; but in addition I may remark that I had no right to infer a want of ability on his part to relieve me, or to delay a surrender, at least. After the appearance of General Shackelford the hazard of an evacuation became every hour more imminent, and in view of the safety of the salt-works at Abingdon (which the chances of reaching were so feeble), in case of a pursuit of my force in that direction would endanger, I abandoned all idea of escape at so great a sacrifice of life.

JNO. W. FRAZER.

NOTE.—The President in his message says that by the surrender of the gap the enemy effected an entrance into East Tennessee and severed the connection between that State and Virginia, and profiting by his easy success pushed boldly on Chattanooga and compelled its evacuation. Now, the facts are that Knoxville was in quiet possession of Federal forces several days before September 9, and the newspapers, if I remember, stated that Chattanooga was abandoned by us on the 6th and occupied by Rosecrans on the 7th. (See reports of Generals Bragg and Buckner for facts.)

J. W. F.

Correspondence.

A.

KNOXVILLE, *August 21, [1863.]*

Brigadier-General FRAZER :

Send all wagons except brigade transportation from Cumberland Gap to this point. Send a courier to meet wagons on the way with stores to you and order them back to Knoxville by forced marches. Establish your depot on the top of the mountain and hold the position at all hazards. Should the enemy break through between Big Creek Gap and Cumberland Gap we shall check him in the valley. Keep the two batteries of light artillery if you think advisable. Make arrangements for supply of water in your stronghold on the east side of the gap.

V. SHELHA,
Chief of Staff.

—

KNOXVILLE, *August 22, 1863.*

Brigadier-General FRAZER :

All wagons of Gracie's and Trigg's brigades engaged in hauling for Cumberland Gap must be sent back to Knoxville at the earliest possible moment. Use your own wagons for transportation of supplies from Morristown to the gap. No ammunition for rifled pieces can be procured here, with exception of a few Hotchkiss shot, which will be sent. Inform me by telegraph of amount of provisions on hand.

V. SHELHA,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, [August] 27, 1863.

General FRAZER,
Commanding:

Cartridges will be sent to you from Abingdon. They will be sent to Morristown. Have transportation for them at that point. Carter's requisition has not been received. Answer.

S. H. REYNOLDS,
Major, Chief of Ordnance.

—
ABINGDON, [August] 28, 1863.

General FRAZER:

We have the rifles (Belgian) of different calibers, .69, .71, and .75; not in very good condition, though would do. Also, the navy pistol cartridges and caps. No army pistol. We know nothing of the safety of the route. The danger, if any, is at your end of the road.

JNO. J. ROGERS,
Ordnance Officer.

[Reply.]

Send 200 Belgian, caliber .71, and navy cartridges and caps.

—
B.

C. W. FRAZER:

A dispatch was received on [August] 30, 1863, from General Buckner's headquarters, at Loudon, East Tenn., directed to General Frazer, at Cumberland Gap, ordering the evacuation of the same, which, after correspondence by telegraph, was countermanded in some twenty-four hours afterward.

T. A. DAVIS,
Telegraph Operator, Cumberland Gap, East Tenn.

—
ABINGDON, [August] 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER:

Seventy thousand musket cartridges, 3,600 navy cartridges, 4,000 pistol caps, and 60 Belgian rifles, caliber .71.

HANCOCK TAYLOR,
Lieutenant, and Post Ordnance Officer.

[P. S.]—Ordnance sent to General Frazer via Morristown.

—
MORRISTOWN, September 1, 1863.

General FRAZER:

No ordnance stores here. Will load train back with flour and salt.

A. W. HARRIS,
Captain, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
September 2, 1863.

General S. B. BUCKNER,
Loudon, Tenn. :

The cartridges which were sent me from Abingdon never reached Morristown. Many cartridges in magazine are damaged, leaving me about 150 for small-arms.

[JNO. W. FRAZER.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 7, 1863.

General FRAZER,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap :

GENERAL: You are surrounded by my forces. In order to save the effusion of blood and the unnecessary loss of life, I demand the unconditional surrender of yourself and command by 3 o'clock, instant.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHACKELFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces :

GENERAL: I have just received your note of to-day demanding the unconditional surrender of myself and forces. In reply I have simply to state that I must decline acceding thereto.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces near Cumberland Gap :

GENERAL: A flag of truce is just in from Colonel De Courcy, commanding United States forces on Kentucky side the gap, and I ask you to suspend any demonstrations until the same is terminated, of which you shall have immediate notice.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

General FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap :

SIR: I have the honor to request you to surrender yourself and all the troops under your command, unconditionally. The gap is now

completely invested, and a short or a protracted resistance on your part will only cause a useless and, therefore, cruel loss of life. You may rest assured that if you deem it your duty for the above reasons to surrender to my forces, I shall likewise deem it my duty to see that yourself and all your command are treated with due respect and consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Comdg. U. S. Forces North of Cumberland Gap.

—
HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces near Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Your second demand for an unconditional surrender of myself and forces of this date is received. In answer I would say that I have no cause to change my decision of yesterday, and consequently decline the proposition.

I am, general, very respectfully,
JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

—
HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Kentucky Side:

COLONEL: Your demand for an unconditional surrender of myself and forces is just received. I would state that a similar demand has been made on two consecutive days by Brigadier-General Shackelford, on Tennessee side, both of which I at once declined. I would further state that it is customary in matters of this kind to know the number demanding surrender, which I ask of you to furnish. I would also ask in connection with the above that some time may be fixed for a definite answer, say 12 m. to-morrow, as none was stated in your communication.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,
JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

—
General FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland [Gap]:

SIR: I should not have the slightest hesitation in stating to you (as you appear to request) the number of troops under my immediate command, but cannot comply with your request for reasons arising out of considerations other than those connected with your defense of the gap. I once more assure you that in asking you to surrender, I was and am actuated by pure motives of common humanity, and I do firmly and really believe that your defense of the gap, however bravely and scientifically it may be conducted, will and must have only one result. I honor and respect above all men a brave and good soldier, and have ever and shall endeavor to

treat in that honorable mode which such a soldier merits ; and for this reason, if for no other, I feel anxious to spare nothing which may prevent a cruel and totally needless effusion of blood. You may have remarked that I did not allow my artillery to reply to yours this day. I shall place to-morrow some of it in position, but will not open fire before 12 o'clock, as you have requested. I hope, however, that long before that hour you will have surrendered. Should you agree to do so please report to-morrow to me by meeting me on the Harlan road, sending at the same time another flag of truce on the road you met mine on to-day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

General J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I very much regret that a movement of cavalry followed your flag of truce sent in this instant. This may be susceptible of perfect explanation, and I would be pleased it should; but such movements in future cannot be considered other than hostile, and must be met in like manner.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Yours of this date, complaining of a movement of cavalry following my flag of truce sent in this instant, has just been received. It was not a movement of cavalry, as you supposed, but pickets detailed to relieve others. I was not aware that the picket was *en route* for the station until it had nearly reached it. I at once dispatched an orderly to stop them. He did not overtake them until they reached the station. It was no purpose on my part to violate the rule; on the contrary, I regretted the movement of the pickets at that time.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: I again, in order to save the unnecessary loss of human life, demand an unconditional surrender of yourself and your com-

mand in the gap. You have until 3 p. m., instant, to decide the proposition.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Yours of this evening informing me that a flag of truce has just been received by you from Colonel De Courcy, commanding United States forces on Kentucky side the gap, and asking a suspension of demonstrations until the same is terminated, of which you will give me immediate notice, has just been received. I will comply with your request.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

General FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

SIR: It is now 12.30 [p.] m., and I shall not open fire until 2 p. m. unless before that time you shall have struck all your flags and hoisted in their stead the white flags in token of surrender. I deem this further hour and a half which I grant for a suspension of hostilities as sufficient time to enable you to have received General Burnside's decision.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces North of the Gap.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In front of Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: On last evening I agreed to suspend demonstrations until a flag of truce, then pending between Colonel De Courcy, on the Kentucky side of the mountain, and yourself had terminated. I supposed, of course, that I would receive notice from you last night some time of the termination of the interview. Judging from your promptness in replying to my flags I apprehend that there has been some mistake in the matter, and send on for explanation of the delay. The troops you may have seen moving this morning are troops that have just arrived, and I have ordered them, in compliance with the agreement, to halt and remain until I hear from you.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

General FRAZER,

Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

SIR: I regret that you should deem improper my action in the matter of placing guns in position, and when you reflect that I did not reply to your fire yesterday when I might have done so, and that you asked for a prolongation of time, which I did not require, but granted from motives of courtesy to you and humanity to both sides, I cannot feel that I have acted improperly, or in any way contrary to the usages of modern warfare, particularly in respect to fortified and completely invested positions, such as your present one in Cumberland Gap. I shall consider you, if you so wish it, as being perfectly at liberty to open fire whenever you like. I shall still, however, keep to my promise and give you time until 12 m. to consider the terms I offered you, and as I received news last night of additional forces coming up to us this morning, you will be compelled to see before many hours that in accepting my terms you would be only doing that which, under the circumstances, is proper and humane, in a common-sense point of view, and strictly in accordance with military custom in like cases.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,

Commanding U. S. Forces North Side Gap.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,

September 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General FRAZER,

Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: As ample time has been given for negotiation, you will be kind enough to dismiss at once from your lines our flags of truce from both sides of the gap and cease communication with any of the United States forces excepting through myself, as none other will be considered valid. At the same time, with the view of avoiding the effusion of blood, I beg to state that I have a force present with me sufficient, in all human probability, to carry your position, and should your reply not be satisfactory shall commence operations with a view of assaulting your position at such points and with such forces as I may deem proper, immediately on the return of the officer carrying this note, who has permission to remain one hour at your pickets.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General, Commanding, &c.

[P. S.]—Major Van Buren, aide-de-camp on my staff, will be the bearer hereof.

HEADQUARTERS,

Cumberland Gap, September 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,

Commanding U. S. Forces, near Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: As my communications with General Shackelford and Colonel De Courcy will show, I intended contesting the position, but

will now surrender on condition that the officers and men of my command be released on parole.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JNO. W. FRAZER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

The answer to this is lost. It stated that he (General B[urnside]) would willingly parole the command, but that according to the cartel this arrangement could only be made with generals commanding independent forces in the field, and closed by again demanding surrender, with assurances of kind treatment to the command.*

C. W. FRAZER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, I have the honor to inform you that he will meet you directly to receive the surrender of your command. He also instructs me to assure you that every privilege shall be granted to yourself and command that the usages of war will permit.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—
UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Johnson's Island, March 10, 1865.

Capt. R. VAN LEER,
Engineer Corps, C. S. Army:
Lieut. H. WILKINS,
Artillery, C. S. Army, Present:

CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT: Believing that we will soon leave this, and when arrived we may be widely separated, I would like you in answer to this to state, as far as you remember (the exact words, if possible), what position you understood Major Printup, commanding Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, took on the question of surrendering Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863, after the arrival of re-enforcements under General Burnside, U. S. Army. Major P[rintup] and I differ so widely now, that I desire this in view of certain contingencies which may arise.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.,

C. W. FRAZER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

* For Burnside to Frazer, September 9, see addenda, p. 623.

Capt. C. W. FRAZER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I most willingly comply with your request, and submit the following:

On the morning of September 9, 1863, I was requested by General Frazer to deliver a written communication by flag of truce to Colonel De Courcy, U. S. Army. On my return I presented myself to General Frazer, who was conversing with Major Printup. I asked the general what was the news. General Frazer handed me a communication from General Burnside demanding an immediate surrender. I replied that I supposed all was gone. General Frazer remarked there was nothing left but to consent to the last proposition of General Burnside. To the best of my belief I then turned around and asked Major Printup, who stood near, what he thought of the surrender. Major Printup replied that he thought there was nothing else left for General Frazer to do; that he had been in favor of making our escape, but did not think it could be accomplished now.

The above being in substance the conversation I had with Major Printup on the subject of the surrender,

I subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

RUSH VAN LEER,

Captain, Engineer Corps.

Capt. C. W. FRAZER,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Provisional Army, C. S.:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your request that I would state what position I understood Maj. D. S. Printup, commanding Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, to hold regarding the surrender of Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863, I beg leave to state that on the day of the surrender of the place, before 11 a. m., I was ordered by General J. W. Frazer to arrange a system of signals upon the two mountains. While performing this duty I was at the tent of Maj. D. S. Printup and talked with him concerning the position of affairs. Though I am unable to recall the words of the conversation, yet it was such as left clearly upon my mind the impression that he believed a surrender of the place advisable and necessary, and I was much surprised when some days after the surrender I heard the above-mentioned gentleman denouncing the surrender of Cumberland Gap and claiming that he had strenuously opposed it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON WILKINS,

Second Lieut., C. S. Artillery, Actg. Asst. Engr.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
 September 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General FRAZER,
Comdg. Confederate Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning. In accordance with the course adopted by me in North Carolina and on all occasions when I had the power, I would be glad to accept your proposition and parole your command,

as I consider such a surrender as effective as an unconditional one; but under the cartel no one but a commanding general of an army in the field, which you are not, has the right to make such a negotiation, and your parole under the circumstances would not be valid. I have therefore to demand an unconditional surrender of your force. Your command will, of course, receive the treatment due to prisoners of war under the most favorable circumstances.

It is proper that I should state that certain movements have been commenced, which it will be impossible to check during the continuance of the flag.

The officer bearing this has permission to remain one hour at your pickets and bring your reply.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 27.

Report of Capt. Rush Van Leer, Engineer Officer.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a statement of facts respecting the surrender of the command under General Frazer, stationed at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. :

On the night of September —, I was requested by General Frazer to report at his headquarters immediately. Arriving at your office, I there met the commanders of the several regiments of his brigade. General Frazer stated he had called them together to inform them that he had been ordered to evacuate the gap, and I soon perceived the general opinion of the officers was opposed to evacuating, believing the place could be held against any force which might attack us in our immediate front, and I think General Frazer was of the same opinion. After a few moments' conversation on the merits of the position, General Frazer notified all present to hold themselves in readiness to evacuate. At the same time he would notify General Buckner that he had so many days' provisions on hand (the amount of provisions stated by him I have forgotten), and that with a sufficient amount of ammunition (which to my certain knowledge we greatly needed, as the ammunition we then had on hand was greatly damaged), and with this demand promptly complied with, he thought he could hold his position, provided his rear was taken care of. At the same time he would continue his arrangements for immediate evacuation unless he received orders to the contrary.

The following morning, September —, General Frazer remarked to me that he would remain at the gap. I was at the same time verbally ordered by General Frazer to continue strengthening the position with as much speed as possible. I was also ordered to construct an apparatus for conveying water from the spring in the valley on the south side of the mountain to the different points on the top of the mountain, where water would be so much needed in case of an attack on us. The troops would in case of an attack be entirely cut off from water; but being without the requisite materials for constructing anything which would answer the purpose, I immediately reported the fact to General Frazer. He then ordered that water be hauled in barrels, with oxen, but the distance being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

of bad roads and very steep, and owing to the fact that we only had 6 oxen, they very soon broke down. As they had nothing to eat but grass for some time past, they were naturally very much weakened, consequently only a very few barrels were hauled when the oxen gave out, and this method of supplying the mountain with water failed, leaving us with but a very scanty supply on hand.

On the morning of September —, we learned the enemy were in our rear, and we then had every reason to believe we would be attacked in rear and front. I then immediately commenced constructing a battery in the gap commanding the road and valley in our immediate rear. I was also engaged in strengthening and throwing up strong rifle-pits. I was also ordered to repair the magazine, and on examination I found it to be in a very deplorable condition, and would suppose the ammunition must necessarily be badly impaired. After it was known that the enemy was in our rear and was also believed to be menacing Knoxville, Tenn., I asked General Frazer what he thought would be General Buckner's course. General F[raser] replied that General B[uckner], on being notified by him that the enemy had passed through Big Creek Gap (the Confederate force retreating before them), had informed him that he (General Buckner) would meet the enemy in the valley and check them.

I must confess I felt much easier hearing this, for I firmly believed that General Frazer could hold his position against any force which might attack us from the north side of the mountain, provided General Buckner kept the enemy busy in our rear, so that our communication with General B[uckner] would not be interfered with to any extent by the enemy, and also that we would be able to obtain the ammunition which had been sent for and was so much needed by General Frazer.

On the morning of September —, the enemy made his appearance in our immediate rear, and was easily seen from the top of the mountain. General Frazer then ordered everything to the top of the mountain, placing his troops in the most advantageous positions to receive an attack.

At the time this movement took place we had on hand a large amount of wheat, and which had not been ground, and the mill which we were dependent upon for all future grinding was located in the valley on south side of the mountain.

The enemy sent in a flag of truce during afternoon of September —, and as I was at headquarters when the document was delivered to General Frazer, I heard him remark to you that General Shackelford had demanded a surrender. Not a word was said by any one present, but a smile seemed to pervade every countenance present. After a few moments' silence General Frazer notified you as his assistant adjutant-general to state in a note to General Shackelford that he declined surrendering. The enemy could now be seen plainly marching his troops in different positions.

The same afternoon the enemy fired several shots, all of which fell short. Lieut. Thomas O'Conner, commanding Kain's battery, requested permission to return their fire, which was immediately granted by the general. After firing several shots, and perceiving he was only wasting his ammunition, he ceased firing. Everything now remained quiet until night, when the enemy appeared to have moved under cover of darkness his guns much closer and fired several shots through the gap and immediately over the spring in the gap,

showing he had chosen a position which completely commanded the spring, which was our sole dependence for water in the future. During the same night the force which was stationed on the south side to protect the mill, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [A. L. Pridemore], Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment, and to whom General Frazer had stated that the mill must be protected at all hazards—the force sent to protect this—and who were most advantageously stationed, numbered 125 men. These troops were taken from the Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiments. The enemy in a very small party attacked this force in the night, throwing it into such wild confusion that the men immediately deserted their position, and were running in great disorder to their regiment, and quite a number of the men did not stop until they were commanded to halt by General F[raser]. General Frazer demanded immediately what they meant by such conduct, and where were their officers. The latter they knew nothing of, having left their officers after the first fire, but replied to General F[raser] by stating they were attacked by the enemy and were falling back to their regiment.

I will simply state that these men belonged to the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment. I understood next morning that the men belonging to the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, consisting of only 9 men, showed a different spirit and remained some time. But alas! the work of the enemy had proved successful, for in a few moments the mill was noticed to be in flames. This conduct of our men was considered by all to be a most disgraceful affair.

On the morning of September —, we noticed the enemy made his appearance with a large force in our front. During the morning of the same day the enemy in our front sent in a flag of truce, which I learned was also a demand for a surrender. General Frazer requested me when this flag made its appearance to take a few men and meet and receive whatever document or message they might have for him. I returned shortly with a sealed document, which I learned from the officer in charge of the flag was from Colonel De Courcy, and that he would await an answer from General Frazer. I informed him I would bear the dispatch, and that by order from General Frazer that he must retire, and that I would return with an answer if General F[raser] desired to communicate. I mention the above, as the officer seemed to be desirous to remain for the purpose of reconnoitering our position. General Frazer again requested you to state to Colonel De Courcy that he declined surrendering.

We were informed by parties who resided on north side of the mountain, and citizens of the State of Kentucky, and who were so situated as to be able to judge something of the strength of the enemy, that they numbered fourteen regiments. This information coming from a person of reliable character, we at once perceived we had a force in our front equal if not greater than 6,000 and a large force in our immediate rear. Nevertheless, we expected to give them battle whenever the enemy saw proper to attack us, and I well know the general was determined to resist any attack, and made preparations according.

The second morning Colonel De Courcy sent another dispatch, and I was again requested by General Frazer to carry an answer to the enemy. I regret to say I am again forced to charge some of the men of the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment with very disgraceful conduct. I was accompanied on this trip by Lieutenant White,

Kain's battery, and several others. A few moments before my departure from headquarters firing was heard on the Harlan road, where men of the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment were on picket, and the officer in command reported to General Frazer that the enemy had attacked him, and that he was slowly falling back. This being the road I was to travel, I must confess I was surprised and mortified to see the manner in which our troops must have given up their position, as there were guns, canteens, and haversacks strewn all along the roads and woods, all of which I felt it my duty to report to General Frazer.

Soon [after] my arrival at headquarters all felt the enemy would bring on the fight, as the time given us to consider the enemy's demand for a surrender was short. Well knowing the enemy's force greatly exceeded ours, but with the odds against us, we were willing to give the enemy the best we had. The enemy had the country for miles around to derive whatever information they needed, as the majority of the citizens were all known to be friendly toward the United States Government. It was believed by General F[raser] and many of his officers that the enemy had been informed of our force, position, and every other information which would tend to assist them.

At last the time arrived when we were notified by the enemy that they would bring on the engagement. But alas! another white flag was seen, which proved to be a demand from General Burnside, with large re-enforcements which could be seen from the top of the mountain. The document sent by General Burnside turned out to be another demand for a surrender; but coming at this time from a general who commanded the whole Federal army which was sent against the Department of East Tennessee, and with this army now under his command, and learning beyond doubt that General Buckner had retreated before this force which now confronted us, burning the Loudon Bridge across Tennessee River, and showing plainly that we need not expect assistance of any description from General Buckner, and that the ammunition which had been sent for, and was so much needed, could not possibly be sent us (or if sent was captured by the enemy), we were now left alone, with no one to look to for aid. The hour now seemed really ominous. The countenances of many which had presented a cheerful appearance now seemed to change, and all now looked sad.

General Burnside's dispatch was answered. Its contents I am ignorant of. At the time I supposed it was answered with an idea to make preliminaries for a surrender of the gap. A short time elapsed, when General Burnside sent another document. Soon after its reception it was announced that an unconditional surrender had been agreed upon. I must state that I know General Frazer did all that was in his power to get better terms, but could do nothing and was forced to accept the enemy's own terms.

In regard to our position and the ability of General Frazer to contend against this large force, which completely surrounded us, I submit the following: I must confess that with the facts which I will now attempt to enumerate I cannot but think General Frazer did all which could have been accomplished. Our defenses consisted of lines of rifle-pits and five batteries, consisting of two rifled guns, caliber, 3.67; one 12-pounder smooth-bore gun; five 6-pounder smooth-bore guns; two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, with a limited amount of ammunition on hand

suitable for the above guns. Our line of defense was at least 2 miles, every point of which in case of an attack it was necessary to hold, and our effective [force] only numbered some 1,400 or 1,500 men; the force of the enemy at least eight or nine times as large, with a large force marching on us from Lexington. This force we met after the surrender, and was also aware of its move before we surrendered.

Our position. I must confess, was one of great strength; but to be held it was first necessary that the batteries and positions where the troops were stationed should be supplied with water in large casks. This I have shown was impossible. I think to hold the position that it would have required a force of not less than 5,000; for unless every point in a mountainous country is held the place must necessarily fall, and I do not think General Frazer had sufficient force to hold one-half of the line, being menaced on both sides. The line of 2 miles was to be held by less than 1,600 men. The rifle-pits and batteries requiring so many men that it was found impossible to send more than 130 men to hold the extreme right, a point of the utmost importance and one which commanded almost every point on the right-hand mountain. I had been ordered by the chief engineer of the department to construct on this extreme right point a block-house of a size capable of holding for defense 300 or 400 men. I was engaged constructing this block-house when General Frazer assumed command of the gap; but it was impossible to obtain a working force of greater than 20 men, as so much work was to be done; my timber had also to be hauled some distance by oxen; also, a foundation had to be dug out where a great deal of blasting was required. All this I was forced to do with a very small force, and with so much rock to be replaced my work was naturally retarded very much; consequently the block-house was in an unfinished state when the enemy made his appearance. This being the condition of affairs, it is my opinion that this point could have been easily carried by the enemy, and when this point was once in the hands of the enemy, with as large a force as they could bring against it, my opinion is that the other points would have been compelled to succumb.

I will also state, in connection with the above, that the fog was so very thick until 10 a. m. that it would have been only necessary to know our several positions and the country to have marched within 15 or 20 feet of us without our being able to see them. I have every reason to believe that the enemy were conversant with our position, as they could derive all necessary information from the citizens near us, who were known to be disloyal to the Confederate Government. I am confident the enemy had many men who were well acquainted with the gap, as Colonel De Courcy's command were stationed there some time under General Morgan, U. S. Army.

The character of our troops, I will simply state, I was ignorant of. I had never seen any of the men composing General Frazer's command, with the exception of the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment, which had been stationed at the gap for some time. From the number of desertions from this regiment, and the manner in which the several previous commanders at the gap spoke of this regiment, I must confess I had formed anything else but a flattering opinion of the regiment.

As respects the force of the enemy, I will state I was in General

Frazer's tent after the surrender, when General Burnside rode up and dismounted. During a conversation between General Frazer and General Burnside, I heard General Frazer ask General Burnside what was the number of men under his command, to whom he had surrendered. General Burnside remarked that he could not answer that question, but would state it was over six times the number which he (General F[raser]) had surrendered to him (General B[urnside]), and that he still had a large force coming on to re-enforce him. This force we met after our surrender.

Having stated all the facts which came under my own observation respecting the surrender of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.,

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUSH VAN LEER,

Engineer Officer.

Capt. C. W. FRAZER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Hamilton Wilkins, C. S. Artillery, Acting Assistant Engineer Officer.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Johnson's Island, October 12, 1864.

GENERAL: You being about to leave this prison, with the probability of not again having with you the officers who were acting on your staff at the time of the surrender of Cumberland Gap (September 9, 1863), I feel it my duty to make this statement to you of some things which happened at that time coming under my own observation, and tending in a measure to make necessary a surrender of the place. I had been stationed at Cumberland Gap as engineer officer when you were assigned to the command of that district. Allow me to say a few words in relation to some of the troops in your command. At that time there was a garrison at Cumberland Gap of two battalions of Colonel Thorington's Alabama Legion (General Gracie's brigade), and the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment, the post commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, Alabama Legion. On your arrival the two Alabama battalions were relieved and joined their brigade (General Gracie's), leaving the Sixty-second North Carolina to join your brigade. Though this regiment (Sixty-second North Carolina) was numerically strong, the discipline and organization were utterly worthless. This regiment furnished fatigue details to the engineer corps for some time, and I thus became intimately acquainted with their discipline and soldierly qualifications. The men were disaffected, and the greater part of the officers totally unfitted for command. I have often heard such expressions as "I have never fired a gun at a Federal, and I never will," or, "You may conscript a man, but I be damned if you can make him fight," made in the presence of their officers without meeting with any reprimand.

There were numerous desertions—in fact, not a week passed, I think, without several desertions, and several times while on picket they deserted in squads. The field officers, with whom I was acquainted, viz, Colonel Love and Major McDowell, I do not think were qualified to command, and my opinion is they thought more of

their political status with their regiment than for its military efficiency. My opinion is this regiment would have broken or thrown down their arms on the first fire from the enemy. This regiment was totally unknown to yourself until you assumed command of Cumberland Gap, August, 1863. The Sixty-fourth Virginia was also placed in your brigade a few days before the advance of the Federals under Shackelford on the south side. This regiment had received orders before being assigned to you to mount themselves, and a large portion of them came to Cumberland Gap mounted, but not equipped. Some had saddles and some bridles, while others had their bridles made of rope and twine. When you found that we would have to stand a siege, this regiment was dismounted and their horses sent to a place of safety in the rear, where they escaped the enemy. This caused great dissatisfaction in the regiment. I had fatigue details from this regiment, and found them totally disorganized and the officers having little or no authority over the men. The Sixty-fourth North Carolina was a very small regiment, and I think under tolerable discipline. The Fifty-fifth Georgia was also small, and under fair discipline. I think these two regiments, with proper support, would have done good service.

One little circumstance took place the night before the surrender illustrating the status of the troops. A body of men (125 men and 3 officers, I was told by the assistant adjutant-general, Capt. C. W. Frazer, and yourself) was posted on the slope of the mountain, on the south side, in a perfectly secure position (not flankable, and covered by our lines in the gap a quarter of a mile in rear of them), with orders to protect the mill at the foot of the mountain. I was that night superintending the strengthening of a battery immediately in the gap. About midnight the enemy sent a force of 100 men to burn the mill. They advanced and fired a volley. The men left there to defend this mill were completely panic-stricken, breaking and running up the mountain through the gap where I was, and reported the whole Yankee army advancing. Some of them fired off their guns—most probably in the air. Many of them left guns, blankets, and everything else behind in their disgraceful flight. One man was wounded, and he shot by his comrades. So much for the troops.

With regard to the position, though it is the general impression that it is impregnable, I believe it to be untenable for a garrison less than 10,000 men, if the attack is made from both sides. The great weakness consists in the dense fogs that envelop it at night, and that do not lift from the mountain in the clearest weather before 7 or 8 a. m., and in damp weather remain the greater part of the day. Those who are familiar with fogs know that in a dense fog the ground is visible to a person walking, though he cannot see 10 steps in front of him. During the prevalence of these fogs it is an easy matter to move any number of troops up to the fortifications, and the ground being so broken a very large force is required for picket duty. The fortifications consisted of detached rifle-pits and some imperfectly constructed earth-works for guns. The fortifications were all unprovided with ditches, as you could not dig more than a foot in any place without striking solid rock, and no material for removing the rock could be obtained. They were very weak, because it was impossible, with the materials on hand, to procure a sufficiency of earth. These fortifications extended for over 2 miles on the north side and a mile on the south side, making a line of over 3 miles to defend with the small force at your command. Owing to the bro-

ken nature of the ground, one end of the fortifications resting on the summit of one mountain and the other on the top of the other, it would be impossible, in case an assault were made on any one point of the line, to re-enforce the point assailed from any other point without exposing the troops to cross-fire of infantry and artillery for the whole distance traveled, and the movement could not be made in time to render assistance. The water upon which we had to depend was, with the exception of two very weak springs that did not afford water more than enough for a single company, at the foot of the mountain on the south side and immediately under fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry. The fortifications on the south side of the mountain, that were erected by the enemy when he occupied the position before, were very formidable, but owing to our weak force we were unable to occupy them, and you were compelled to station your troops in the gap and on top of the mountains.

HAMILTON WILKINS,
Second Lieutenant, C. S. Artillery.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FRAZER,
Provisional Army, Confederate States.

No. 29.

Reports of Lieut. P. D. Hunter, C. S. Artillery, Ordnance Officer.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND,
Near Sandusky City, Ohio, April 20, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye that this is my statement of facts that occurred at Cumberland Gap before and up to the surrender of that place on September 9, 1863. I at that time being the ordnance officer of the post, know the state that the ammunition was in and the amount that was on hand; therefore, I certify on honor that the following statements shall be as near the truth as I can recollect:

First. We had on hand 220,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, which was considerably damaged by the leaking of the magazine during the rainy spring of 1863 and the different times it had to be removed that the magazine might be repaired. Every time the magazine would begin to leak, I reported the fact to the commanding officer that he might have it repaired, and at the same time asked for an inspector to examine the ammunition. General Gracie would order the ammunition to be moved out of the magazine; one time into an open shed, where it staid exposed for six weeks.

There came a storm at night, blew the shed down, and left the ammunition exposed to the weather without any protection until morning. Then it was moved, by order of the commanding officer of post, into commissary's store, which was an old foundry on the bank of the largest stream of that place, which necessarily made it the dampest house at the gap. There it remained for three months waiting for the magazine to be repaired. When General Frazer came to the gap I reported the facts to him. He stopped all work and had the magazine repaired, and had his inspector-general to inspect the ammunition, which was found in a very bad state; the powder in some of the boxes was perfect slush. So he sorted out

that which he pronounced good. But I would not rely on ammunition picked out in that way after the boxes having been sunned every fair day as they had.

Second. The inspector condemned 20,000 rounds.

Third. Issued 129,000 rounds to the troops.

Fourth. Left in magazine 71,000 rounds.

Fifth. Artillery ammunition damaged considerably, found by inspections, though the two batteries were full of good ammunition.

I further certify on honor that General Frazer ordered me to make a requisition for 50,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition on Maj. S. H. Reynolds, chief ordnance officer at Knoxville, and at the same time send him a letter telling him the importance of its being forwarded as soon as possible. He was so long about it I think I have heard the general say he had sent a requisition to Lynchburg, Va., for it. Major Reynolds informed by telegraph that the ammunition was on the road to the gap for me, but it never reached the gap.

These are all the facts I know about the surrender of the gap.

P. D. HUNTER,

First Lieut., C. S. Art., Post Ord. Officer at Cumberland Gap.

Witness:

THOMAS O'CONNER,

Lieutenant, Kain's Artillery.

STUART HOSPITAL, March 24, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with your desire, as expressed upon my return from captivity in the month of December last, I have the honor to submit this report upon the surrender of Cumberland Gap. The delay attending it has been occasioned by sickness. Some defects may have arisen, inasmuch as I am compelled to rely entirely upon my memory, but I trust it may prove satisfactory.

Cumberland Gap was surrendered on September 9, 1863, at about 5 p. m. All the troops, artillery, small-arms, ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores were given up to the enemy, and I may say almost without resistance. About 300 men succeeded in effecting their escape after the surrender, and the arms in their possession were the only stores saved from the large supply we had at the place.

The causes which led to the surrender I cannot state, as the commanding officer must have had reasons which were never made known by him, but which, I hope, will be upon his return from prison. I shall therefore confine my remarks to such facts as I am personally familiar with.

The first intimation we received of the approach of the Yankees was brought in by our chief engineer officer, who had been detailed to accompany a lady to Lexington, Ky., but having met with the enemy near Loudon he was not permitted to proceed farther, and returned, bringing the information that the Yankee army was advancing in force, and intended to take the gap. He also said their commander was General Burnside. Matters progressed quietly for about two weeks, by which time we had concluded they must have gone back, and did not intend to pay us the visit spoken of by the engineer officer. About this time, however, orders were received from headquarters Department of East Tennessee for us to evacuate, and in pursuance of said orders I was instructed to prepare all ord-

nance and ordnance stores for removal to Abingdon, Va. This I did, but the order was subsequently countermanded, and I was then directed to remove all the stores from the foot of the mountain to the magazine at the top. This was also done. I think this occurred about the 5th day of the month.

On the day following the enemy made his appearance on the north side of the mountain, and on the 7th he sent a flag of truce, which was received by two of the commander's staff officers; but as to the propositions made, the replies thereto, or any other communications made up to the 9th, I know nothing.

On the 8th (I think), the enemy made his appearance on the south side, and Colonel Carter was sent out with his regiment on the Knoxville road to reconnoiter and meet the enemy at Powell's River, which is about 7 miles from the gap. Some skirmishing ensued, but the enemy proving too strong he was forced to retreat, and upon falling back to within 2 miles of the gap he took the road to Abingdon, and thus saved his command.

On the night of the 7th or 8th (I do not remember which), when the enemy appeared on the south side of the mountain, he attacked and drove in our pickets, following them to the very foot of the mountain and firing the mill, which was used both night and day in grinding for the troops. The mill, together with all the wheat and flour at the time on hand, was totally consumed, thus depriving us of all means to provide ourselves with breadstuffs. During the night some fighting took place between them and our pickets, which continued for about half an hour. It was quite spirited, but our troops, never having been under fire previously, soon gave way. The enemy opened on the gap with two pieces of artillery, firing over the heads of the pickets. Their artillery fire was replied to by two mountain howitzers, manned by some of the Leyden Artillery, and with considerable spirit. Some of our men were wounded, and 2 of the Yankees killed. I believe this was all which transpired during that night.

Next morning the commander of our batteries opened fire on the enemy as soon as he could see them, but after having fired two shots he was ordered to cease, so he told me. The day was passed in sending to and receiving flags of truce from the Yankees. The horses belonging to the two batteries having been sent away, and the Yankees being on both sides of us, the opinion of nearly every one was that we would very shortly be engaged in battle. All I met with, officers as well as men, were expecting a fight. Those who were not ready were preparing themselves. I issued 100 rounds of small-arms ammunition and 200 rounds to each piece of artillery, by order. Those who were not provided with small-arms came and provided themselves.

At the time of surrender I was issuing arms to a regiment, in which there was a number of men recently returned from sick furlough. All of this regiment said, "We are anxious for the fight to commence, and hope there will be no more flags of truce." When information was received that the place had been surrendered some of the men broke their muskets, others burned their regimental flags, and others again clothing, books, and other articles which they thought might prove valuable or serviceable to the Yankees. I have never witnessed greater disappointment and chagrin than the men evinced upon being informed of the surrender; many of them actually wept.

At 12 m. on September 9, information was received that the fight would commence, and one of our batteries fired two shots, for which act the officer in command was threatened with arrest should he fire again. I think our artillery, cavalry, and infantry were all willing and anxious to go into battle. I do know that we had provisions in abundance; over 200 beef cattle and a pile of wheat, which I think contained between 200 and 300 bushels, were surrendered.

I cannot say what loss was sustained by the commissary, but subsequent to the surrender I saw the cattle and wheat referred to. Fifty or 60 wagons and teams were lost. As to other quartermaster's stores I know nothing, but hope that the commissary and quartermaster will make reports, so the actual losses may be correctly ascertained. I can state more correctly the losses sustained by the ordnance department, and shall name articles, kind and quantity, as nearly as possible from memory, as well as the condition of the respective stores at the time of surrender, viz :

Mules	2
Two-horse wagon and harness	1
Mountain howitzers	2
Blank-books	10 or 12
Muskets (some damaged)	300
Rounds Enfield cartridges, caliber .577	56,000
Rounds Enfield cartridges, caliber .58	8,000
Rounds Belgian cartridges, caliber .71	27,000
Rounds assorted 12 and 6 pounder ammunition	250
Sets 4-horse wheel harness	2
Set blacksmith's tools	1
Sets carpenter's tools .....	.3
Quires paper	20

All the ammunition was damaged in consequence of the leaky condition of the magazine.

The battery known as Kain's artillery lost three 6-pounders, rifled, bronze, and one 12-pounder smooth-bore, bronze, together with the carriages, caissons, and 800 rounds of ammunition.

The battery known as the Leyden Artillery [Barnes' Georgia Battery] lost two 6-pounders, iron, and two 12-pounder howitzers, iron, with the carriages and caissons, and 800 rounds of ammunition.

The following-named articles were also lost :

Battery wagon, fully equipped	1
Battery forge, fully equipped	1
24-pounders, rifled, unfit for service	2
30-pounder Parrotts, unfit for service	4

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. HUNTER,

First Lieut., Artillery, P. A., C. S., Ordnance Officer.

General J. GORGAS,

Chief of Ordnance, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
Richmond, Va., March 29, 1865.

This report has been somewhat abridged, but contains all the essential information required. The original is on file in this bureau.

J. GORGAS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, C. S. Army.

No. 30.

Report of Capt. J. H. Wright, Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry.

ZOLLICOFFER, TENN., September 16, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in accordance with your wish, to communicate such facts as came under my observation, and information received from General Frazer and Major Printup themselves:

On Saturday, September 5, the enemy appeared on the south side of the mountain, commanded by Brigadier-General Shackelford. General Frazer promptly disposed of his troops, consisting of the following regiments: Fifty-fifth Georgia, commanded by Major Printup; Sixty-fourth North Carolina, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett; Sixty-second North Carolina, commanded by Major McDowell; Sixty-fourth Virginia, commanded by Colonel Slemple; Captain Barnes' (Georgia) battery and Captain Kain's (Tennessee) battery, commanded by Lieutenant O'Conner, and Colonel Carter's (First Tennessee) cavalry. Colonel Carter was ordered up the Virginia Valley to harass the enemy and keep General Frazer advised of their movements. The Fifty-fifth Georgia and two batteries (the Summit and No. 2) occupied the right mountain. The Sixty-fourth Virginia and Sixty-fourth North Carolina on the left mountain, and occupying the gap proper. The Sixty-second North Carolina in the rifle-pits, commanding both the Harlan and Kentucky roads.

Having moved all our commissary stores, munitions, &c., to the top of the mountain, we awaited the enemy's advance, when, to our great surprise, about 12 m. on Sunday (6th) we received a flag of truce from General Shackelford demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender, which was promptly refused.

About 3 p. m. the enemy commenced shelling us from a battery planted 3 miles south, on the Tazewell road.

At night General Frazer posted 60 North Carolina pickets around the mill. A small party of the enemy's cavalry advanced and fired into them. The guard fled and the mill was burned.

On the morning of the 7th, General Shackelford renewed his demand for a surrender, General F[raser] again promptly refusing.

In the p. m. of the same day General De Courcy made a similar demand from the north side of the mountain. General F[raser] still promptly refusing, some shelling and picket skirmishing occurring during the intervals.

On Tuesday (8th), Major-General Burnside, under flag, made a similar demand, stating that he had just arrived with heavy re-enforcements. General Frazer then called a council of war, consisting of Colonel Slemple, Sixty-fourth Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, Sixty-fourth North Carolina; Major Printup, Fifty-fifth Georgia; Major McDowell, Sixty-second North Carolina; Captain Barnes, of the Georgia battery, and Lieutenant O'Conner, of Captain Kain's battery. The council adjourned 9 p. m. without a decision, Colonel Slemple, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, and Major McDowell favoring, and Major Printup, Captain Barnes, and Lieutenant O'Conner opposing [a surrender], as I learned from Major P[rintup] at the time.

On the morning of the 9th, General Frazer commenced capitulating for terms, which were refused, and at 4 p. m. an unconditional surrender was made.

We surrendered 2,026 prisoners, 12 pieces of artillery, about 2,000

stand small-arms, 15,000 pounds flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 to 18,000 pounds bacon, 150 head beef cattle, 200 head horses and mules, 50 wagons, camp equipage, &c.

General Frazer gave as his reasons for the surrender—

First. That his ammunition was short, 30,000 rounds of small ammunition having been rendered worthless by the leakage of the magazine. Additional supplies were promised him, but were never sent to Morristown.

Second. After the burning of the mill, the precipitate flight of the guard, with other circumstances, he was convinced that he had but one entire regiment, and fractional parts of the others, that could be relied upon.

Third. The North Carolina regiments held his water supplies, and he was convinced that they would abandon them on first fire.

Fourth. That he was surrounded by at least 12,000 of the enemy's troops, with no hope of relief, they having 20-pounder Parrott guns that could be planted upon the mountain peaks surrounding us, bearing upon every part of his command, while his guns would not reach them.

Fifth. That the Virginia Valley must be full of the enemy's forces, else Colonel Carter would have been heard from.

Permit me, general, in conclusion, to say that I have the utmost confidence in General Frazer's courage and capacity, believing that he can furnish reasons for his course.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. WRIGHT,

Captain, and Acting Quartermaster 55th Ga. Regt.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,

Comdg. Dept. Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

No. 31.

Report of Maj. B. G. McDowell, Sixty-second North Carolina Infantry.

ZOLLIFFER, EAST TENN., September 16, 1863.

MAJOR: Having made my escape from the enemy at Cumberland Gap after being surrendered as a prisoner of war by Brigadier-General Frazer, commanding Confederate forces, I deem it my duty to state to the major-general commanding some of the facts connected with the surrender of the garrison:

On Saturday, the 5th instant, the enemy made their appearance on the north side of the mountain in small force; supposed to be about 40 strong. After a short skirmish with our pickets they retired in the direction of Cumberland Ford.

On Monday (the 7th), General Shackelford made his appearance in our rear, on the south side the mountain, on the Tazewell road, 3 miles from the gap, with three regiments. He (Shackelford) immediately demanded an unconditional surrender of the garrison, giving until 3 p. m. for a reply. This demand was refused.

On Tuesday morning (the 8th), Shackelford repeated the demand for the surrender of gap, which was again refused.

On Tuesday evening Colonel De Courcy made his appearance on the north side the mountain in our front. The number of his forces could not be ascertained, though it was said to be sixteen regiments. He at once demanded an unconditional surrender of the garrison.

Brigadier-General Frazer replied, asking the number of his forces, which De Courcy refused to give, stating that it was from motives entirely disconnected with the attack on the gap that he did so. Thereupon Brigadier-General Frazer refused to surrender, and we all hoped that the fight would be made. Every man was at his post and the most perfect determination seemed to exist on the part of the troops to conquer or die. It was understood that the fight was to open at 12 m.

During these negotiations the enemy had not been idle in making their preparations for the pending attack. They had during the time planted a battery about 1,400 yards in front of your works on the north side the mountain; but not fearing these batteries, we anxiously awaited the hour of battle to arrive.

At about 12 o'clock another dispatch came in from the south side the mountain purporting, as I understood, to be from General Burnside, demanding for the fourth time the unconditional surrender of the garrison.

At about 4 p. m., when all was waiting with the most intense anxiety for the ball to open, we received with sadness the order to take down our battle-flags and hoist the white flag. We were then informed that we were prisoners of war. We understood the surrender to have been made to Burnside. What the number of the forces were to which we were surrendered I am not at all prepared to state, though am of opinion that their number has been much exaggerated. Our number of men inside the garrison was 2,100. Of this number I suppose we had 1,800 effective men. After the surrender a great many made their escape. In addition to prisoners we lost eight pieces of artillery and all small-arms inside the garrison. During all this not a shot was fired from us save picket firing and four shots that were fired by Lieutenant O'Conner, commanding Kain's battery. We had on hand 160 head beef cattle, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 1,800 bushels of wheat, and about 15 days' rations of flour.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. McDOWELL,

Major Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment.

Major STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

This report presents a shameful abandonment of duty, and is so extraordinary as to suggest that more than was known to the major must have existed to cause such a result.

J. D[AVIS].

No. 32.

Report of Capt. Augustus B. Cowan, Sixty-second North Carolina Infantry.

ABINGDON, VA., September 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I make the following statement concerning the fall of Cumberland Gap:

On Saturday, 5th instant, Colonel Carter met the enemy at Powell's River and skirmished with them brilliantly until they resorted to shelling, when he fell back in order up the Virginia Valley.

Sunday (6th), the enemy appeared in sight at Patterson's, manœuvring all day and posting their pickets on the south of the mountain. Sunday night at 12 o'clock they commenced throwing shell, under cover of which they burned a mill near the gap.

Monday, General Shackelford sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender, which, as I was informed, was conditional. It was denied, and the enemy threw a few shells at 3 p. m. The next day the truce and demand were renewed, but this time unconditionally. Forces in large numbers were seen coming on the Kentucky side, estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000, under Generals De Courcy and Burnside. They attacked our pickets on the Harlan road about 1 p. m., and brisk skirmishing continued until about 4 p. m., when another armistice was agreed upon, which expired at 12 o'clock Wednesday, during which time the troops were ordered to cook 5 days' rations, preparatory to action. Twelve o'clock came and went and no shelling, but two flags were sent to the Kentucky side—one to General De C[ourcy] and one to General B[urnside]; also one to General S[hackelford], on the Tennessee side, and about 3 p. m. the garrison, consisting of the Sixty-fourth Virginia, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-second North Carolina, Fifty-fifth Georgia, Kain's battery (six pieces), Barnes' battery (four pieces), and Hunter's battery (two pieces, mountain howitzers), and the whole command, numbering about 1,600 or 1,800 men, with about twelve days' rations, were surrendered by Brigadier-General Frazer to the Federal forces.

Respectfully, &c.,

AUG. B. COWAN,

Captain Company F, Sixty-second North Carolina Regt.

Capt. J. G. MARTIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

Further information required to judge of this affair.

J. D[AVIS].

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Thomas O'Conner, Kain's (Tennessee) battery.

CAPTAIN: Being in command of Kain's battery of field artillery, I had in charge six guns, four of which constituted the battery proper of the company, and two (a 6-pounder and a 12-pounder piece) belonging to the post. For the four guns I had the usual allowance of 200 rounds of ammunition, but for the other two I had only 65 rounds for the 6-pounder and 35 rounds for the 12-pounder. This ammunition was all of inferior quality and could not be relied upon.

I was at General Frazer's headquarters when the troops stationed to defend the mill at the south foot of the mountain were attacked and run in. They were completely demoralized and panic-stricken. They stated that they had been attacked by the enemy's whole force, and when asked where their officers were, replied that they did not know what had become of them. General Frazer ordered them back

immediately, and sent a re-enforcement to retake the position, but before they arrived the mill was in flames and the enemy gone. I passed over the ground on which this rout occurred the next morning and found it covered with abandoned overcoats, knapsacks, canteens, &c., in abundance. Some of the men were then carrying off muskets which they had thrown away in their flight the night before.

When the enemy appeared on the Harlan road (on the north side of the mountain) a portion of the Sixty-second North Carolina Regiment occupied the rifle-pits in support of one section of my battery, in which position, from personal observation, I do not hesitate to say that their disorderly conduct and obvious want of confidence in themselves destroyed all hope of getting effective service out of them. Anarchy and confusion was supreme among them throughout that portion of the line. Desertions from this regiment were of daily occurrence and its *morale* very bad.

On August 30, when General Buckner ordered evacuation prior to the surrender, Colonel Slemmons's regiment of mounted infantry was ordered to turn over to me for artillery service 100 of its best horses, but when the men were drawn up to enable me to make the selection nearly half of them were found to be absent without leave and the balance of them almost mutinous. Many of them abused their officers in the most unmeasured terms, and swore they would quit the service if their horses were taken from them. Much other abusive language toward both the officers and Government of the Confederate States was used by them also, but is not remembered with sufficient distinctness to repeat in detail.

THOS. O'CONNER,

Lieutenant, Commanding Kain's Artillery.

Capt. C. W. FRAZER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

No. 34.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Abingdon, Va., October 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief account of the operations of the troops under my command during the recent campaign in East Tennessee from the time I left Zollicoffer, by your order, on September 27, to proceed to Jonesborough, until the time of your arrival at Abingdon:

I moved from the neighborhood of Blountsville on September 28, and reached Jonesborough the next morning at 8 o'clock, when we met the enemy's outpost, which we attacked, capturing a portion of them, with the horses and equipments of the entire party. The enemy hastily threw himself into position, and gave us battle on the wooded heights around Jonesborough. After two hours' sharp fighting he gave way and fell back to Leesburg. Only a portion of the forces on either side was engaged.

In this engagement the enemy had General Carter's brigade of

cavalry and mounted infantry, 2,700 strong. I had my cavalry brigade of only 1,500 men, most of them raw and undisciplined troops, and fragments of absent commands.

I received here a dispatch from you saying that the infantry had been ordered up. My orders were to meet the infantry at Jonesborough, so I encamped to await their arrival and shoe my horses.

On October 1, Major-General Ransom arrived, assumed command, and ordered me forward to cover a movement, which he informed me he was about to make upon Cumberland Gap, and directing me to move as if I was covering the advance of an army, but not to pass through Bull's Gap until further orders. I moved with my brigade, driving the enemy before me, killing a few and capturing some prisoners.

A courier from General Ransom overtook me at Greeneville, directing me to send an assistant adjutant-general or aide-de-camp of my staff to Bristol, for the purpose, as was supposed, of communicating with me through him. I sent Captain Stanton, my assistant adjutant-general.

Again, on the morning of October 3, we came upon Carter's brigade at Blue Springs, when, feeling themselves in supporting distance of their infantry on Lick Creek and at Bull's Gap, they showed some disposition to fight.

On the evening of October 5, the enemy advanced upon us, but was repulsed in an hour or two and retired.

On the evening previous, Maj. Giles B. Cooke, inspector-general upon your staff, arrived to inspect the command, saying he had come from Major-General Ransom, who did not expect me to advance beyond Greeneville, and that the general would be disappointed on learning I had gone beyond that place. I was now 8 miles beyond Greeneville, and could not retire to that place without discovering to the enemy the weakness of my command and the diversion I was to make in favor of General Ransom.

I received at this point by courier from General Ransom a communication, from which the following is an extract:

By direction of General Jones, it is necessary for me, with a portion of the troops under my command, to make a move which will be in such a direction as to prevent my communicating with you. You will, therefore, assume command of the troops in East Tennessee for the present. The artillery, now under Colonel King, and General Wharton's brigade will not be under your orders. The rest you will use.

This induced me to believe that the expedition to Cumberland Gap was still progressing.

I remained at my camp in front of Blue Springs for several days, hourly expecting intelligence that Cumberland Gap had fallen into our hands, and congratulating myself on the success of my diversion in detaining so many of the enemy's forces in my front. Besides my own brigade I had no knowledge of there being any troops subject to my order in East Tennessee, with the exception of about 400 infantry and home guards under Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson. I sent immediately to ascertain General Jackson's position and to order him up.

At 10 a. m. Saturday, 10th instant, the enemy in force moved upon my encampment, driving in my vedettes and pickets. The action soon became general, our men stubbornly resisting the attack, the right wing under command of Colonel Carter, of First Tennessee Cavalry, and the left under Colonel Giltner, of Fourth Kentucky

Cavalry, both of whom displayed the greatest gallantry and skill in the management of their commands.

During the day the enemy received re-enforcements and continued to extend his lines, to meet which I was compelled to lengthen my own, until my front was more than 2 miles long, and became nothing but a line of skirmishers. Our four pieces of artillery were well posted, and supported by two companies.

At about 5 p. m. the enemy, discovering the weakness of our lines, made a furious assault on the center, composed of a battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Trimble, numbering between 75 and 100 men, against which were precipitated two regiments and a battalion of infantry and a battery of six pieces of artillery. Our center was compelled to give way, but withdrew handsomely upon the right and left wings, and the enemy pressed straight toward our batteries, which did not open until they approached within 250 yards; then our four heavier pieces and Lieutenant Schoolfield's battery of Williams' guns opened upon them with grape and canister, mowing them down. The enemy broke and attempted to escape under cover of a ravine and woodlands toward our left, where Giltner's rifles dealt destruction in their discomfited ranks. With heavy loss they fled to their original position and darkness covered the field.

During the night reliable information reached me that a brigade of Indiana infantry, passing through Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, and Morristown, had arrived at Blue Springs, and were being placed in position to engage us next morning. I also had positive information that a heavy force of cavalry had passed through Rogersville on their road to Jonesborough.

At dark I left the field and went to Greeneville, and put myself in communication with you by telegraph. I informed you that the enemy in my immediate front was at least 5,000 strong, with re-enforcements coming up, and here I first learned that the expedition to Cumberland Gap had been abandoned.

While in the telegraph office a courier from Colonels Giltner and Carter informed me that the enemy had thrown two strong forces of infantry on my right and left, and that they had arranged everything for a retrograde movement, subject to my approval. I approved the movement. My only chance of escape was to elude the pursuit of the force in my front and attack and whip the one in my rear. We marched all night; were joined by General Jackson's brigade at Greeneville, and at daybreak on Sunday (11th instant) came upon the brigade of the enemy commanded by Colonel Foster, 2,200 strong, with six pieces of artillery posted. I ordered General Jackson to charge the enemy on the right with his 300 infantry, and Colonel Carter, with the First Tennessee Cavalry and the commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Trimble and Major Halsey, to charge on our left with his cavalry through open fields and woodlands, which was done in handsome style, and the Yankees completely routed.

We passed on without the loss of a wagon or a single head of beef cattle. We moved on to Rheatown, where, by some misunderstanding of orders, the artillery took the wrong road, and some time was consumed in getting it back. While waiting for its return the enemy again made his appearance, which, in the absence of our artillery, produced considerable confusion; but order was soon restored and the enemy checked. The artillery was brought back as soon as possible, and from a good position 2 miles east of Rheatown we again gave the enemy battle, which lasted for more than 3 hours, when we

gradually fell back to Jonesborough. Agreeably to your instructions, I moved General Jackson's infantry along the line of the railroad and the cavalry toward Blountsville.

On the 13th instant, the enemy again made his appearance and attacked our cavalry near Blountsville, using artillery chiefly. The cavalry, under Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, maintained their position until evening, when they fell back toward Zollicoffer and were met by Brigadier-General Wharton's brigade of infantry, which had arrived that morning, and which I had ordered to the support of the cavalry. Brig. Gen. William E. Jones informed me that the enemy's force in his front was large, and that a heavy force with a wagon train had turned his right by the Reedy Creek road and were moving upon Bristol. I dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher with his (Thirty-fourth Virginia) battalion by the Beaver Creek road to get into the enemy's front and detain him by skirmishing until our main force could march from Zollicoffer to Bristol, which he did in an admirable manner. I at once put the whole force in motion, sending the wagons and cattle by the Paperville road and marching the troops straight to Bristol. The enemy being on the main Bristol and Abingdon turnpike, and also on the Reedy Creek road, I was compelled to fall back to a point beyond which these two roads united, near which place I found a good position to make a stand, and here I posted my artillery and troops in line to receive the enemy.

The next morning he advanced with several regiments of cavalry within 6 miles of Abingdon, but for some reason as yet unexplained he suddenly commenced a retrograde movement, which took place about the time of your arrival.

Where so many have behaved well it is impossible to do justice to all, but I cannot close this communication without testifying my entire satisfaction with the conduct of Lieutenants Schoolfield, Loyd, and Graham, of the artillery. I am greatly indebted to my staff officers—Captains Stanton, Meyer, Guerrant, and Jenkins, and Frank Miller—for gallant and efficient services rendered not only upon the battle-field, but throughout the campaign.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Blountsville, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following supplemental report, to wit, that subsequent information of the most positive and reliable character, as well as the official report of General Burnside, satisfies me that I greatly underestimated the enemy's strength at Blue Springs. General Burnside was in that engagement himself with nearly his entire army, which did not fall far short of 15,000 men. The two regiments and battalion of Yankees which I mention in my original report as having attacked and forced our center, but were repulsed with heavy loss in their assault upon our batteries, General Burnside mentions as an entire division of infantry. This

mistake might easily have been made, from the undulating and wooded character of the ground and the short duration of their unsuccessful effort to take our guns. I herewith inclose you a copy of General Burnside's report.*

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c.

No. 35.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Milton A. Haynes, C. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTY. FOURTH DIST., DEPT. OF EAST TENN.,
Jonesborough, September 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to inclose to you the reports† of Lieutenants Blackwell and Graham, of Burroughs' battery, in regard to the engagement with the Federal force commanded by Colonel Hayes, of the One hundredth Ohio Regiment, on the 8th instant. These officers have detailed the incidents of the 8th so well that I have but little to add.

On the 6th, as you know, our whole force was at Bristol, on which day we marched to Jonesborough, arriving there on the morning of the 7th. The enemy had already been in Jonesborough, taken away many citizens prisoners and carried them off, and having possession of the trains south of Jonesborough, they told their Union friends (as reported to us) that they would be back on the 8th. Many citizens had been despoiled by the enemy, and my forces were anxious to avenge their wrongs.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, General Jackson sent me an order requiring me to send immediately forward one piece of artillery. I sent a 6-pounder with 60 rounds and went myself to see them off, but at the general's headquarters I was met by one of his officials, who told me I was ordered to remain in charge. I returned to my quarters, and early in the morning I heard the sound of artillery and then of small-arms. An order soon came requiring two companies of infantry, which were sent.

About 8 o'clock in the morning a messenger came from General Jackson, saying: "Send me all your artillery and all the infantry except one company." My artillery was already harnessed and every man at his post, and at the word they were on the march, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's battalion, North Carolina Volunteers, 300 strong, followed. Arriving at Telford's Station, where we had the battle of the morning, we saw our wounded and heard that the enemy were in retreat, and that General Jackson was in pursuit.

Not knowing in what direction friends or foes had gone, we pursued in a gallop, and at about 9 o'clock we heard the discharge of artillery at Limestone Bridge. Pursuing our course as rapidly as possible, we soon came to the scene of action and placed our pieces in battery. At that moment Colonel Giltner, of the Kentucky cavalry, with his men, dismounted, was engaged with the enemy on the oppo-

* See p. 547.

† Not found.

site side of Limestone Creek, cutting off the communication of the enemy by railroad south. Soon after Colonel Walker came up with his men, who had marched at double-quick time 12 miles. At my suggestion they were ordered to lie down and rest for thirty minutes, and during that time the enemy's sharpshooters were firing upon our battery, and we were amusing them by a few discharges of spherical case-shot.

As soon as Colonel Walker's men had rested, they deployed as skirmishers to the left to clear the woods, and Major McKamy's battalion on the right to sustain the battery. [The enemy] at that moment had possession of a skirt of woods in front of the block-house and stone and brick buildings occupied by them as barracks, distant about 1,000 yards from our position. The infantry, advancing as arranged, charged the enemy's skirmishers, the battery covering them by throwing case and canister into the woods occupied by them. With a shout and a hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag, the North Carolina boys made the charge, and the enemy fled before them, as you and the general well know. The enemy, being now within the block-house and other houses, were pouring upon us a shower of Minie balls. When we had thus driven the enemy into their last retreat (Colonel Giltner, with his gallant Kentuckians, accompanying to the other side of the creek), I brought the guns of Burroughs' battery (then under Blackwell) into position, and opened fire upon them with spherical case and canister shot, Colonel Giltner's small rifled guns joining in the action. The enemy in the meantime kept upon us a very sharp fire of small-arms (Enfield), and then (as Sterne says) a white flag appeared.

By order of General Jackson, I went down, accompanied by Capt. Robert W. Haynes, aide-de-camp, and accepted the side-arms of near 350 Yankee officers and soldiers, the remnant of 450 who began the fight in the morning.

Among the men who by their gallantry contributed to this result were Lieut. Col. James L. Bottles and Captain Jenkins, both volunteers for the occasion, but men whose bravery could not be exceeded.

Our troops of all arms behaved with becoming courage, and all within their sphere contributed to the general and honorable result, among whom I ought not to leave out, and do not leave out, the names of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Winn, of Georgia, Colonel Giltner, of Kentucky; among whom and over all of us was the gallant commanding general.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON A. HAYNES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, P. A., C. S., Comdg. Art.

Capt. W. B. REESE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,

Zollicoffer, September 22, 1863.

SIR: In regard to the engagement of yesterday and the day before on the bank of Wautaga River, at Carter's Station, I have this to report to you, to be submitted to the commanding general:

On the morning of the 19th (General Jackson being in command), I posted my batteries on the right and left of the depot, upon the

heights, and soon afterward the enemy in front attacked the cavalry under General Crittenden, and for three hours a sharp skirmish was kept up between our forces and the enemy. During this time the enemy pushed forward a battery of 3-inch rifled guns (Parrott) and opened upon our batteries, but, by direction of myself and Colonel King, our batteries never returned their fire.

During this time I rode forward to the scene of the engagement and requested General Crittenden to allow me to bring my guns into the action, but he told me that at that moment they would be of no use.

Soon after a train arrived from Zollicoffer, bearing General John S. Williams and his brigade, of which was the Forty-fifth Virginia, commanded by Colonel Browne. I immediately went with General Williams to examine the position of our forces, and, by his orders, during that night I constructed a foot-bridge on trestles across the Wautaga River, a half a mile above the railroad bridge, in order to effect a communication with our forces who were stationed on the opposite side of the river. In the construction of this bridge I was aided by Colonel Johnson, of Arkansas, and the Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell, member of Congress from Tennessee, both of whom were volunteers for the occasion, and at 9 o'clock that night the bridge was completed.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, the enemy, having advanced a battery of rifled pieces, opened a spirited fire upon the depot, where there then were three trains loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores to be sent to Zollicoffer, but, by order of General Williams, neither our batteries nor our infantry returned the fire of the enemy.

In the morning our cavalry, dismounted, under General Crittenden, advanced upon the enemy, and for some two or three hours skirmished with them. During this time two regiments of the enemy having passed, with banners flying and drums beating, under the shelter of a hill deployed in front of McClung's battery, which was on the south side of the river, at about 500 yards' distance, evidently with the intention of storming it, and Captain McClung (although commanded not to fire without my orders) opened upon them with spherical case, and after about 40 rounds no enemy was to be seen except the dead.

In the afternoon the enemy suddenly displayed a battery of artillery in a point of woods near our position, and then General Williams said, "Turn your guns loose," and, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel King, Lowry's battery of Napoleon guns and Burroughs' battery of rifled guns opened upon the enemy's battery, and in about twenty minutes the enemy was no longer to be seen.

After dark General Williams ordered me to take three companies of infantry across the river, deploy them as skirmishers, and bring on an action at the setting of the moon. Lieutenant-Colonel King, of the artillery, was to take charge of Colonel Browne's regiment, which was to support me by a movement on the right. In obedience to this order, I deployed three companies as skirmishers, at 8 paces, covering the entire front of the enemy's pickets and within 200 yards of them, with orders to open upon the enemy when the moon set; and it was already in the trees, when an order came to me by Assistant Adjutant-General Reese requiring me to withdraw my forces and McClung's battery and burn the bridge, which order was given to me in the name of Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, communicated from

Zollicoffer by telegraph. This order was obeyed, except I had to abandon the carriages of McClung's battery, bringing off the metal only, and the three companies posted on the hill to the left of McClung's battery effected their escape by crossing on the trestle bridge, which had been built the night before by order of General Williams.

And that night, at 4 o'clock, I started with all my guns to Zollicoffer, where I reported to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones for duty, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON A. HAYNES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, P. A., C. S., Commanding Artillery.

Major STANTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Sent informally, because I cannot now communicate with my commanding officer.

MILTON A. HAYNES,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 36.

Report of Col. John M. Hughs, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

DALTON, GA., April 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of my operations in Middle Tennessee:

On the 16th August, 1863, I received orders from General Bragg, then commanding the Army of Tennessee, to proceed to Middle Tennessee with 20 men from my regiment (Twenty-fifth Tennessee) and with orders for Captain Amonett, with his cavalry company—then in Middle Tennessee—to report to me for the purpose of collecting absentees, &c. I was also furnished by my brigade commander with a letter of instructions, and with authority from Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, chief of conscription in East Tennessee, to enforce conscription.

Accordingly, on the 18th August, I started on the expedition. The brigade was then stationed at Loudon, Tenn., about 85 miles distant from the localities in which I was to operate, and my men having to march on foot, nothing was done in the way of our appropriate duty until the 25th August, when, all being mounted, and Amonett's company having reported, we set to work. At this time all was quiet, and in a few days some 18 or 20 stragglers were gathered up, when rumor informed me that the enemy were passing through both Overton and White Counties, and on sending out scouts I found the report to be true. They were passing in considerable force, both via Sparta and Livingston, and had completely cut off my communication with the army both by Crossville and Kingston and by Jamestown, Tenn. I sought a remote place in the county to encamp my command, and several days were occupied in ascertaining whether we could get back to the army. I became satisfied that it was too dangerous an undertaking, and was compelled to release what men we had under guard.

It now being out of my power to collect and send men to the army, the least we could employ ourselves at was operating against the enemy, whose presence had greatly emboldened the Union Tories,

and they were becoming very troublesome, going in bands, robbing and murdering citizens and soldiers. To punish these villains a little fighting was necessary. Small parties of the enemy were stationed and others scouting over the country, giving me a large and splendid field to operate in. My command soon increased to something over 100 officers and men. There were several other officers in that section on similar duty, most of whom refused to co-operate with me, consequently I had to rely on my own small command in all encounters with the enemy.

On the 6th September, I attacked the rear of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, inflicting considerable loss and completely routing them.

On the 8th September, we attacked Beatty's band of robbers, killing 8 and routing the balance.

On the 16th September, we followed a brigade of the enemy on their way to Knoxville, via Albany, Ky., and captured 26 prisoners from the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry and 112 fine beef cattle. There being no way to turn over the property to the army, it was appropriated by the captors. The prisoners were released on parole.

On the 6th October, I attacked Glasgow, Ky., with 120 men. The place was garrisoned by the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanded by Major Martin, and numbered about 420 men. We killed 9, wounded 26, and captured 226, together with quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores to the amount of not less than \$250,000, which were destroyed and the prisoners brought to Tennessee and released on parole. My loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded.*

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. HUGHS,

Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. WALTER WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Johnson's Brigade.

AUGUST 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Weems' Springs, Tenn.

Report of Capt. James Clifford, First Missouri Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition to Weems' Springs, Tenn.:

In compliance with your instructions from headquarters District of the Cumberland, I left camp at Nashville, Tenn., with my company (F), First Missouri Cavalry, Maj. Gen. G. Granger's escort, at daybreak on the morning of the 18th instant and proceeded to Hillsborough, Tenn., where I arrived at 1 p. m. Here, in accordance with your instructions, I was joined by Company C, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry (mounted), under command of Captain Mackey. I left there at 9 p. m., traveling all night, and arriving within half a mile of Weems' Springs at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant.

* Portion here omitted relates to operations November 27, 1863, to April —, 1864. See Series I, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 575, and Vol. XXXII, Part I.

Here I halted and gave directions to Captain Mackey how he should maneuver his company, dividing both companies into four platoons, each under command of a commissioned officer. Every man being in readiness, I ordered the charge, which resulted in the capture of Maj. Dick McCann and 14 others, together with 27 horses, their arms and equipments. The notorious guerrilla chief was captured by Private Martin W. Culp, of my company, and first recognized as the same by Lieut. William Davis, who immediately introduced the gentleman to me. I of course had him well cared for, with the others of his command who fell into my hands. I fed my horses and rested at Weems' Springs until noon, when I started for Franklin, Tenn., where I arrived with my command soon after dark on the 19th instant. Here I turned Maj. Dick McCann and prisoners over to the provost-marshal, and rested my men and horses until the afternoon of the 22d instant, when I departed with my company for Nashville, arriving there about 8 p. m. without the loss of a single man or horse.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Mackey and the officers and men of his company, also to First Lieut. William Davis and men of my company, for their gallant behavior throughout the entire expedition, having traveled 105 miles in less than twenty-four hours.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CLIFFORD,

Captain Co. F, First Missouri Cav.,

Maj. Gen. G. Granger's Escort, Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Nashville, August 27, 1863.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters.

Dick McCann and his associates are confined in Nashville penitentiary.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 1-10, 1863.—Expeditions from Paducah, Ky., and Union City, Tenn., to Conyersville, Tenn., and Skirmish September 5.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry.

No. 2.—Lieut. Gustav Herpich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry.

PADUCAH, KY., September 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of expedition under Maj. W. M. Mabry, One hundred and eleventh Illi-

nois Infantry, that left here on the 1st instant, consisting of two companies infantry and two of cavalry. They arrived in Mayfield on the afternoon of the 1st instant. Captain Duncan, in command of cavalry, started in pursuit of guerrillas that had broken into Bolinger's store the previous night and robbed it of a large quantity of goods, &c. Infantry moved on to Murray, arrived there on the 2d instant, camping there in accordance with orders. Scouting parties were sent out in all directions to gather information and collect the small-arms in that vicinity.

On the 4th instant, Lieut. Gus. Herpich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, with 80 men, mounted, arrived at Murray and joined our forces.

On the 5th instant, information was received that Judge McKnight's store, 6 miles from Murray, had been broken open and robbed by a band of guerrillas. The mounted force were immediately dispatched in pursuit, overtaking the band at Conyersville, Tenn., killing the leader, Captain McGuire, Lieutenant Foster, and 3 men, wounding 1, and taking 1 prisoner; also recapturing some of the stolen goods. It was then reported that a force of from 100 to 300 rebels were camped in the Obion Bottoms, near Conyersville. About the same time Companies C and G, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, arrived at Murray, when the whole command moved to Conyersville, Tenn., sending out the mounted force in all directions in hopes of securing the rebels. They found no enemy, the report proving false. Major Mabry then learned that Colonel Harrison, Second Tennessee Cavalry, with his command was near Paris, Tenn. He sent an officer to communicate with him, but Colonel Harrison had returned to Boydsville.

On the 9th instant, the expedition took up their march for Paducah (except Lieutenant Herpich, with his command, who returned to Union City), arriving here on the evening of the 10th instant.

The total result was as follows: Rebel loss killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 men; wounded, 1 man; prisoners taken, 2. The following property captured and turned over to Major Gibson, provost-marshal: 9 horses, 1 mule, 2 saddles, 73 shot-guns and rifles, 2 pistols, 1 pair saddle-bags; also 9 bottles of morphine that was taken from Bolinger's store by the guerrillas on 31st August, 1863.

Major Mabry returned with his command, having accomplished all he could in that vicinity. Could find no other force, nor gain information of any.

Respectfully,

JAS. S. MARTIN,

Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Sixth Division, Columbus, Ky.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Gustav Herpich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

UNION CITY, TENN., September 10, 1863.

SIR: By order of Col. Charles H. Fox, commanding First Brigade at the time, I left Union City, Tenn., with 40 men of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and 30 men of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Mounted Infantry, to proceed to Murray, Ky., where I would find a force of United States troops, and report to the commanding officer there.

I arrived at Murray, Ky., on the 4th instant and reported accordingly.

On the 5th instant, Major Mabry, of One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, commanding the forces, ordered me with 20 men to proceed to Conyersville, Tenn., to intercept a party of guerrillas, while he sent Lieutenant Robberson, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Mounted Infantry, by another route to the same place for the same purpose. At about 1.30 p. m. of the same day I got sight of the advance guard of the guerrillas on the road where the Twenty-fourth Missouri Mounted Infantry had to come in. I ordered my men to charge on them, which they did in a most gallant style, but coming in close range, they fired a volley at us, which, although, did not stop my men to advance, but at the same time the Twenty-fourth Missouri Mounted Infantry, in the rear of the enemy, fired a volley into them, which made them throw down their arms, jump off their horses, and run up a steep hill. I ordered a part of my men to the right and left to surround the hill; also one part to charge after them. The infantry I ordered to dismount and search the brush, which was very thick. The cavalry succeeded in heading them, killing 6, wounding 2 (1 severely), taking 1 prisoner, the infantry manly supporting them. After about one hour's engagement, finding out that I had slain, wounded, and captured almost the entire force of the guerrillas, I withdrew my men and ordered Lieutenant Robberson to proceed back to Murray, Ky., the same way he came. I also went back to Murray, Ky., on the straightest road, notifying the citizens of Conyersville, Tenn., to bury the dead.

Among the killed was Capt. John E. McGuire and Lieutenant Foster (both having the oath of allegiance to the United States in their pockets, as well as a list of the members of their companies).

Coming back to Murray, Ky., I reported the facts to Major Mabry, commanding forces, and handed over to him all the captured documents and papers, as well as horses.

Major Mabry, intending to move on toward Paris, Tenn., kept me with him until September 7, when he marched on with the whole force, sending a part of my command in advance, and another to the right and left on different roads to Conyersville. Arrived at Conyersville, he found out that a force of United States troops was at and around Paris, Tenn. He ordered me back with my command to Union City, Tenn., through the Obion Swamps. I arrived here, without any further interruption, September 10, 1863.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

GUSTAV HERPICH,

First Lieut. Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

Col. JAMES K. MILLS.

*Commanding First Brigade, Sixth Division,
Sixteenth Army Corps, Union City, Tenn.*

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.—Skirmish at Holly Springs, Miss.

Report of Maj. Thomas H. Boswell, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

[SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.]

COLONEL: We had a tight little fight in Holly Springs this evening. There were about 125 rebels here, and they fought for a while like wild-cats; but when we charged on them they, as usual, ran.

The best information I can get is that there is a large force between here and Hernando, on Coldwater. I will stay several miles out toward La Grange to-night. Mitchell has about 100 men. I want to capture him. We have several prisoners.

You need not come with less than 1,000 well mounted and armed men. A little artillery would not hurt.

T. H. BOSWELL,
Major.

Colonel HURST, [*La Grange, Tenn.*]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.—Skirmish near Jacinto (or Glendale), Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Ferguson, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Corinth, Miss., September 7, 1863.*

[GENERAL:] The following just received from Colonel Morrill, of Glendale:

My cavalry were attacked this morning about 6 miles beyond Jacinto; have fought their way through back 1 mile this side of Jacinto.

I have sent out the rest of the cavalry, and have asked Colonel Burke to re-enforce them.

Colonel Morrill's cavalry out is only four companies.

I have ordered out two regiments of cavalry from here to go to their assistance.

CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HURLBUT.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Ferguson, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Tupelo, September 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose certain papers* in relation to the organization of the cavalry, to which I invite your attention.

The enemy day before yesterday advanced in small force from vicinity of Jacinto, and were driven back by Major Ham's mounted troops to within a short distance of Glendale, where they were re-enforced, and I yesterday received application from Major Ham for assistance. I at once ordered Colonel Inge on that duty, his regiment being at the time at Fulton, to which point they had been marched the night previous in consequence of a rumored advance of the enemy on that point. I fear the enemy will be back before Inge can overtake them. I will move north and attack the enemy the moment I receive the arms for which I have been waiting.

* Not found.

Owens' battery reported to me yesterday at this point. I hope you have been able to send Major Bridges to me before this. I need his services very much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1863.—Expedition from Corinth, Miss., to Henderson, Tenn., with Skirmishes at Clark's Creek Church (13th) and near Henderson (14th).

Report of Maj. George H. Estabrook, Seventh Illinois (mounted) Infantry.

CORINTH, MISS., *September 16, 1863.*

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report:

Agreeably to orders from headquarters Left Wing, I started with the Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry and 100 men of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Major Lusk, in all 400 men, at 4 p. m. September 11, camping that night 6 miles south of Adamsville, avoiding Purdy on the route.

Started early next morning, and marched to within 4 miles of Jack's Creek, avoiding all main roads, and camping on a road leading from the Lexington to Saltillo road; learned on the route that Newsom, Wilson, and others were to concentrate their forces at or near Jack's Creek on Saturday and Sunday, 12th and 13th instant, and to gather up their conscripts preparatory to crossing the river.

This evening, as I was preparing to encamp, my advance encountered an outpost or scouting party of the enemy and gave them chase, capturing one of Newsom's command. I sent 100 men, under command of Captain Johnson, to Jack's Creek to reconnoiter; met the enemy's pickets 1 mile east of town, drove them in, and dashed into town, the enemy having taken position near Beaver's Mills, 3 miles farther north and reported in force, and it being too dark for farther successful reconnoitering, the expedition returned to camp about 12 midnight.

Next morning, 13th, received dispatches from Captain Harrison, then at Adamsville, on his way to Corinth with prisoners, &c. My orders being to clean out what guerrillas I might find, as well as to form a junction with Harrison, I felt at liberty to move on in pursuit of Newsom, and so marched forward, encountering a small squad of the enemy, who were evidently on the lookout, about 1 mile north of Jack's Creek, captured 1 man, and pushed steadily forward to Beaver's Mills, after fully exploring the timber where the enemy had that morning been encamped. Halted command at Beaver's Mills, and sent a reconnoitering party of cavalry toward Clark's Creek Church, where it was reported the enemy were to meet in an advantageous position.

This church is 3 miles from the mills. The party sent reported the enemy in force at the church with strong pickets. Pushed forward, driving in the pickets, the enemy breaking up into small squads, and scattering in different directions through the country.

Followed the main force in a southwest direction to Bray's Mills, on Clark's Creek, our advance having frequent skirmishes and capturing several of the enemy; encamped that night at the ford near Bray's house on road to Henderson.

Learning from refugees who came to camp that night that the enemy were probably encamped in swamp just north of Henderson, protected by cane-brake, I pushed forward next morning to Henderson, and sent 100 mounted infantry and 50 cavalry to beat up their camp, holding the remainder of the force in reserve.

The enemy had decamped, probably taking the road toward Jackson, where they had already sent 60 conscripts.

Our rations being exhausted, and not deeming it advisable to pursue the enemy farther, I started next morning for Corinth.

About 5 miles out from Henderson, on the Purdy road, my rear guard was attacked by 100 of Wilson's command. In driving off this force 1 man of the Tenth Missouri was killed; 2 horses also killed; not known what damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Had learned the day before that Wilson was encamped at or near Medon, and during the skirmish Lieutenant Harrison, of the scouts, who had been sent to Montezuma for news, captured a citizen named Henry Hanns, about one-half mile from the enemy's attack and running toward Montezuma, evidently being a spy. Lieutenant Harrison called on him to halt, which he refused, when he was fired upon and wounded, but he still refused to halt until knocked from his horse. He is now in stockade with other prisoners. From this place my rear was continually harassed until within 6 miles of Purdy.

Encamped 3 miles north of Purdy and returned to Corinth the morning of the 16th.

I captured 21 prisoners of Newsom's and Wilson's command, also 21 horses and mules.

I also brought in 6 citizens charged with harboring and feeding guerrillas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. ESTABROOK,

Major Seventh Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. J. W. BARNES,

A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Left Wing 16th Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1863.—Expedition from La Grange to Toone's Station, Tenn., with Skirmish (16th) at Montezuma.

Report of Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
La Grange, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Lieut. J. K. CATLIN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a scout to Toone's Station by this brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. McCRILLIS,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade,

CAMP 6TH TENN. CAV., *Grand Junction, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.*

SIR: In pursuance to special orders, No. —, ordering all the available forces of the brigade to advance to Toone's Station, where 800 of the enemy were reported to be locating, at 3 p. m. on the 13th September, 1863, Maj. W. J. Smith, with a detachment of 200 men from the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to proceed by the most direct route to Bolivar, Tenn., to take possession of the ferry across the Hatchie River, and hold it until he was joined by the remainder of the brigade.

At 6 p. m. I left camp at La Grange in command of the brigade *en route* for Toone's Station. I reached the Hatchie River at sunrise on the 14th, and had the entire command crossed over by 9 a. m. I was then in 4 miles of the reported position of the enemy. I so disposed of the troops under my command as to surround their position, which was done about 11.30 a. m., but the enemy was not to be found. The citizens reported to me that Newsom, with about 500 men under his command, had abandoned his position at that place on the evening previous, and went off in the direction of Jack's Creek, Tenn., by way of Clover Creek and Medon Station.

Finding the enemy too far in the advance for immediate pursuit, I decided to proceed on after them as far as Clover Creek, and camp for the night. I sent two companies, under command of Captain Hodges, out on the trail of the enemy with instructions to go as far as Medon Station, and to ascertain, if possible, the direction taken or location of the enemy. The most reliable information I could obtain from that place was that Newsom's command had been divided, about half proceeding in the direction of Jackson, Tenn., and the other half in the direction of Jack's Creek, Tenn.

And on the 15th, I moved with the command about 8 miles on the Jackson road, to where it was intersected with the Denmark and Mifflin road. I then decided that farther pursuit was vain, as we had left camp with but one day's rations.

Turning my course in the southeast direction, with the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry thrown out on the left, with instructions to reach Pocahontas at 6 p. m. on the 16th. The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry was thrown to the right with the same instructions, covering a space of about 6 miles on each side of the road. The brigade was composed of the Third, Ninth, and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and the Sixth and Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and I, with the Third, Ninth, and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, proceeded to Medon Station, and from thereon to Montezuma, and when in about 5 miles of Montezuma the advance guard met up with a squad of the enemy and killed 8 of them and took 14 prisoners, and the remainder of them made their escape through the woods and brush. I then proceeded on to Montezuma with the prisoners and camped for the night, and the next morning (the 17th), about 6 o'clock, I proceeded to Pocahontas with the command. I got there about 4.30 p. m., and camped for the night. The Sixth and Seventh Tennessee Cavalry rejoined the command at about 6.30 p. m. The next morning (the 18th), about 8 o'clock, I left Pocahontas for camp at La Grange, Tenn. I did not come up with any more of the enemy, but there are several bands of them over the country, plundering and taking everything that is left in the country for the Union families to live upon. I arrived at La Grange about 4 a. m., thus closing the expedition.

W. K. M. BRECKENRIDGE.

[Col. L. F. McCRILLIS, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade.*]

SEPTEMBER 19-25, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Pillow to Jackson, Tenn

Report of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Fort Pillow.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT PILLOW,
SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to report that, on the 19th instant, I ordered Capt. Frank Moore, with five companies Second Illinois Cavalry and two companies Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers (mounted infantry), to proceed on scout in direction of Jackson, Tenn., with orders to thoroughly scout the country.

This expedition returned Friday evening last, having accomplished that object.

Captain Moore reports having met no force of the enemy, it being impossible to prevent the numerous bands of guerrilla; that infest the country from receiving information of his approach, although his movements were made as rapidly and quietly as possible.

Captain Moore brings in 6 prisoners, 3 of whom will be sent up to-day under guard. Two will be released on oath and bond, as there is not sufficient charges or evidence against them to justify forwarding as prisoners. One will be held here in confinement until some additional evidence can be procured.

On the 20th instant, I also ordered Captain Negley, Company K, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, with 50 men, to proceed some 30 miles up the river into Arkansas for the purpose of arresting Private Alonzo R. Armstrong, Company K, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, who was confined here as a prisoner on charge of desertion, awaiting his trial, and who made his escape on the night of the 19th instant.

Captain Negley was also ordered at the same time to look after any guerrillas that might be in that vicinity, and, if necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes, to mount his force, taking horses from citizens of known and avowed disloyalty.

This expedition also returned on Friday last, having failed to find deserter Armstrong, but bringing with them 5 prisoners, including Captain Ferring, of the rebel army; also 30 horses.

The majority of the horses taken belonged to Captain Ferring's men. Prisoners will be forwarded to-day per first steamer under suitable guard.

In consequence of Captain Moore having received marching orders and his time occupied in preparations to move, I have made out the required rolls in triplicate as required by General Orders. Captain Moore, with four companies of cavalry, left this morning for Union City.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Capt. JOHN HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Division, 16th Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 20-30, 1863.—Expedition from Paducah, Ky., to McLemoresville, Tenn.

Report of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry.

**HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER POST,
Paducah, Ky., September 30, 1863.**

GENERAL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition under my command from the 20th instant to the present date:

I left this post on Sunday, the 20th; joined expedition at Mayfield, Ky., at 12 m. The information gained from the Union men in that vicinity was that Faulkner, Bell, and Greer were at Paris, Tenn., with their forces, estimated at 800, and that they were raiding between that place and Murray. I started Major Waller, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with his command (116), with orders to proceed to Murray without delay, surround the town, and arrest any guerrillas or thieves he might find, and to ascertain the movements and intentions of the rebels, and then to join the main force at Boydsville on the eve of the 21st instant; also to leave the impression on the citizens of Murray that he was falling back on Mayfield.

Captain Knispel, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, with his command, having reported to me at 3 p. m., I immediately moved forward toward Boydsville, and camped 7 miles south of Mayfield; 21st, at 7 a. m., took up line of march. Captain Howe, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, with his command, reported and joined us 2 miles south of camp. Arrived at Boydsville at 4 p. m.; camped 2 miles east of the town. Major Waller arrived from Murray at 10 o'clock; reported that the rebels were in force at Paris, but could find none at Murray. A small squad had been there, but had fallen back to Paris. I also had a statement from Mr. Kelzoe, who left that place at 10 a. m., corroborating the information brought by Major Waller; 22d, Captain Catlin, with detachment One hundred and first Illinois Mounted Infantry, reported to me and joined my command, making all the forces that were sent out. Took up line of march at 4 o'clock a. m. After a forced march of 20 miles, we arrived at Paris at 2 p. m., made a charge upon the town with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, but the rebels had succeeded in getting away, having left Paris at 2 p. m. on the 21st instant in the direction of Camden; also learned that their armed force was only 300, and they had between 200 and 300 conscripts, but all were mounted. Hoping to catch them before they got across the Tennessee River, I immediately dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Black in command of 300 cavalry in pursuit of them, with orders to proceed to Camden, and thence to Tennessee River, and that if the rebels had got across the river, to proceed to Huntingdon with his command, and I would communicate with him at that point.

Colonel Black left Paris at 3 a. m. the 23d instant. I then sent out scouting parties in all directions from Paris to gather reliable information and pick up any stragglers they might find. My scouts returned at night; one squad brought in a deserter from Newsom's command, who reported that Newsom was advancing on Huntingdon to effect a junction with Colonel Faulkner. Also got information that Bell and Greer with the conscripts had crossed the Tennessee and that Faulkner had gone in the direction of Huntingdon. I immediately ordered the whole command to be in readiness to march,

and we left Paris at 5 a. m. the 24th, made a forced march of 23 miles, and camped 2 miles this side of Huntingdon. Sent a courier to Colonel Black and at midnight received a dispatch from him that Faulkner was encamped with his command at McLemoresville, 9 miles from Huntingdon. I immediately started with all the mounted force, leaving orders with the infantry to proceed at daylight, and joined Colonel Black at Huntingdon and moved on McLemore's, arriving there at 6 a. m. Made a dash into the town and rebel camp, but learned that Faulkner had left at 10 o'clock the previous night; we were eight hours behind. Horses and men being tired, we encamped and awaited the arrival of the infantry forces. Sent out scouting parties on all the principal thoroughfares leading from the town, and learned that the rebels had taken the Jackson road and were making for the Spring Creek Bottoms. The infantry arrived at Huntingdon at 1 p. m.; command rested till 5 a. m. 26th, and took up the march for Dresden; camped within 5 miles of that place; 27th, 4 p. m., Captain Howe's detachment, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and Captain Catlin's detachment, One hundred and first Illinois Mounted Infantry, were ordered to proceed to Union City and report to commanding officer, and also to turn over stock taken by them to the post quartermaster. Expedition took up line of march at day-break for Fulton Station, arriving there at sunset; 28th, Captain Knispel's detachment, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, were ordered to proceed to Columbus, Ky., and report. The infantry forces took the train and arrived at this post about dark. Major Waller, with his command, in charge of baggage train and captured property, came through the country and arrived here all safe at 10 this forenoon. Expedition consisted of the following commands:

Detachment One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Black commanding, 17 commissioned, 310 enlisted; detachment Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Major Waller commanding, 7 commissioned, 116 enlisted; detachment, one 6-pounder gun, Lieutenant Cunningham commanding, 1 commissioned, 15 enlisted; detachment Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Captain Howe commanding, 5 commissioned, 175 enlisted; detachment Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Captain Knispel commanding, 3 commissioned, 78 enlisted; detachment One hundred and first Illinois Mounted Infantry, Captain Catlin commanding, 4 commissioned, 123 enlisted.

The officers and men have been prompt and energetic in all the movements required of them, having averaged over 20 miles per day. There was but little sickness, hardly worth mentioning; all stood the march well. Three prisoners were taken, who will be forwarded to Columbus with the charges against them.

The following property was captured and pressed into the service during the scout: 23 mules, 23 horses, 17 old saddles, 8 single sets harness, 9 old bridles, 4 two-horse wagons, 5 old rifle guns, 2 old shot-guns, and 1 Colt revolver, all of which has been turned over to the post quartermaster.

Captain Catlin pressed into his service before reporting to me the following property: 41 mules, 56 horses, and 4 wagons and harness, all of which I ordered him to turn over to quartermaster at Union City.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. S. MARTIN,

Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Sixth Div., 16th Army Corps, Columbus, Ky.

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SEPTEMBER 22-30, 1863.—Transfer of the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, Fifteenth Army Corps, from Vicksburg, Miss., to Chattanooga, Tenn.

*Itinerary of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, for September and October, 1863.**

September 22.—The division left camp at Black River Bridge and marched thence to Vicksburg, Miss., and proceeded on transports by river to Memphis, Tenn.; moved thence by railroad to Corinth, Miss.

September 30.—Encamped on Clear Creek, 1 mile east of Corinth, Miss.

October 10.—The division left Iuka, crossing the Alabama State line the next day; marched to Cherokee Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, having almost daily skirmishes with the rebel cavalry.

October 26.—Engaged the rebel cavalry at Cane Creek.

October 27.—Engaged the concentrated rebel forces at Little Bear Creek.

October 28.—Occupied Tuscumbia, returning the next day to the old camp at Cherokee Station.

October 30.—Arrived at Chickasaw Landing, on the Tennessee River. During these operations the Third U. S. Cavalry, Captain Howland commanding, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Heath commanding, were temporarily attached to the division.

FIRST BRIGADE.

October 1.—A part of this brigade was encamped near Corinth, Miss., and a part was at Memphis, Tenn. Having collected at Corinth it marched to Iuka.

October 12.—Arrived at Iuka.

October 17.—Left Iuka and marched to Cherokee Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

October 26.—It advanced with the division to Tuscumbia, skirmishing with the enemy all the way, and losing 1 killed and 8 wounded. Returning from Tuscumbia it marched to Chickasaw, on the Tennessee River, arriving on the 31st.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.

October 1.—Left Memphis by railroad; arrived at Corinth, Miss.; left there and marched to Iuka, Cherokee Station, and Tuscumbia, Ala.; from Cherokee Station to Tuscumbia and return; fought a strong rebel force well supplied with artillery; beat them each time on five different days. No loss to the artillery.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.—Skirmish near Winchester, Tenn.

Report of Col. J. Z. George, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

BOONSHILL, TENN., *September 28, 1863.*

SIR: I have been engaged under Colonel Holman, who has been operating in Middle Tennessee under your orders. He has been captured, as perhaps you have learned. He engaged the enemy near

* From monthly returns.

Winchester, Tenn., on the 26th instant, killing and capturing a considerable number; but the enemy having sent a considerable force to attack us in our rear, which resulted in the capture of Colonel Holman, 2 lieutenants, and some 12 or 14 privates, the command is here without any person with proper authority to take command. I shall endeavor to hold it together until I can hear from you or some other proper authority. The command is increasing rapidly both from volunteers and soldiers left behind on the retreat of our army. I believe we will soon have a command of 1,500 or 2,000 good, effective men, mounted, armed with such arms as can be found through the country. We are deficient in ammunition.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. Z. GEORGE.

General WHEELER.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.—Skirmish at Hunt's Mill, near Larkinsville, Ala.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Colonel Haynes, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, has returned from his scout to Larkinsville, and reports that the Alabamians at the saw-mill did some fighting before abandoning the mill, wounding some of the rebels, but there was not that resistance shown there should have been. Had such been the case the enemy no doubt would have been driven off. The force which attacked Captain Latham's company comprised some of the Fourth Alabama (rebel) Cavalry.

Captain Latham is in the mountains with about one-half of his company. He says he was surrounded on the morning of the 25th, and cut his way out, losing about half of his men. I shall in a few days be able to give a full account of the affair, and I hope to make a more favorable report, although I have heard of but little that is creditable to the troops engaged.

Colonel Campbell, commanding cavalry division, arrived here this morning with one brigade of his command. All quiet as far as known.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Reserve Corps.

Major FULLERTON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., District Headquarters.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Locke's Mill, near Moscow, Tenn.

Report of Col. Frank A. Kendrick, Second West Tennessee Infantry, African Descent.

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. WEST TENN. INFTRY. OF A. D.,
Moscow, Tenn., October 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the annexed report of a scouting party which was sent out by me on the night of the 27th ultimo.

One sergeant and 10 men of the detachment of Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, stationed here, left the lines at about 7 p. m., with instructions to patrol the roads toward Somerville to the distance of 6 or 7 miles, and discovered nothing until they arrived at Locke's Mill, about 4 miles out, where they met 2 boys, aged about twelve and fifteen, respectively, who were acting as guides or advance of a party of 7 guerrillas, who were about one-quarter mile behind. The sergeant immediately formed his men across the road a little under the crest of the hill and awaited their approach. The position of our men was such that they (guerrillas) advanced within about 60 yards, when the sergeant called halt and immediately gave the command to fire, and 7 of the number discharged their pieces at the approaching party, who immediately wheeled about and fled toward Somerville, our men not pursuing, but advanced to where they were when our men fired, and found one man mortally wounded, the ball taking effect in the right side under the lower ribs and passed through his body, coming out at the left of the spine.

At daylight on Monday morning Lieutenant Smith (acting adjutant), with 20 cavalry, went out there, and found that a citizen living near had taken the wounded man to his house, where he died during the night, and from papers and his memorandum, which Lieutenant Smith brought in, he was Second Lieut. John T. McNamee, Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment (rebel), and had been to Somerville visiting some friends, and was returning with 6 recruits on their way south. McNamee's family reside at La Grange, and from his papers and memorandum has traveled through the country quite recently. He was paroled at Nashville, Tenn., in January last.

From what I can learn of the position of our men, and with the knowledge of the number who were coming, they should have captured the entire party, but they did not bring the 2 boys in with them, but left the wounded man lying in the road and returned directly to camp.

The papers and memoranda* are herewith forwarded to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. KENDRICK,

Colonel Second West Tenn. Infantry, A. D., Comdg.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,

A. A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Division.

SEPTEMBER 27–OCTOBER 1, 1863.—Expedition from Messinger's Ford, Big Black River, to Yazoo City, Miss., with Skirmishes at Brownsville (September 28), and Moore's Ford, near Benton (September 29).

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River, Miss., October 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, with detachments from the Fourth, Fifth, and Eleventh Illinois, Fourth Iowa, and Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiments, in all 900 men, with two mountain howitzers, I moved over Big Black

* Not found.

River at Messinger's Ford, on Sunday, 27th ultimo, at 4 p. m., and bivouacked at Clark's, 4 miles from Brownsville, until 4 o'clock next morning, when the column moved toward that place, driving out about 50 of Whitfield's cavalry. Pushing direct for Vernon, we reached General Whitfield's camp at the church, 3 miles south of Vernon, only to find he had moved before daylight toward Livingston and Jackson.

Surrounding Vernon, we entered that place at 10 a. m. and moved forward to Beatty's Bluffs, where the command was halted until 6 o'clock and fed. Having ascertained that there was no ford or ferry at that point, and that I could in no way cross the command, I marched to Moore's Ford and encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles toward Benton, leaving one regiment and one howitzer to guard the crossing.

At 4 o'clock next morning, the enemy vigorously attacked this detachment with four pieces of artillery, supported by dismounted cavalry. The howitzer was speedily disabled, and after feeling the enemy for an hour, I directed the column toward Benton and encamped at Short Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Yazoo City, having halted to feed at Benton. Marched next day to Satartia, communicating with the infantry near Mechanicsburg, and to-day reached camp at 2 p. m.

From Brownsville to Beatty's Bluffs I assumed the offensive, and vigorously attacked every force we met, pushing the various parties toward Livingston and Canton, running down and capturing 8 of the enemy.

Upon learning I could cross at Beatty's Bluffs, I deemed it prudent to gain the ford at Moore's, and the result proved my conclusions to be correct, for the enemy had ample time to concentrate all his forces.

From Moore's Bluffs I moved leisurely to camp, bringing in 100 horses, 50 mules, 8 prisoners of war, and 1 ambulance, having destroyed 50 stand of arms taken from the enemy in the different skirmishes. My loss was 2 men taken prisoners while out of ranks.

Brigadier-Generals Whitfield and Cosby were hovering on my right flank all day on Monday, but because their forces were somewhat scattered, dared not attack, and continually retreated from every attempt at following, moving toward Livingston and Canton. I estimate their combined force, from information deemed reliable, at 2,000 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, while their horses are in fine condition.

The command marched 14 miles Sunday, 42 Monday, 25 Tuesday, 23 Wednesday, and 22 Thursday: total in ninety-six hours, 126 miles. There is a bridge at Scott's Crossing, 6 miles west of Vernon, but no ford between that point and Moore's Bluffs, northwest of Canton 7 miles.

The whole command acted with vigor and gallantry, crowding the enemy impulsively whenever found, driving him continually, the column not halting from Brownsville to Vernon.

Trusting this report of operations will be satisfactory, inasmuch as I have obeyed my instructions to the best of my ability, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 15th Army Corps, Iuka, Miss.

SEPTEMBER 27-OCTOBER 1, 1863.—Expedition from Corinth, Miss., into West Tennessee, with Skirmish at Swallow Bluffs, Tenn. (September 30).

Report of Col. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois (mounted) Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Corinth, Miss., October 2, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Left Wing Sixteenth Army Corps, I moved at 6 a. m., September 27, with Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry and Seventh Kansas Cavalry; in all, 575 men. When within 7 miles of Purdy, on Purdy road, I found a detachment of Harrison's scouts, and after deciding upon my route for that day, instructed the officer in charge of scouts to go through to Colonel Harrison, report my whereabouts, and send me messengers at Fort Hooker that night, giving me all the information he could gather, that I might decide upon my course the next day. These messengers failed to report. I consequently moved to Henderson, sending a portion of the command by way of Montezuma and meeting at Mifflin, encamping at Mifflin that night (28th).

Next morning, divided my command, sending a portion to Jack's Creek, and proceeded with the rest by way of Beaver's Mills and across to the Lexington road. Here, learning that a rebel force had moved toward the river, I pushed forward on the Saltillo road and sent for the remainder of the command; meeting me at Center Point and moving forward, encamped within 5 miles of Swallow Bluffs.

On the morning of the 30th, I took two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas and three of the Seventh Illinois and moved to Swallow Bluffs, sending the remainder of the command on the road to Corinth.

When near the river I found a picket post that had just been relieved, and, moving cautiously toward the river, found a portion of Faulkner's command crossing the river. I engaged the squad left on this side, and, sending a company of infantry down the river, succeeded in capturing Major Malone and 20 men. A number of horses were tied on the opposite bank, and, finding it impracticable to cross for them, I directed them to be shot, and succeeded in killing 20; others were wounded and broke away. We killed and wounded 3 men on the opposite bank.

My own loss was 1 killed and 2 severely wounded, all of the Seventh Kansas.

One man of the Seventh Illinois was killed on picket duty at Mifflin.

The total number of prisoners captured was 29, including 1 major and 1 adjutant.

Finding without doubt that Newsom had safely crossed the river two days before, and still hearing nothing from Harrison, having also been out four days. I returned to Corinth, arriving in camp 11 o'clock October 1, five days out.

Besides the prisoners, I captured and brought in 10 horses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. ROWETT,

Colonel Seventh Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Left Wing, 16th Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 30-OCTOBER 17, 1863.—Wheeler and Roddey's Raid on Rosecrans' Communications.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Sept. 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Cotton Port Ford, Tennessee River, Tenn.
- Oct. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Mountain Gap, near Smith's Cross-Roads, Tenn.
- 2, 1863.—Skirmish at Pitt's Cross-Roads, Sequatchie Valley, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Anderson's Cross-Roads, Tenn.
 Skirmish on the Valley road, near Jasper, Tenn.
 Skirmish near Dunlap, Tenn.
- 3, 1863.—Affair at McMinnville, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Hill's Gap, near Beersheba, Tenn.
- 4, 1863.—Skirmishes near McMinnville, Tenn.
- 5, 1863.—Skirmish near Readyville, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Stone's River Railroad Bridge, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
- 6, 1863.—Affair at Christiana, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Garrison's Creek, near Fosterville, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Wartrace, Tenn.
- 7, 1863.—Action at Farmington, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Sims' farm, near Shelbyville, Tenn.
- 9, 1863.—Affair at the Railroad Tunnel, near Cowan, Tenn.
 Skirmish at Sugar Creek, Tenn.
 Skirmish on Elk River, Tenn.
 Wheeler's column recrossed the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Ala.
- 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Buckhorn Tavern, near New Market, Ala.
- 13, 1863.—Skirmish at Maysville, Ala.
- 13-14, 1863.—Skirmishes at Fayetteville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
- No. 2.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.
- No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.
- No. 4.—Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.
- No. 5.—Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
- No. 6.—Maj. Leonidas S. Scranton, Second Michigan Cavalry.
- No. 7.—Lieut. Col. Roswell M. Russell, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
- No. 8.—Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry.
- No. 9.—Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry, Second Brigade.
- No. 10.—Maj. George H. Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.
- No. 11.—Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry.
- No. 12.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.
- No. 13.—Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First and Third Brigades.
- No. 14.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 15.—Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana (mounted) Infantry, commanding Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry.

- No. 16.—Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (unattached).
 No. 17.—Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps.
 No. 18.—Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division.
 No. 19.—Col. Samuel W. Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry.
 No. 20.—Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.
 No. 21.—Maj. Michael L. Patterson, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 22.—Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry.
 No. 23.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.
 No. 24.—Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps and detachments.
 No. 25.—Capt. Robert H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 No. 26.—Temple Clark, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
 No. 27.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps.
 No. 28.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee.
 No. 29.—Col. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
 No. 30.—Brig. Gen. Philip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

*Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, late chief of cavalry of this department, Brig. Gen. George Crook, Col. E. M. McCook, and their subordinates, in their chase of the rebel General Joseph Wheeler during his raid into Middle Tennessee and upon our communications early in October last.

General Crook had been stationed at Washington, Tenn., with a force of 2,000 effective men with which to guard the river for a distance of 50 miles up and down from near that place.

On the 30th September, he reported by courier to Major-General Rosecrans that the enemy was trying to cross at Cotton Port Ferry, and the next day from Smith's Cross-Roads that he had crossed a force, subsequently ascertained to number from 5,000 to 6,000 men. He was ordered by General Rosecrans to gather together all the cavalry and mounted infantry that he could and start in pursuit. The pursuit was pushed most vigorously, and the rear guard of the enemy overtaken about 2 miles from McMinnville, and here, as at every other point where overtaken, they were charged with the saber, before which they could not stand. At Farmington our forces under General Crook had a severe engagement with the enemy, capturing four guns and compelling him to retreat, although his number far exceeded ours.

The pursuit was kept up with vigor until he finally crossed the Tennessee River, leaving his rear guard and two more pieces of artillery in General Crook's hands. For the particulars of the operations of his command I refer you to his report.

The route taken by Wheeler in this raid was from Cotton Port across Walden's Ridge and the Cumberland Mountains to McMinnville, thence by way of Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, Farmington, and Pulaski to a ford of the Tennessee about 3 miles above the mouth of Elk River, which he crossed on the 9th of October.

Brigadier-General Mitchell joined in the pursuit on the 4th of October, moving from Anderson's Gap on that day with the First Division of Cavalry up the Sequatchie Valley through Dunlap, and continued on after leaving McMinnville until he overtook Brigadier-General Crook at Murfreesborough, where he assumed command, the whole force being concentrated 7 miles from Shelbyville.

Col. E. M. McCook started in pursuit on the 1st of October from Bridgeport, proceeded as far as he was ordered, viz, to Anderson's Cross-Roads, where he had an engagement with the enemy, which reflects great credit upon himself and his men.

I refer you to the reports of the last-named officers for particulars.

Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanding the mounted infantry, also started in pursuit September 30 from Blythe's Ferry, and joined General Mitchell in time to assist him in driving the rebel Roddey with his command out of North Alabama.

This pursuit is unsurpassed for its energy and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men engaged in it, and prevented the execution of an extensive plan of destruction to our communications, and plunder, rapine, and murder throughout Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, in which Roddey and Lee were to co-operate with Wheeler. It cost the enemy six pieces of artillery and about 2,000 men, including the killed, captured, and deserted.

Inclosed I also send some papers captured from the rebels near Trenton by a scouting party from General Hooker's command, among which is an official report of his raid by the rebel Wheeler himself, in which he forgets to mention the loss of four of his guns at Farmington. His report is probably equally truthful in other respects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS.

Near Courtland, Ala., October 12, 1863.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I wrote you yesterday, stating that General Lee had arrived at Florence with 2,500 men, with instructions to cross the Tennessee River and attack General Rosecrans' line of communications. He deemed it too hazardous to attempt the movement with the force at his disposal, and decided to wait until you could be heard from. General Roddey, I was informed, would cross the river on the night of the 27th ultimo, and would meet me at Jasper. When my command was within 10 miles of that place I learned that he had not crossed the Tennessee River. I afterward learned that he was moving from Bellefonte toward Murfreesborough, but on moving in

that direction I finally found he was not in Middle Tennessee. On crossing at this place I learned that General Roddey had just crossed the river near Bellefonte. I immediately sent couriers to him, placing him on his guard, and informing him of my position.

The enemy which followed us to this point consisted of two divisions of cavalry and a large force of mounted infantry, including Wilder's brigade. A considerable force of foot infantry followed us to Farmington. On account of a mistake of General Davidson's, I was obliged, when near Farmington, to make a fight with this large force of infantry and mounted troops, in order to save General Wharton's command and the wagons and caissons. The troops engaged were a part of General Martin's and one regiment of General Wharton's. The fight was most severe, the lines being engaged at a distance of about 30 yards. We charged and repulsed them at first, but finally I found they were preparing an overwhelming force to attack, and, having attained the main object for which we fought, I ordered General Martin to withdraw. Most of the troops fought most nobly; others acted shamefully. Our loss was confined to the killed and wounded. I cannot learn, at this time, that we lost any prisoners, except the wounded and some men who remained to take care of the wounded. While crossing the mountains our artillery carriages became much shattered, and finally two of them broke down. We repaired them several times, but finally the harness became broken, and finding it impossible to drag them on, these two pieces were abandoned. One was an old iron gun, which has been condemned as useless at every inspection during the last year; the other was a brass howitzer.

On the evening of the 7th, while traveling slowly over a good road, one of the limbers of General Wharton blew up, tearing up everything in the vicinity. This piece was also left. If the enemy found these pieces they will probably claim to have captured them, which claim will be false. I think my entire loss on the trip in killed will not exceed 60, my wounded will not exceed 200, and prisoners will not exceed 200. This will include more than half of the wounded. But very few prisoners were taken in action. Those taken were mostly stragglers and scouts. They, of course, took nearly all our wounded, as they were necessarily left at houses on the road. Many men were allowed by their officers to throw away their arms to enable them to bring out private plunder.

What we want is officers, and Col. John T. Morgan and Maj. W. Y. C. Humes will make good officers. I would like, also, Colonel Grigsby for Kentucky troops. If we can have one good brigadier-general for every five or six regiments, who will obey orders, and make his officers and men do so also, we can then get along. Such men as General Anderson, General Walthall, or General Manigault, are what the cavalry needs, and Colonel Morgan and Major Humes are the nearest to that stamp that we now have. Colonel Russell is also a man of the right stamp, and the service would be benefited by his promotion.

I would respectfully suggest that any of these officers would answer: Col. John T. Morgan, Maj. W. Y. C. Humes, Col. A. A. Russell, Col. J. Warren Grigsby, and Col. C. C. Crews.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

Congratulatory order of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. CUMBERLAND,
No. 279. } Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

* * * * *

XIV. The brilliant pursuit of the enemy's cavalry under Wheeler by the cavalry command of this army, especially Crook's division and Stokes' Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which were foremost in the fight, deserves honorable mention.

The general commanding thanks the cavalry, and particularly General Crook, with the officers and soldiers of his division, and of Stokes' battery, for their valuable services in the pursuit of the enemy, which resulted in driving him in confusion across the Tennessee River. He compliments them for inaugurating the new practice of coming to close quarters without delay.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Shelbyville, October 7, 1863—9 a. m.

SIR: I left Murfreesborough yesterday morning as soon as I had drawn rations for my command. I find the enemy had divided their force about 5 miles from here, sending a party to attack Wartrace, another off to the right on the Middleton road toward Unionville and Columbia, and another coming into this place and sacking the town.

The party sent to Wartrace, I learn from citizens, was repulsed. Their soldiers say they whipped the Yankees, but were ordered away, i. e., had not time to reap the fruits of their victory. When I moved up this morning from where I camped last night, which was 7 miles from here on the Murfreesborough pike, I left McCook's division to wait for orders. Since, I have found out their direction.

I have ordered Colonel McCook to strike across the country direct for Unionville. The remainder of the command is moving out on the Farmington road, and will soon strike their rear guard, and I shall find out the exact direction they have taken and their intentions, when I will again telegraph you. Whether they intend striking the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals or above, I cannot, as yet, positively state, but shall know before night if they intend crossing at Muscle Shoals, which is possible. General Dodge should be telegraphed at once and head them off, to give me time to gain upon them. Their force is larger than mine, but if I can get up to them

I have no doubt that I can whip them and capture them with all their dry goods, greenbacks, &c. Every man is loaded down to the "guards" with plunder; hundreds of them have on our uniform. My horses are very much jaded, but the men are all right, and can stand it as long as there is a rebel ahead of them. To make the thing sure, I will also telegraph to General Dodge at Corinth, but you must do the same. I think they did no damage to the railroad, excepting at the bridge near Murfreesborough and tearing up rails and burning ties in some places. I have ordered the mechanics and engineers to go immediately to work to repair the bridge near Murfreesborough, and it will be done by to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rogersville, October 10, 1863.

SIR: I have arrived here with my command. The enemy succeeded in crossing the Tennessee a short distance above Lamb's Ferry. Crook fought them at Farmington the 7th, and has captured 5 pieces of artillery and about 700 prisoners. I think their losses, including killed, deserters, and stragglers, will amount to 2,000 men. My horses are terribly jaded. I shall return toward Stevenson, via Huntsville, but must move slowly, for my horses are so near used up. The enemy crossed the river at a ford unknown before, and cut their way down to the banks, in order to make a crossing. Your order in regard to Confederate soldiers had been carried out, and 38 men have disappeared.

Colonel Minty was arrested by General Crook and sent to the rear, for failing to move with his command at the proper time and not being up in time for the battle at Farmington.*

We have marched in six days 247 miles. Two days, the second out, and yesterday, the First Division marched 50 miles. During the last day's march, Wheeler's retreat was a rout, and his command were running all day for the river, every man for himself, and hats, canteens, coats, guns, and broken-down horses were strewn along the whole route.

We have captured and burned \$52,000 worth of cotton belonging to the Confederate States Army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Department of the Cumberland.

* In February, 1864, Colonel Minty was tried by general court-martial on charges of "disobedience of orders" and "conduct subversive of good order and military discipline," and honorably acquitted. See General Orders, No. 36, Department of the Cumberland, February 28, 1864.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Decherd, Tenn., October 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information a report of cavalry operations which came under my notice and direction in the pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey, in their raids upon our rear:

From the time I left Anderson's Gap, which was on the 4th day of October, the First Division of Cavalry acted directly under my command.

General Crook having moved directly from Smith's Cross-Roads toward McMinnville with the Second Division of Cavalry and Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, I moved on the morning of October 4 up the Sequatchie Valley through Dunlap, and up the mountains toward McMinnville, and after a toilsome march up and over the mountain, bivouacked at 9 o'clock for three hours, and again commenced my march toward McMinnville. Arrived at McMinnville at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and after stopping long enough for the horses to be fed and the men to make a cup of coffee, continued the march on the Murfreesborough road, the enemy and General Crook's command having both preceded me in that direction. I continued the march till midnight, and hearing from General Crook that he had arrived in Murfreesborough and that the enemy had passed the place without attacking it, I encamped at midnight on Cripple Creek, 8 miles from Murfreesborough on the Woodbury pike, having made in the twenty-four hours preceding a march of 52 miles with the whole division.

October 6.—I marched at daylight into Murfreesborough, where I halted the command to draw rations. General Crook moved on in pursuit at 9 a. m., his command having commenced drawing rations the evening previous, and as soon as the First Division had drawn rations, I followed with it, all moving on the Shelbyville pike.

On the road out I met parties of bridge guards whom Wheeler had captured on his route, but had not time or means to take along, as his movements were very precipitate.

The whole command was brought together 7 miles from Shelbyville, and bivouacked for the night, and scouts, sent out to find the direction the enemy had gone, returned without gaining any definite information.

October 7.—I moved forward to Shelbyville with Crook's command, leaving the First Division in camp until the direction and movements of the enemy were more fully ascertained. I found, before reaching Shelbyville, that the enemy had divided into three columns, one moving to the left to attack Wartrace, another moving on the direct road into Shelbyville, and the third turning to the right and going toward Unionville. I also learned that the party that went toward Wartrace had returned during the night and joined the main command.

I immediately sent Colonel McCook, commanding First Division

of Cavalry, orders to strike off to the right, direct for Unionville, by the nearest practicable route, and started General Crook with his division and the mounted infantry on the Farmington road, that being the one the enemy had taken after sacking Shelbyville; the main body taking the Unionville road. As soon as his command had moved out, I returned, via the Shelbyville pike, and joined McCook's division near Unionville. I had ordered McCook to keep down the north side of Duck River, which he did, having, however, turned to the left after reaching Unionville, and after following the route the right-hand column of the enemy had taken, again turning to the right and moving directly down the river, thereby forcing one division of the enemy (which had, I think, originally intended to go to Columbia) back to the south side of the river.

At dark I crossed the division to the south side of the river for the purpose of procuring forage for the command, and bivouacked 6 miles from Farmington and communicated with Crook at Farmington.

He had, during the day, been severely engaged with the enemy at Farmington, and with marked success; for the details of which I refer you to his report.

I neglected to mention that in the morning, while returning from Shelbyville to join the First Division, I found Colonel Minty's brigade still in camp, he claiming that he had had no orders to move out. I immediately ordered him to move at once and join his command, knowing that General Crook had intended and supposed he had marched, and that he was in his place with his command.

October 8.—I recrossed Duck River at daylight and moved down the north bank again to Caney Springs, where I turned to the left and took the Lewisburg road, crossing on my route again to the south side of the river. Arrived at Lewisburg, I found the enemy had all united and were retreating on the road toward Conyersville and Pulaski, and that General Crook was following them with his command as fast as possible. I marched till 9 p. m., and bivouacked 10 miles from Pulaski, on the plantations of Messrs. Laird and Woods.

October 9.—Moved again at daylight and passed on through Pulaski, learning here that the enemy had taken the Lamb's Ferry road, and were marching night and day to get across the Tennessee River.

I followed on till noon, and then throwing out all weak and lame horses, I moved the column rapidly forward, hoping to overtake the enemy ere they crossed the river, but on arriving at Rogersville, 8 miles from the river, I found General Crook just returning from the river, and learned from him that the enemy had succeeded in getting across the river, not, however, without, during the day, losing a rear guard of about 70 men, which General Crook had captured from them.

I then bivouacked, and the next morning took a regiment and, accompanied by General Crook, visited the ford where they had crossed, which I learned from citizens to be a good one, and one at which they could cross at, moving even 10 and 12 men abreast. I found at Rogersville about \$52,000 worth of cotton owned by the Confederate Government, which I directed General Crook to destroy.

I moved during the p. m. out 6 miles on the Huntsville road, having concluded to return with the command toward Stevenson, via Huntsville.

October 11.—Marched on through Athens, making an easy march, and encamped at night on Limestone Creek, General Crook's command encamping 3 miles from Athens, on Beaver Dam Creek.

October 12.—Resumed march at daylight, and arrived at Huntsville about 10 a. m., where I gained information that the rebel General Roddey had crossed the river at Guntersville, and had, the evening previous, passed through Maysville, in the direction of Winchester and Decherd. I immediately changed the direction of my column, and moved out on the New Market road, intending to march all night and overtake him before he struck the railroad. It began to rain just before dark, and about dark my advance met an enemy, much to my surprise. I ordered them to move steadily and cautiously forward, and shortly a brisk skirmish ensued, some of the time the contending parties being so close they could distinctly see each other's faces by the flash of their guns. The rain coming down in torrents, and total darkness surrounding us, I was compelled, reluctantly, to halt and bivouac.

October 13.—I moved the command forward at daylight and found that the enemy had during the night retreated. On reaching New Market I learned that the force I had met was Roddey's cavalry, and it had, after meeting my troops the previous evening, suddenly countermarched to New Market and taken the road to Sulphur Springs and Athens. It seems from all the information I could gather that Roddey had crossed the Tennessee at Guntersville with his command, and was moving to strike our communications in the vicinity of Decherd and Cowan, probably intending to co-operate with General Wheeler in his movements. The defeat and precipitate retreat of Wheeler across the Tennessee probably materially interfered with his arrangements, for on arriving at Branchville, 3 miles from Salem, he suddenly countermarched his column and started back for the river. At New Market I threw out all my unserviceable horses, and with the remainder of the division started on in pursuit, having previously sent an order to General Crook, who was moving up from Huntsville, on the Maysville road, to strike for Athens by the nearest possible route, hoping thereby to reach there ahead of Roddey, or, at least, to strike him in the flank. I followed with all possible speed, but the heavy rains and muddy roads rendered it impossible to make very great speed, and at 3 p. m. I discontinued the pursuit, not having been able up to that time to overtake their rear guard, and feeling satisfied that before I could overtake them it would be dark, and under cover of the night they would be able to cross the river. I also sent orders to General Crook to discontinue his pursuit and move toward Decherd. At night I encamped at Kelley's Mills, on Bean Fork of Flint River.

October 14.—Marched with the First Division to Branchville and bivouacked. It rained all day in torrents, and the roads had been previously rendered almost impassable for the artillery, saying nothing of the labor the horses had in getting over the muddy roads. The men were completely drenched, and I think it was altogether one of the most disagreeable days I ever moved a column. Colonel Long, with his brigade, arrived about dark from Fayetteville, where he had been ordered by General Crook when leaving Rogersville, and encamped on Bean Creek, near Salem.

October 15.—I moved on toward Decherd in the morning, hoping to find rations for my command, but soon after passing Salem I received

a communication from Colonel Hoblitzell, whom I had dispatched from New Market for them, informing me that there was not a ration to be had. I at the same time received a communication from General Rosecrans, directing me to leave one-half of my command on Flint River, and station the remainder at Winchester. I accordingly directed General Crook, who had just come up with his command, to countermarch and to take post at or near Flint River, and put the First Division into camp about 4 miles from Winchester.

I came immediately to Decherd, and finding there was little probability of obtaining rations for my command, I went at once to Stevenson and attended personally to their being provided, and succeeded that night at midnight in starting to the First Division three days' rations.

The morning of the 16th, I had a train also started for General Crook's command on Flint River, but it was obliged to return on account of bridges having been destroyed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. When those troops will get rations depends entirely upon the amount of damage done the railroad, and the celerity with which the repairers work. I trust, however, it will be speedily done, for during the whole of this trip the command has drawn only four days' rations. I think the record of the cavalry service during the entire war cannot show a more severe campaign than the one my command has just closed. There was scarcely an hour during the whole pursuit that the horses were unsaddled; for days and nights together the men were in the saddle, almost constantly on the march, and some days making as high as 53 and 57 miles. Take again into consideration the fact that a greater part of the time the troops were out of rations, and our hasty movements giving them little or no time to forage on the country; that the nights were very cold and the men without overcoats, and I think the campaign challenges comparison with any service performed during the war. Yet, with all the severe duty and hardships necessarily devolving upon the men, they made not a murmur, but, on the contrary, seemed only anxious to do everything in their power to accomplish the object for which we had started, viz, to overtake and, if possible, destroy the enemy's cavalry, and whenever we did succeed in reaching them they proved that they were ready and competent to do this. I only regret that the precipitancy of their movements after the engagement at Farmington prevented us from again overtaking their main body, though on the last day of their flight General Crook captured their rear guard.

For further details concerning our movements I must refer you to the reports of the division commanders and their subordinates.

Your particular attention is called to the brilliant affair at Anderson's Cross-Roads on the day the trains of General Thomas' corps were burned, in which the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana Cavalry were engaged. Although the troops of Colonel McCook's division did not arrive in time to save the trains, the action of these two regimental commanders when they did arrive (Colonel La Grange, First Wisconsin, and Major Presdee, Second Indiana) is no less commendable. The gallantry and daring of Colonel La Grange was very conspicuous, and he handled his regiment with great skill. I consider him one of the most promising young officers in the cavalry command.

The damage done the cavalry from the time of their crossing the

Tennessee River cannot be definitely stated. We pursued them so closely and vigorously that they had but little time to destroy our communications, and the results of their raid, I think, may be summed up so that when General Wheeler strikes his balance sheet the debits and credits will be on the wrong side of the sheet to give him a very large net profit. We captured six pieces of artillery, and, including killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, I think they recrossed the Tennessee River with between 2,000 and 3,000 less men than they started out with.

My command is, of course, very badly used up. Hard marches, scarcity of shoes (although each man carried two at starting), and miserable, worthless saddles that never should have been bought by the Government, or put on a horse's back after they were bought, have ruined many of the horses.

It is positively necessary that a large number of horses be had before the command can be again in working condition.

My thanks are due to division and brigade commanders for the untiring energy and zeal they evinced during the entire pursuit. The troops of their commands did all it is possible for troops to do to second the endeavors of their commanders, and when I thank them, as I do, for the fatigues and gallant fighting which they did, I do it in all earnestness and sincerity, realizing and appreciating their labors and sufferings. A simple mention of their marches, of their fighting at Anderson's Cross-Roads, at McMinnville and Farmington, is as proud a record as any body of troops need crave.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

List of killed, wounded, and missing of the cavalry command, including Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, in the late pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters cavalry						1		1
First Division, Col. E. M. McCook				5		4		9
Second Division, Brigadier-General Crook	1	13	6	97			7	110
Total	1	13	6	102		5	7	120

No. 4.

Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., October 23, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that at 11 a. m. of the 1st instant I received a dispatch, copy of which is herewith inclosed,* from department headquarters informing me that the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River in heavy force at or near Washington, with designs upon our trains and communications, and ordering me to move to Anderson's Cross-Roads. I was at that time, with three regiments, First Wisconsin, Second and Fourth Indiana, and one section of a battery, Lieutenant Newell commanding, of the Second Brigade, at Bridgeport, Ala., 45 miles from that point. The other regiment of that brigade (Second East Tennessee) was guarding fords and ferries in the vicinity of Jasper. The First Brigade, with the exception of the Second Michigan, which was at Eyler's and Rankin's Ferries, was at Caperton's Ferry, where they had been placed, pursuant to orders, to observe the movements of the enemy and prevent his crossing in that vicinity. The Third Brigade was at Bellefonte, except the Fifth Kentucky, which was at Kelley's Ferry. I immediately moved with the three regiments and section of artillery of the Second Brigade, above named, in the direction of Anderson's Cross-Roads, at the same time dispatching orders to Colonel Campbell to move his command with all possible haste and join me at Jasper, giving directions to Colonel Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, to move up to Caperton's.

I moved at 1 p. m., expecting to reach Anderson's by daylight, but owing to a heavy and incessant fall of rain, which continued during the whole day and night, the roads became so slippery and full of water that I did not reach Jasper sooner than 8.30 p. m. Expecting to be joined by the First Brigade, I halted, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, marched at daylight, and at 8 a. m. I dispatched Colonel Campbell again to make all possible speed in overtaking me. At 1 p. m. a heavy column of smoke was observed in the direction of Anderson's Cross-Roads, and a short time after, citizens brought the intelligence that the train had been attacked by a large cavalry force, and was then burning. I moved the command forward at a trot to a point 4 miles from the cross-roads, where I took a by-road across the country, leaving the Fourth Indiana on the main Jasper and Dunlap road to observe any movements that might be made from the direction of Dunlap, and moved on rapidly with the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and section of Newell's battery, in the direction of the enemy. The First Wisconsin encountered a portion of the enemy's force 2 miles south of the cross-roads, and immediately charged, capturing a number of prisoners, and driving them past the burning train upon their main force, which was 1 mile north of the cross-roads, in line of battle. I ordered the Second Indiana to take position, with the right resting upon the base of the mountain, forming one battalion front, with the other two supporting a short distance in the rear, and formed the First Wisconsin on their left in a similar manner. A simultaneous charge was ordered

* See Part IV, p. 21.

with both regiments, and executed with such vigor that the enemy were dislodged from their position and driven 2 miles across a small creek, where they secured a strong position and erected barricades of rails. The First Wisconsin were then moved off to the left, so as to enfilade the enemy's line. The Second Indiana at the same time were dismounted and charged upon the right at double-quick. This movement was entirely successful, and the enemy were driven back with considerable loss. The First Wisconsin being mounted charged upon their left, driving them in confusion, taking 40 or 50 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number with the saber. The Second Indiana having remounted, both regiments were now sent in pursuit. Several positions taken by the enemy were wrested from them by saber charges, until they were driven across the Sequatchie; when, it having become quite dark, and the men and horses being exhausted from marching since daylight, and five hours of constant and determined fighting, in which the enemy were driven a distance of 8 miles, the command was bivouacked for the night.

At 2 a. m. of the 3d, the Fourth Indiana was sent to reconnoiter the front. They crossed the Sequatchie and proceeded to the top of the mountain, 4 miles beyond Dunlap, attacking the enemy's rear, capturing 6 prisoners and re-capturing 200 mules. The result of the whole engagement was the capture of 12 commissioned officers, among whom were Maj. Duff Green Reed, assistant adjutant-general on General Wheeler's staff; Major Morgan, inspector of Martin's staff, and Captain May, commanding his escort, and 93 enlisted men, comprising men and officers of twelve different regiments. The enemy lost 7 commissioned officers killed, among them, Major ———, Captain Jones, and Lieutenant May, and Captain Smith, besides a number of enlisted men, whose bodies I ordered the citizens to bury. One of their officers, captured four days afterward, acknowledged a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We also recaptured a number of prisoners that the enemy had taken and about 800 mules, besides rescuing a part of the train that had not yet been burned. The enemy shot 200 or 300 mules upon finding they could not escape with them.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and gallantry of Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry. To his intrepidity in leading, and skill in maneuvering his regiment, is attributable in a large degree the successful repulse of the enemy. Major Presdee, commanding Second Indiana Cavalry, is also entitled to great credit for the brilliant manner in which he led his regiment during the entire engagement. To the officers and men of these regiments I tender my thanks for their gallant and soldierly bearing. The Fourth Indiana, and Lieutenant Newell, commanding battery, though not actually engaged during the day, executed their orders with precision and to my entire satisfaction. Having no orders to proceed farther than Anderson's Cross-Roads, and having at my immediate command only three regiments, I determined to await orders from the general commanding, lest farther movement on my part might cause disarrangement in his plans. Colonel Campbell, with the First Brigade, did not overtake me until the afternoon of the 3d, twenty-four hours later than he was expected to arrive. The delay was unfortunate, and a matter of extreme regret to me, as had the additional force of this command been at my disposal when I encountered the enemy, results of much more importance and benefit might have been secured.

For a recital of the ability, energy, and valor displayed by the various members of my staff, I would refer you to any of the usual reports made by military commanders of engagements in which their commands have taken a part.

I am, respectfully, yours,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 5.

*Report of Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Fourth Michigan Cavalry,
commanding First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAV. DIV.,
Winchester, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade during the late chase after the rebel Wheeler during his raid through Tennessee, as follows, viz:

October 2.—I received orders from Colonel McCook, commanding First Division Cavalry, at half past 9 o'clock, at Stevenson, Ala., dated Bridgeport, Ala., October 1, 1863, to move immediately by forced march through Bridgeport to Anderson's Cross-Roads, in Sequatchie Valley, and join him at that point. I marched with First East Tennessee Cavalry and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at 1 p. m., and, making two short halts to feed, joined Colonel McCook 4 miles north of Anderson's Cross-Roads at 10 a. m. October 3, having marched 46 miles, and, in obedience to orders, marched 3 miles and halted near Dunlap, in Sequatchie Valley. At this place two battalions of the Second Michigan Cavalry joined the brigade from Rankin's Ferry.

October 4.—Marched at 10 a. m., following the Second Brigade through Dunlap, up the Cumberland Mountains through Kane Gap, thence on the direct road toward McMinnville, making a halt three hours on the mountain to feed.

October 5.—Arrived at McMinnville at 10 a. m., having marched 40 miles during the last twenty-four hours. At 1 p. m. marched toward Murfreesborough, halting to feed at Woodbury at dark, and again before daylight 7 miles from Murfreesborough.

October 6.—Arrived at Murfreesborough at 8 a. m., halted five hours to feed, and obtained four days' rations; thence marched toward Shelbyville, 16 miles, and camped.

October 7.—Marched at 8 a. m. to Caney Spring; thence toward Lewisburg, 18 miles, and camped near Duck River.

October 8.—Marched through Lewisburg, Cornersville, and camped 12 miles from Pulaski, making march of 30 miles.

October 9.—Marched at daylight to Pulaski, thence 7 miles on the Florence road, thence to Rogersville, Ala., in all 45 miles.

October 10.—Marched 8 miles toward Athens.

October 11.—Marched 11 miles to Athens, thence toward Huntsville to Limestone Creek.

October 12.—Marched, 7 a. m., through Huntsville and 13 miles on New Market road. At dark my advance met Roddey's brigade drawn

up in line, and were fired into. I immediately dismounted two battalions of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry and ordered them to the front, and two companies of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, mounted, to support each flank of their line, and eight companies of the East Tennessee Cavalry in line immediately in their rear of dismounted men. I then ordered the dismounted men of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry to advance in line into the woods a few rods in front. Upon arriving in the edge of the woods, the enemy fired a withering volley at short pistol-range, our men taking cover, and only 1 man was seriously wounded. The two battalions dismounted and immediately discharged all their pieces at the enemy, killing 3 and wounding 11, whereupon the enemy retreated. The darkness was so intense and the rain commencing to fall heavily, made it totally impossible to proceed farther, and the command bivouacked for the night.

At daylight next morning, proceeded 2 miles toward New Market and halted to feed two hours. Thence followed Roddey's command on the New Market and Athens road, 13 miles, when it was decided to abandon the chase, and return toward Winchester, arriving October 15, very much fatigued, and horses jaded and worn out, having marched 350 miles during the fourteen days.

October 25.—In obedience to orders, I sent the First East Tennessee Cavalry to the vicinity of the late raid on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Estill Springs and Tullahoma, where the regiment burned two houses, and proceeded on a scout to Lynchburg, returning to camp at Winchester October 27, 1863.

October 31.—I sent a detachment, in accordance with orders from General Elliott, under command of Lieutenant Bowman, First East Tennessee Cavalry, to the vicinity of Bellefonte, Ala., and he returned with 6 prisoners.

List of casualties.—Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 12, 1 man seriously wounded near New Market, Ala.

Prisoners captured.—Fourteen prisoners captured during the month.

Very respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Leonidas S. Scranton, Second Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Winchester, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment for October:

October 1.—Picketing at Rankin's Ferry and Eyler's Ford.

October 2.—At 1 p. m., a courier came to camp with word that the teamsters were rushing past toward Jasper, reporting that the enemy had attacked and were burning the train at Mitchell's, some 8 miles distant, and had followed the teamsters to within 5 miles

of our camp. Mounting our horses, we hurried out to the road, and found the teamsters hurrying back in a very demoralized state, reporting the enemy in all sorts of numbers and ever so near. We hurried forward, being soon joined by a part of the Second East Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Colonel Ray, whom we had notified at Jasper. We continued our march to within 4 miles of Walnut Grove, where we heard that Colonel McCook, with two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, was ahead of us, and learned from the inhabitants that there had not been but 12 or 15 rebels down there. The horses having become somewhat jaded, and coming to the conclusion that the whole thing was rather a scare, we halted here, sending one company forward to learn what they could of matters, and try and communicate with Colonel McCook, if he was not too far ahead. This company returned just at twilight, reporting that they had been up to where the infantry were, and that Colonel McCook had driven off the enemy and was chasing them over the mountain. We then returned to our post at Rankin's Ferry.

[October] 3.—Received a dispatch from General Mitchell, dated the 2d, and a copy of one dated the 1st, ordering us to join the brigade, which had been or was in pursuit of Wheeler.

[October] 4.—Joined the brigade at Walnut Grove before daylight; were with the brigade the remainder of the month.

No casualties.

L. S. SCRANTON,

Major, Commanding Second Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. E. HOYT, Jr.,

A. A. A. G., First Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. Roswell M. Russell, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Winchester, Tenn., November 2, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with your directions to make a report of the marches, &c., of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the pursuit of General Wheeler, of the rebel army, I herewith submit the following:

October 2, 1863.—Left camp near Pump Spring, Ala., at 2.30 p. m., and by a forced march reached Walnut Grove, Sequatchie Valley, near Anderson's Cross-Roads, 61 miles distant, at 1 p. m. of the 3d instant.

October 4.—Left Walnut Grove at 9.30 a. m., and, passing through Dunlap, halted to feed on the Cumberland Mountains at 9.30 p. m. Resuming the march at 11.30 p. m., reached McMinnville at 8 a. m.

October 5.—At 10 a. m., left McMinnville and halted to feed near Woodbury at 5 p. m. Resuming the march at 7 p. m., halted at 1 a. m., October 6, within 6 miles of Murfreesborough. Shortly after daylight the march was resumed, entering Murfreesborough (where rations were obtained) at 8 a. m. Left Murfreesborough at 2 p. m., going into camp at 8 p. m. 6 miles from Shelbyville.

October 7.—Left camp at 9.30 a. m., and, passing through Union-

ville, crossed Duck River shortly after dark, and went into camp at 7.30 p. m. on Lewisburg and Chapel Hill road.

At 8 a. m. of the 8th instant left camp, and, recrossing Duck River, took the Columbia road for some hours, when the direction of march was then changed, and, striking the Lewisburg road, passed through that place, and near which halted to feed. Resuming the march at 5 p. m., passed through Cornersville, and encamped for the night at 10.30 p. m. 8 miles from Pulaski.

At daylight of the 9th left camp, and, passing through Pulaski, took the road leading to Lamb's Ferry, and at 9 p. m. halted near Rogersville. Here the pursuit ended, the enemy having crossed the Tennessee River at 3 p. m. of the 9th.

October 10.—Left Rogersville at 2 p. m., on return march via Athens, Huntsville, New Market, and Salem. After passing through Huntsville, it was ascertained that General Roddey, of the rebel army, with a command of 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery, having failed to make a junction with Wheeler, was then rapidly marching for the fords of the Tennessee River. My advance came up with Roddey's rear guard just at dark near New Market, on the 12th October. I was ordered to dismount my regiment and deploy them as flankers on either side of the road.

On reaching the edge of a piece of wood through which the road passed and while assisting the officers in command of the flanks (Major Jones and Captain Appel) in connecting their lines and giving instructions to those immediately in the road, the enemy opened fire, at close pistol-range, along my whole front, severely wounding 1 man of Company K. Several volleys were promptly returned, which silenced the enemy. In a few minutes after, the intense darkness and a heavy rain suspended further operations, and I was ordered into camp. During the night the enemy left.

On the morning of the 13th, marched in pursuit through New Market, and, turning short to the left, took the road called the Limestone road, pursuing which, with all possible speed, we struck the Meridianville road at 11 a. m., and found that the enemy had six hours start of us, while our horses were thoroughly exhausted. Farther pursuit in the state of the weather and roads being useless, it was abandoned, and, in obedience to orders, marched to the vicinity of Salem, and from thence the following day (October 14) into camp near Winchester.

Very respectfully,

R. M. RUSSELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Comdg. First Brig., First Div. Cav., Winchester, Tenn.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,

Winchester, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the First Tennessee Cavalry for the months of September and October:*

October 2.—Made a forced march from Caperton's Ferry, Ala., to

* For portion (here omitted) relating to operations in September, see Part I. p. 905.

Anderson's Cross-Roads, in Sequatchie Valley, a distance of 50 miles; 4th, crossed Cumberland Mountain in pursuit of Wheeler, and continued on a forced march until we arrived at Rogersville, Ala., a distance of 217 miles. Proceeded from Rogersville through Athens and Huntsville on the 10th and 11th, and on the night of the 12th the advance of our brigade meeting with that of Roddey's rebel brigade, and being so intensely dark as to render it impossible to give battle, remained in line until the morning of the 13th, when we started in pursuit of the enemy, but were forced to relinquish it on account of the worn-out condition of both men and horses, and proceeded to the vicinity of our present encampment.

Sunday, October 25.—In obedience to an order from Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, I proceeded to the vicinity of the late raid upon the railroad between Estill Springs and Tullahoma, and encamped at Shastaine's Mills, where I burned three houses, the property of Shastaine.

On the 26th, proceeded to Lynchburg; 27th, returned to camp.

On the 30th, sent a detachment to the vicinity of Bellefonte, Ala., in command of Lieutenant Bowman, Company K, who returned with 6 prisoners, making a grand total of 750 miles traveled during the two months.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. BROWNLOW,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. E. HOYT, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY,
Winchester, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign: *

On the 1st of October, 1863, moved my command from Bridgeport in pursuit of Wheeler, coming up with the enemy at Anderson's Gap. Companies A, C, and M of my regiment were ordered to the front as skirmishers, Companies I, K, and L to the right and rear. In this manner we fought them until the approach of night; 3d, found us in pursuit of the enemy.

Nothing of any note occurred until the 13th October, when we came up with the rear guard of Roddey's command, routing and driving them before us to within a few miles of Athens, where the pursuit was abandoned and the command ordered to Winchester, where we arrived on the 15th October, 1863.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient,

DAVID A. BRIGGS,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Col. D. M. RAY,

Commanding Brigade.

* For portion (here omitted) relating to operations in September, see Part I, p. 908.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. George H. Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

MAJOR :*

October 1.—Marched from Bridgeport to Jasper and went in camp; 2d, rebel cavalry burned wagon train in the valley and skirmishing in front, distance 10 miles; 4th, attacked Wheeler's cavalry on Walden's Ridge, drove them 6 miles, recaptured 100 mules, took some prisoners, was ordered back at 2 a. m., pursued the rebels on the McMinnville road, and next day at 9 o'clock entered the town. The rebels had captured the place, but had not time to parole the prisoners; captured large amount of commissary stores.

Left McMinnville at 12 m. and marched to Woodbury; rested two hours, started, reached Murfreesborough at 10 a. m. on the 6th instant; drew rations and left Murfreesborough at 2 p. m.; marched 15 miles and went in camp. Lost 1 man in Company H, accidentally shooting himself; had skirmish with the rebels; 8th, started at 1 o'clock and found no enemy to-day, camped near Cornersville; 9th, marched to Rogersville, found the rebels had crossed the river at Lamb's Ferry; 10th, left camp at 3 p. m., marched 4 miles, and camped on Athens road; 11th, marched at daylight, went through Athens, and camped, distance, 17 miles; 12th, marched through Huntsville to New Market, met the advance of Roddey's men; 13th, rebels retreated on the Athens road, followed them 20 miles, ordered back, and camped 30 miles from Winchester; 14th, camped near Salem, distance, 15 miles; 16th and 17th, in camp, and remained near Winchester until 29th; on that [day] marched to Ridgeville; 30th, marched 7 miles, camped at Lynchburg; 31st, marched 13 miles, camped at Fayetteville, Company K on picket.

November 1.—Still in Fayetteville; picket post attacked, and Captain Mason, Company K, killed; Sergeant Agnew wounded and left at Fayetteville; Private James L. W. Morris wounded and brought to camp; Private John V. Singleton was captured; 2d, marched to Winchester, distance 35 miles.

G. H. PURDY,

Major, Commanding Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Winchester, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of campaign of First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry from September 1 to October 31, 1863:†

PURSUIT OF WHEELER AND RODDEY.

October 1.—Effective force of regiment marched with brigade to Jasper, Tenn., leaving ineffectives in camp.

October 2.—Regiment moving in advance of brigade received infor-

* For portion (here omitted) relating to operations in September, see Part I, p. 909.

† For portion (here omitted) relating to operations in September, see Part I, p. 912.

mation that Wheeler's command was a few miles ahead, and had burned a Government train near Anderson's Gap. The regiment was ordered forward to feel, and, if prudent, to attack the enemy.

The advance guard, under Captain Smith, pushed forward rapidly, and came up with the enemy's rear guard a short distance from the burning train.

The enemy retreated steadily, skirmishing constantly with our advance, which pressed him closely for about 2 miles, capturing a lieutenant and 10 men, and liberating a Federal surgeon and 4 others, whom the enemy had captured and were attempting to carry off in a Government ambulance. Passing the burning train the explosion of ammunition was terrific, and farther on sutlers' goods were strewn about in tempting profusion, but the officers were strict in their orders, and no straggling occurred in the regiment. About a mile from the train Martin's rebel brigade was encountered, and the advance halted until the regiment came up, when four companies were dismounted and thrown forward rapidly as skirmishers, a mounted company being sent to either flank, and the remainder of the regiment kept sheltered within supporting distance. Taking advantage of the ground and moving rapidly from cover to cover, our skirmishers drove the enemy 2 miles, with a loss of 12 killed and a considerable number wounded. Being dismounted, our men were able to fire with much greater rapidity and precision than the enemy, who were exposed by remaining on horseback, and fired high above our heads. A squad of 5 rebel sharpshooters lingered in the road behind the retreating column, shot 3 of our horses under the riders, and annoyed the head of our mounted column exceedingly. Four men of Company D were ordered to charge them. Privates Troxell and Richter overtook them a few rods from their column, killed 2 with their sabers and wounded and captured 2 others, whom they brought back to our advance, escaping unharmed a heavy volley from the astonished rebels.

Near this point the enemy, in attempting to form, was thrown into confusion by the fire of our skirmishers, and at the proper moment our reserve charged and scattered his wavering ranks in the wildest rout. Thirty-seven of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 42 made prisoners. Among the killed were a colonel, 2 captains, and a lieutenant, and among the prisoners a lieutenant, 2 captains, and 2 majors of Wheeler's staff. The general himself was closely pursued and narrowly escaped. Nearly all the wounds were inflicted with the saber. Major Torrey, Captain Smith, and Captain Howland particularly distinguished themselves. Captain La Grange alone captured a squad of 4 rebels fully armed. Private T. L. Hewitt, of Company A, pursued a rebel captain and lieutenant half a mile, continually exchanging shots with them, mortally wounded the lieutenant, and brought both prisoners to camp. Sergeant-Major Cleveland, Sergeants Townsend and Dunham, of C, and Private Jones, of A, deserve special mention for their gallantry. All the officers and men did their duty.

Owing to the skillful movements of our dismounted men, and the charge being made at the proper moment, our loss was only 1 (Sergeant Forsyth) severely and 2 others slightly wounded, and 1 (a messenger to Colonel McCook) taken prisoner. Four of our horses were shot under their riders. The command followed the enemy about 2 miles farther, when, it being dark, they halted and lay on their arms until morning.

Remained at that point until October 4, when the division moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, via Dunlap, over the Cumberland Mountains to McMinnville, arriving there on the 5th; thence, via Murfreesborough, to within 6 miles of Murfreesborough, and camped; thence, via Unionville, Smithville, Lewisburg, Cornersville, and Pulaski, to Rogersville, arriving there on the 9th. On the 10th, via Athens and Huntsville, to Maysville, Ala., where the advance of the division had a slight skirmish with the advance of Roddey's command on the eve of the 13th.

On the 14th, pursued Roddey in direction of Lamb's Ferry until 2 p. m.; countermarched; camped near Kelley's Mills.

On the 16th, marched to Salem, and on 17th went into camp near Winchester. The men had drawn but six days' rations in seventeen days.

Total loss during campaign: Wounded, 4; prisoners, 1; missing, 3. Total, 8.

Very respectfully,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 12.

*Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding
Second Cavalry Division.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Maysville, Ala., November 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 23d of September I was ordered by the commanding general of the department to proceed to Washington, Tenn., with my command, numbering about 2,000 effective men, for the purpose of guarding the fords along the Tennessee River for a distance of some 50 miles. The roads leading to the different fords and ferries were in many cases 5 miles apart. Between these points there were practicable fords almost every half mile. It was impossible to patrol along the bank of the river between these roads, and to go from one to the other required us in many instances to make a *détour* of 10 and even 15 miles.

It was at one of these intermediate points that the enemy, dismounting his men, crossed and established himself on the north bank of the river, with a force far superior to mine, commanded by Major-General Wheeler. I immediately informed General Rosecrans of the fact, who ordered me to gather all the cavalry and mounted men and pursue the enemy, who had crossed the river for the purpose of making a raid in the rear of our lines.

Learning the enemy was crossing Walden's Ridge opposite Smith's Cross-Roads, I collected together the First and Second Brigades of my division, commanded respectively by Colonels Minty and Long, and Captain Stokes' Board of Trade battery, and ascended the mountain some 5 miles south of Smith's Cross-Roads, directing Colonel Miller, commanding brigade of mounted infantry, to join me on top of the mountain that night; but he did not join me until next morning, when I resumed the march, entering the Sequatchie Valley at

Pitt's Cross-Roads. Learned here that the enemy had divided his force, one portion under General Wharton ascending the Cumberland Mountains at Pikeville, while the remainder, under General Wheeler, had passed down the valley, and would ascend the mountain at Dunlap, concentrating at some point beyond the Cumberland Mountains and then move on McMinnville. I also found here that the enemy had some fourteen hours the start of me. I took the intermediate road, Robinson's Trace, and, although the mountain was very bad to ascend at this place, I succeeded in getting up my entire command that night. Next morning, after marching some 10 miles, I struck Wharton's trail where he came into the Robinson Trace. I did not meet any of his force, except some stragglers, until I arrived at the descent of the mountain, where he had left some sharpshooters to oppose my advance. I dismounted part of the Fourth Michigan, it being in the advance, and drove them before me, they leaving 5 of their dead and 1 wounded on the field.

After descending the mountain I found the country rocky and brushy, no place for cavalry to operate. As soon as I could get my infantry down the mountain I dismounted them, sending them so as to completely surround their force, holding my cavalry as a support. In this way I had Colonel Crews' Texas brigade completely surrounded in a space not over 10 acres, my men under cover and his exposed. My men poured several volleys into them, but by this time it had become so dark we could not tell friend from foe. Under cover of darkness they broke through my lines, my men not firing for fear of shooting each other. The fight lasted for a couple of hours after night, the remainder of Martin's division coming to Crews' support.

My loss was 46 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not definitely known. We found some 10 of their dead close by the road, and a good many of their wounded scattered along the road in houses. I pushed on after them early next morning, and could not ascertain their loss. I left instructions with the citizens to collect them and give them all proper attention. I saw nothing of the enemy until within a couple of miles of McMinnville, where some of his scouts fired into us.

On arriving at McMinnville I found that the garrison had surrendered without making any resistance. The enemy sacked the place, destroying a great deal of public and private property, and left in the direction of Murfreesborough. I was also informed by an intelligent Union man that he counted 4,000 of the enemy, and saw enough more that he was unable to count to make up fully 6,000.

After leaving McMinnville I became satisfied, from the time occupied by his force in passing a given point, he had between 5,000 and 6,000 men, my own force at this time numbering about 3,500 effective men. I had not marched more than 2 miles on the Murfreesborough road until I came upon his rear guard, posted in the edge of a woods, who commenced skirmishing with my advance. Being satisfied that the guard intended to detain us so that the main body could march unmolested, I ordered Colonel Long to send a regiment ahead to make a saber charge. The Second Kentucky, Colonel Nicholas commanding, with Colonel Long at their head, made a most gallant charge of some 5 miles, breaking through his lines, killing and wounding several of his men, capturing 11 prisoners, and driving the remainder into the main column, compelling him to turn round and give me fight.

When I arrived with the main column I found the enemy drawn up in line of battle in the edge of a woods, a large field between us, with high fences intervening. I dismounted my infantry, and with my artillery drove them out of the woods, he forming in another thick jungle a short distance in the rear. The fight lasted for two hours, until after dark, when I camped in the field. Here, again, I was unable to ascertain the number of his killed and wounded, but left instructions for the citizens to collect them. I learned that it was the intention of the enemy to take Murfreesborough and then go to La Vergne, destroying the railroad between these two points, and that he had sent squads of men who were familiar with the country to destroy telegraphic communication between Murfreesborough and Nashville, which they succeeded in doing. I tried to get a dispatch through to the commanding officer at Murfreesborough to hold out until I could get there, but the courier could not get through.

At Readyville I crossed over on to the Liberty pike, so as to get between them and La Vergne, and also to prevent them from ambushing me on the road. By this move I drove them off in the direction of Shelbyville. I found every person at Murfreesborough in great consternation, and overjoyed to see us. They were momentarily expecting an attack from the enemy, and felt that their force was too weak to repel him. I found here an officer of the Engineer Department who was very kind and energetic, giving me all the assistance in his power. Through the want of proper attention to duty on the part of the assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, I was unable to procure anything for my men and horses until nearly morning (although I had marched 41 miles that day and my men had had no rations for five days), greatly retarding my march. The next night I camped 2 miles beyond Guy's Gap.

From this point I sent my scouts in different directions, who brought prisoners from the enemy's camp. General Mitchell, with the First Cavalry Division, came up with us here.

Next morning I was ordered by him to march on the road to Farmington, south of Duck River. About 3 miles from Shelbyville I found Davidson's division encamped on Duck River, some 2 miles north of the road. The brigade of mounted infantry being in the advance, and seeing the enemy's ranks in confusion, I ordered them to charge on horseback. They drove the enemy a short distance into a cedar thicket, and I then dismounted them. At the same time I ordered Colonel Long's brigade to the front, and, headed by Colonel Long, it made a most gallant saber charge, driving the enemy 3 miles, killing and capturing a great many rebels. The enemy made another stand in a cedar thicket, where it was impossible for the cavalry to operate in. I sent the mounted infantry to the front as soon as possible, when they dislodged the enemy, who again made a stand on the main road, and were driven from this point, falling back toward Farmington, skirmishing as they retreated.

About three-fourths of a mile from Farmington I found him posted in force in a dense cedar thicket. I at once dismounted my infantry, deploying them on each side of the road. When I attacked Davidson's division in the morning, breaking through it, part of his column went to the right. Fearing that it would turn my flank I sent back instructions to Colonel Minty, whose position was in the rear of the column, to move to the right and anticipate them.

I supposed that Colonel Minty had carried out my instructions, but

when I arrived at Farmington I learned from one of my staff officers, much to my chagrin and surprise, that Colonel Minty was not with me. The absence of Colonel Minty and some 500 men left at Murfreesborough, having been dismounted during the march, left me but about 1,500 effective men.

Finding the enemy vastly superior to me, I left one regiment of cavalry to protect my rear, holding the other two regiments as a support to the infantry, the country being impracticable for the cavalry to operate in. The enemy's battery was posted in the cedar thicket some 400 yards distant from me, pouring into me a heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell, and made one or two charges on my men, at the same time attempting to turn both of my flanks. At this critical moment I ordered Captain Stokes forward with his battery to operate upon the enemy. He could only find position for one piece, which was in full view of their battery, and not over 350 yards distant. They turned their fire from the infantry on to Captain Stokes' battery, mowing down his horses and men. The captain sighted his own piece, and in three shots he disabled one of their pieces, blowing up a caisson, and throwing their ranks into confusion.

At this moment, my infantry making a charge, broke through the enemy's line, scattering them to the right and left, capturing four guns, some wagons, and several prisoners. The enemy then being in an open country, I ordered Colonel Long to the front to make a saber charge, but they had the roads barricaded so as to render it impossible. It now getting dark, I went into camp near Farmington.

Had Colonel Minty, with his brigade, been there at the time the enemy broke, I should have thrown him on the left flank, and as things turned out since, I would have captured a large portion of his command, together with all his artillery and transportation. I learned here that I fought General Wheeler with his entire command.

That night after the fighting had ceased, Colonel Minty with his brigade came up, stating that he had no orders to march with me. From this, together with a disposition manifested during the whole expedition to frustrate my designs in a covert manner, I deprived him of his command and sent him to the rear.* I sent my scouts out in different directions that night, and learned that a large portion of the enemy had gone toward Pulaski. Being satisfied that they were making for the Tennessee River, and that the portion cut off would join them by other roads, I the next morning pursued them on the Pulaski road, reaching that point that night. I found to-day that their retreat instead of a march was a rout. Their rear guard left Pulaski as I came in sight of the town.

On this day's march I found that the night before a portion of those cut off came into the road ahead of us at Lewisburg. On the march the next day, another portion came into the road 6 miles south of Pulaski. I found that their men were deserting and scattering over the country, and learned of a great many wounded being left along the road and through the country.

The enemy left some two or three regiments at Sugar Creek, a strong position, to oppose my advance; but instead of fighting them at long range as they expected, I ordered a saber charge. The Fifth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick commanding, being in the advance,

* See foot-note, p. 668.

made a most gallant charge, breaking through their lines, killing 10, wounding 9, capturing some 70 prisoners, and scattering the remainder to the mountains.

From this on I met with only a few stragglers on the road. When within 8 miles of the river, although my horses were very tired, I galloped most of the way to the river, and there found that the enemy had crossed at a ford but little known of, and just above Elk River, where 12 could cross abreast. I went into camp at Rogersville, General Mitchell, with the First Division, coming up that night; and from that point I was ordered with the remainder of the cavalry to Stevenson, via Huntsville.

On arriving at Huntsville, General Mitchell, learning that the rebel general Roddey was passing in the direction of Winchester, went in pursuit of him, but he escaped toward Athens. I was then ordered to Winchester, and thence to this place. I have since learned that General Lee, with 5,000 men, reached Courtland the same day that Wheeler crossed the river. Roddey, with about 1,800 men, had crossed to the north bank of the river at Guntersville, both he and Lee being ordered to join Wheeler, but the latter was driven out of the State and across the river before a junction could be effected. I have since learned that at Farmington the enemy left on the field 86 of their dead and 137 wounded, while many of their wounded were taken up by citizens through the country, of which I have no account.

The loss of the enemy from the time they crossed the river near Washington until they recrossed near Elk River, judging from the difference in the length of time their column [consumed] in coming in and going out, and other satisfactory evidence, I am fully satisfied is not less than 2,000 men. One entire regiment, the Fourth Alabama, deserted and scattered through the mountains.

My loss during the entire trip was 14 killed and 97 wounded. I regret to report the death of the gallant Colonel Monroe, of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, who fell while bravely leading on his regiment at the battle of Farmington.

It is hard to distinguish individual cases of bravery and gallantry, when all, both officers and men, did so nobly. Notwithstanding the fatigue and severe hardships under which the men suffered—having but three days' rations in twenty days, many of them nearly naked, and several times exposed to a cold, drenching rain—yet they never complained, but were always cheerful and ever ready to perform all duties required of them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 13.

Reports of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First and Third Brigades.

DUCK RIVER, [TENN.,]

October 7 [6], 1863—8.30 p. m.

[GENERAL:] After a march of 35 miles to-day, succeeded in coming up with the enemy at Wartrace. Fight lasted about one hour,

enemy at last retreating in the direction of Shelbyville. Followed some 3 miles, when, darkness coming on, force was recalled and had to return here for something to eat.

Found railroad bridge at Wartrace destroyed, and preparations made to destroy the town. Force of enemy estimated at over 2,000.

W. W. LOWE,

Colonel Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Major-General ROSECRANS.

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HDQRS. FIRST AND THIRD BRIG., SECOND CAV. DIV.,
Camp near Maysville, Ala., October 22, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with directions from division headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent pursuit of Wheeler's rebel cavalry:

While encamped near Winchester, Tenn., having received very positive information that the enemy intended to destroy our line of railroad communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, I moved with my command (Fifth Iowa Cavalry) to the support of the forces stationed at Elk River Bridge, judging that to be one of the most exposed points on the line.

Upon my arrival (October 5, 1863, at 10 a. m.), I communicated with Major-General Granger for orders. At 5 p. m. I received an order from General Rosecrans to collect all the cavalry at Murfreesborough and elsewhere to pursue Wheeler and Forrest; to keep on their flank and join General Crook.

By 10 p. m. one battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry, Major Howland commanding, from Decherd Station, was reported for the march.

At daylight on the 6th, I moved up the railroad, passing Tullahoma at 12 m., and reaching Duck River Bridge at 3 p. m. At this point I found Colonel Coburn, with an infantry force, who reported the enemy at Wartrace, burning the bridge, destroying railroad track, &c., and requested me to move on, stating that he would follow with infantry by railroad.

At 5 p. m. attacked and drove the enemy from the burning bridge; pushed him through the town of Wartrace, attacked the main body, consisting of General Martin's division, drawn up in force beyond a creek and ravine, dislodged and pursued him till after dark, killing and wounding some 30; of my command I killed and 1 wounded.

Returned to Elk River at 11 p. m. for forage and rations. Found that Major-General Butterfield had arrived in the meantime with a considerable force of infantry and assumed command. Here I was joined by Colonel Galbraith, with six companies of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

October 7.—Under orders from General Butterfield, I moved on Shelbyville in co-operation with two other columns, moving upon different roads, the report having reached General Butterfield that the enemy was occupying the town in force.

On my arrival at Shelbyville, 12 m., I learned that part of General Crook's command had already passed through, was up with the enemy, and skirmishing when last heard from. Communicated with General Butterfield, whose column had not yet arrived, and as

soon as relieved from his command moved on toward Farmington, joining the main cavalry command under General Crook near that point about 10 p. m., Colonel Galbraith's command having been left at Shelbyville by order of General Mitchell.

October 8.—By direction of the general commanding, I followed in rear of the column with my command, camping at night near Pulaski, where, by Special Field Orders, No. 1, from division headquarters, the First and Third Brigades were consolidated and placed under my command.

October 9.—Brigade leading column, Fifth Iowa Cavalry in advance, came up with enemy's skirmishers about 10 a. m., and soon found the enemy in some force (supposed to be Kilpatrick's brigade), with temporary barricade erected on west side of Sugar Creek. By a well-executed saber charge of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, 85 prisoners were captured, 13 of the enemy killed, a number wounded, and the remnant of his force dispersed in all directions.

On our side 1 man wounded. Camped near Rogersville, Ala., after having pursued the enemy to and beyond Elk River and finding that his force had succeeded in crossing the Tennessee at a ford. Of the operations of my command from the 10th instant to the present time I deem it unnecessary to speak. Owing to the length and rapidity of our marches my horses are much jaded, and will require some considerable time and rest before they will again be fit for active operations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOWE,

Colonel Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Second Cavalry Division, Brownsborough, Ala.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Camp near Maysville, Ala., October 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the pursuit of the rebel cavalry under General Wheeler, from the time this force crossed the Tennessee River near Washington, Tenn., until they recrossed it near Rogersville, Ala.

At the time the enemy crossed the river on the morning of September 30, the larger portion of my brigade was separated into detachments which were stationed along the river at the various fords. The enemy crossed a portion of them above where one battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry, under Major Scott, was stationed, and a portion of them at this place, first having fired on Major Scott's battalion with canister and thrown him into some disorder. He, however, succeeded in escaping from a large force of the enemy, by whom he was almost entirely surrounded, and who had sent in a flag of truce demanding his surrender, with the loss of some 15 men cap-

tured and 1 commanding officer, Captain Conn, severely wounded in the hand.

The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, which was stationed higher up on the river, was cut off from the rest of the brigade by this movement of the enemy. Major Rodgers, of this regiment, however, succeeded in joining me on the 3d of October with five companies of this regiment, and one company being with me all the time, made six companies of this regiment that have been with the brigade since. I have since learned that Lieutenant-Colonel Robie, with four companies, went to Chattanooga. Lieutenant Scott, my ordnance officer, and Lieutenant Lieb, both of the First Ohio Cavalry, who were sent at different times with a squad of men with orders for Colonel Robie, were both captured by the enemy; the former, however, succeeded in making his escape and rejoining his command.

Moving with the main command with my brigade over the mountains we arrived at McMinnville October 4. A short distance beyond this place I was ordered to move one of my regiments to the front to drive the rear guard of the enemy which was annoying the head of our column.

The Second Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Nicholas, being in advance, I moved ahead with it, and on reaching the rear guard of the enemy charged it, putting it to flight, and chasing it to the rear of their main column, some 4 miles, capturing 1 captain and, I think, 1 lieutenant and some 8 or 9 men. Our horses were so jaded that none but the best ones could keep up, making it impossible to charge in solid column. My own horse being shot at this point, I halted until the main column closed up, and shortly after which a sharp engagement ensued with a brigade of rebel cavalry. Lieutenant Hosmer, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, who led his men in fine style, was severely wounded, being shot in three places; 2 men of the same company were also wounded at the same time.

On Wednesday, October 7, the enemy were again overtaken a short distance west of Shelbyville, when I was ordered to charge them, which I did with the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Second Kentucky Cavalry, the Third Ohio in advance, the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry having been previously detached. We drove them some 3 or 4 miles, capturing many prisoners, about 140, and leaving killed and wounded, horses, arms, &c., on the roadside in profusion, besides driving some 200 or 300 of them into the woods, thus cutting them off from their command. Lieutenant-Colonel Seidel's horse and my own having been shot in the charge, and myself wounded (how badly I knew not until I found a surgeon), the column was here halted until Colonel Miller's brigade closed up. I had nothing further to do until near night, when one regiment of my brigade was ordered forward, and I sent the Second Kentucky Cavalry, but on arriving within charging distance, the road was found to be blockaded and the fences in the way on the side. This regiment was then ordered back, and, it being now night, the engagement was closed.

The losses of my brigade were, compared to the injury inflicted on the enemy, very slight, having 10 wounded in the fight; 1 has since died and 1 more probably will.

I would respectfully commend to the favorable notice of the brigadier-general commanding division the following named officers and soldiers, whose good conduct fell under my immediate observation: Lieutenant-Colonel Seidel, who behaved, as he always does, most gal-

lantly; Capt. T. D. McClelland, my inspector, and Lieut. C. J. Norton, Second Kentucky Cavalry, and aide on my staff; Sergeant Martin, my standard bearer, had his flag pierced with bullets and the staff shot in twain while carrying it proudly at the head of the brigade. Bugler Henry Deering, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Private Henry Fisher, who has since died of his wounds, behaved admirably.

Casualties as far as known during the trip from Washington, Tenn., to Rogersville, Ala., foot up as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 14. Missing: First Ohio (about), 14; Third Ohio, 9; Fourth Ohio, 8; Second Kentucky, 5; total, 36.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

Lieutenant PATTON,

A. D. C., and A. A. A. G., Second Cavalry Division.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana (mounted) Infantry, commanding Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 4TH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Brownsborough, Ala., October 21, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the pursuit of the rebel forces under command of Major-General Wheeler in his recent raid through Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

In compliance with orders received September 29, ultimo, I reported my command, the Seventy-second Indiana, Lieut. Col. S. C. Kirkpatrick commanding; the Seventeenth Indiana, Maj. William T. Jones commanding; the Ninety-eighth Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell commanding; the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, Col. James Monroe commanding; the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly commanding; a battery of four mountain howitzers, Sergeant Edwards commanding, and a detachment of pioneers, Captain Kilborn commanding, in the vicinity of Blythe's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, September 30.

Here I received orders to leave my train and led-horses, 3 pieces of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, and 3 howitzers, and proceed with the remainder of the command to cross Walden's Ridge into the Sequatchie Valley, which I did, reaching the valley, crossing it, and encamping on the Cumberland Range on the night of the 2d of October.

On the 3d, I crossed the Cumberland Mountains in rear of Colonel Minty's cavalry brigade, who skirmished with the enemy through the day. Late in the afternoon I was ordered to pass my command down the mountain to the front, and dislodge the enemy, who were in possession of the main road leading from McMinnville to Chattanooga, and which they were stubbornly holding, skirmishing briskly

with Colonel Minty's cavalry. On reaching the foot of the mountains the command was dismounted, and the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventeenth Indiana were formed in line of battle and ordered to advance, the Seventy-second Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois being held in reserve. Soon a brisk engagement ensued, which resulted in our getting possession of the road. Night being now upon us, the Seventy-second Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois were ordered up, when I advanced and took possession of a gap, through which the road passed leading to McMinnville. Being now in possession of the road, the gap, and a good stream of water, orders were received from General Crook for the command to lie on arms, in line of battle, until morning.

On the approach of day the enemy withdrew, leaving 6 dead on the field, and a number of stand of arms. My loss was several wounded. The Seventeenth Indiana here captured a stand of national colors belonging to the Fourth Alabama Cavalry.

My brigade now having the advance, I skirmished with the enemy on the road to McMinnville, driving his rear through the town, which he had sacked, burning the Government stores he could not carry away. A short distance from the town, on the Murfreesborough road, he made a stand, but was soon dislodged, when the Second Kentucky Cavalry made a brilliant charge, killing some, and bringing off a number of prisoners.

Seven miles from McMinnville he again made a stand and offered battle. I at once dismounted my command, ordered the artillery into position, and advanced on him, across open fields, to his position in the woods. Captain Lilly now opened on him with his artillery, at one time killing 1 man and 4 horses at one shot. Here, again, I dislodged him, and drove him 2 miles, when, night coming on, I went into camp, by order of General Crook. During the engagement the enemy came to me with a flag of truce, which I did not receive, but ordered the bearer back, and my men not to fire on him while between my lines and those of the enemy. The Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana lost several wounded; the former, 1 killed.

On the 5th, I proceeded to Murfreesborough and drew three days' rations for my command.

On the night of the 6th, I encamped 7 miles from Shelbyville.

On the 7th, my brigade having the advance, I moved through Shelbyville and passed out on the Farmington pike. After advancing some distance, I learned that a division of the enemy were encamped at or near the Widow Sims', to my right, some distance from the main road. In compliance with orders from General Crook, I at once left the main road and proceeded in the direction the enemy were said to be, and soon came upon his pickets, which I drove in, and charged the division, in line of battle, with the Seventeenth Indiana and four companies of the Ninety-eighth Illinois on horseback, going in with the pickets. The enemy opened on me, killing and wounding some of my men, and killing 25 horses. I now dismounted the men, formed line of battle under heavy fire, and charged the enemy, across open fields, who for a while offered a determined resistance, but soon fled, betaking themselves to their horses, when they were thrown into the utmost confusion, and completely routed, closely followed by the Seventeenth Indiana, who, while they were mounting and pressing through a narrow lane, closely massed, poured into them a most deadly and destructive fire. The Seventy-second Indiana now

arriving on that part of the field, participated in the work of death and slaughter. The enemy left the field thoroughly demoralized, and everywhere was strewn stolen goods, abandoned arms, and Government clothing. The Ninety-eighth Illinois, operating in another part of the field, captured an entire company.

The enemy having left the field in my possession, I ordered the Ninety-eighth Illinois to mount their horses, and, with the Seventeenth Indiana on one side of the road and the Seventy-second Indiana on the other, I advanced in line of battle in the direction of Farmington, until coming to a point where the road on which I was moving intersects the Farmington pike, I found the enemy in line of battle, with artillery in position, who opened fire on me as soon as I came in range. At this moment Captain Stokes was ordered into position, and replied with good effect to the enemy's guns; meanwhile my two regiments steadily advancing, the enemy soon fell back, and offered no further resistance until I came to Farmington. Here the enemy made a bolder and more determined stand than ever. His position was well chosen, being covered on the front and both flanks by a dense growth of cedar, which, together with the natural inequalities of the rocky surface of the country just at that place, strengthened by a temporary breastwork of rails and logs, gave him a secure position where he could await my advance. In this position, with all natural advantages in his favor, he had three divisions dismounted and drawn up in four successive lines of battle, with a battery in position commanding the only road by which I could advance. I was now ordered by General Crook to move forward, which I did, sending the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois in on the left of the road and the Ninety-eighth Illinois on the right. They had not advanced far, however, when the heavy volleys of the enemy and the deadly fire of his artillery disclosed the hitherto unknown fact that the enemy greatly outnumbered me, and that support must be given the two regiments engaged, as the enemy's lines extended far beyond both my right and left. I accordingly ordered the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana to advance, the former on the left and the latter on the right of the road, to support the Ninety-eighth and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois. Soon they were in position, and the whole line advancing the engagement became general. Here the gallant officer and soldier, Colonel Monroe, of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, fell mortally wounded, and many were sent wounded and bleeding to the rear, the enemy raking my lines with grape and canister at a range not exceeding 300 yards, the shell exploding in all directions in the thick cedars above our heads and at our feet.

While thus closely engaged the enemy, with terrible energy and loud huzzas, charged my lines, but without effect. At this time Captain Stokes opened fire, which partially drew the attention of the enemy's artillery, and seeing the critical condition of affairs, and believing victory could only be obtained by a successful charge, I at once ordered it, which was promptly executed, the whole line impetuously advancing with a shout, driving back the successive lines of the enemy, and resulting in his complete rout, the capture of three pieces of artillery, and the occupancy of the town, when orders were received from General Crook to halt and await further orders. The cavalry, having been ordered up, were sent in pursuit

of the retreating enemy, and after remaining some time in position orders were received to go into camp.

The severity of this day's operations on the enemy will be better understood when we remember that 86 of his number lay dead on the field and 270 were taken prisoners. Of the number of his wounded I cannot speak, not being advised. My loss in killed and wounded was nearly a hundred.

The part taken by my command in the two days' farther pursuit of the enemy was unimportant. I can only say that I joined in the general pursuit, and occasionally picked up prisoners here and there in our passage over the country.

To the members of my staff—Captain Rice, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Newell, topographical engineer; Captain Hunt, aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. J. Ward, acting inspector; Lieutenant Harding, provost-marshal, and Lieutenant Mayer, acting ordnance officer, and the gallant officers and men of my command, who, marching over 400 miles through a country where subsistence was not furnished by the wayside, as was the case in the pursuit of the notorious Morgan; subsisting twenty-two days on five days' rations and such supplies as could be gathered in our rapid march; fighting the enemy by day and by night, whenever and wherever he could be found, and bearing all without a murmur or complaint—my heartfelt thanks and the country's gratitude are due. In closing this report I refer with grief to the loss sustained by the brigade in the death of Col. James Monroe, of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, the brave soldier, the true man, and the gallant officer. At the head of his regiment, in the thickest of the fight, when the death-storm raged the fiercest, he fell where the soldier covets to die, in defense of his country's honor and nation's life. His death devolved the command of the regiment on Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, who is deserving of all praise for his courage, promptness, and efficiency in the new position he occupies.

Lieut. Col. S. C. Kirkpatrick, commanding the Seventy-second Indiana, is deserving of special mention for his gallant conduct, his energy, and his promptness in the execution of all orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois, challenges admiration for his gallant conduct and soldierly bearing on all occasions.

Major Jones, commanding the Seventeenth Indiana, the oldest regiment in the volunteer service, won laurels whenever and wherever sent.

Captain Lilly, commanding Eighteenth Indiana Battery, for his energy in keeping up with the command at all times, and for the handsome manner in which he paid his respects to the enemy whenever called on, deserves special mention here.

The following are the names, rank, and regiment of the commissioned officers of my command killed and wounded:

James Monroe, colonel One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.

William E. Adams, captain Company I, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.

Charles W. Houghton, second lieutenant Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.

William Bell, second lieutenant Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois.

J. J. Weiler, captain Company E, Seventeenth Indiana.

G. F. Hayden, first lieutenant Company F, Seventeenth Indiana.
N. S. Smith, first lieutenant Company A, Seventeenth Indiana.

The following is a statement of the killed, wounded, and missing from my command :

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
96th Illinois Volunteers	1	2	...	3
123d Illinois Volunteers	6	33	4	43
17th Indiana Volunteers	6	35	...	41
72d Indiana Volunteers .....	...	4	...	4
Total	13	73	4	96

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,

Colonel 72d Regt. Indiana Vols., Comdg. Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant MOORE,

Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 16.

Report of Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (unattached).

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,

At Robinson's, on Pikeville Road, 2 Miles N. of Hinson's

(Or foot of Mountain at Poe Road), October 4, 1863—5 p. m.

GENERAL: I have my men picketing and guarding the two roads in the Sequatchie Valley, at points north of the Poe road and the trails leading up the Cumberland Mountains, between the Robinson trail (9 miles north of Dunlap), which was taken by General Crook's division and Wilder's command, and the Hill road (opposite Dunlap), taken by General Mitchell with Colonel McCook and Colonel Campbell.

I caught up with General Mitchell on the last-named road on top of the mountain 2 miles from the brow, at 2 p. m. to-day. He had just reached that point with the head of his column, the rebels having over a day the start. The rebels began going up the same road at 3 p. m. on Friday after the fight, near Anderson's, and kept going all night. At daybreak the next morning Colonel McCook caught up with them on top of the mountain, and, after a slight skirmish, recaptured 200 mules. The pursuit was not continued, and our men returned. Some of the rebels took the Therman road. General Crook went up the Robinson trace, evening before last, so that he should have headed off Wheeler's party that destroyed the trains.

I do not think over 2,000 came down the Sequatchie Valley; they had no cannon. General Mitchell thinks Forrest went with the rest over the mountain from Pikeville toward McMinnville.

The loss of the rebels in the fight near Anderson's on Friday afternoon was 120 killed and wounded (60 killed, chiefly with saber) and 87 prisoners, including Wheeler's assistant adjutant-general and some 8 other officers.

The Second Indiana and First Wisconsin were the only regiments up at the time, and they charged them boldly with the saber.

The obstructions to the Poe road have been removed, and I think half the wagons should be sent around by this route to save time.

From Robinson's northward, on both sides of the river, there is abundant forage; none south of it in this valley. The rebel cavalry had not time to feed their horses while in it.

Colonel McCook recaptured, in all, 300 mules. The rebels got very drunk on the liquor they captured; some of them must be clothed entirely in our uniform now. I saw lids of boxes on the mountain marked "uniform, trousers," &c.

I shall remain at Robinson's for the present, and as we have no wagons left to haul forage, would it not be best for the regiment to be stationed here until the deficiency can be supplied? Please answer. My men have no subsistence, but are living on the country. We had but one day's rations in Chattanooga when ordered out, and could not take three, as directed.

I have a lieutenant and 20 men in the Tennessee Valley at and near Poe's Tavern.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

No. 17.

Report of Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Tullahoma, October 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following occurrences connected with the Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, during the late raid of General Wheeler upon the line of railroad guarded in part by this brigade.

The line at Murfreesborough was untouched. At Stone's River Bridge, on the 5th of October, the rebels having surrounded the stockade, it was surrendered and the bridge was destroyed.

The stockade at Christiana was also, the same day, surrounded by a large force and was surrendered; both places fell before 2 p. m. on the 5th. The force against them was overwhelming; supposed to amount to 15,000 mounted men, under General Wheeler, with some twenty pieces of artillery.

During the forenoon of the 5th of October an order came from General Gordon Granger to evacuate Fosterville and Christiana and take the force to Murfreesborough. The train started for this purpose from Wartrace took on the company at Fosterville and proceeded part of the way to Christiana, when it was ascertained that the place was surrendered. The train immediately returned to Wartrace with the company of the Eighty-fifth Indiana stationed at Fosterville.

In the afternoon of the 5th of October, another order was received from General Granger to evacuate Wartrace and bring the force to

Duck River Bridge. This order was promptly obeyed, and at 7 p. m. Colonel Baird arrived at Duck River Bridge with eight companies and one piece of artillery. Here he assumed command of the post. Soon after or before this two Pennsylvania regiments reported at Duck River Bridge and went into camp.

In the meantime, Manchester and the McMinville road had been evacuated by General Granger's order, and at Tullahoma the news had been received of cannonading in the direction of Murfreesborough and that the enemy had crossed the railroad and gone toward Shelbyville in large numbers; that Colonel Galbraith had evacuated Shelbyville, being driven from it, and joined Colonel Baird at Wartrace.

Soon after the dispatch from Colonel Baird arrived that the road had been evacuated, a dispatch was received by me from Major-General Hooker to go to the assistance of Christiana with two good regiments, which place had already been captured several hours.

I answered that I would send such a force forward as I could, that I would have done so before, but not a train had gone north that day.

The Sixty-sixth Ohio had been waiting several hours at that time to go, by my order. The small part of the Seventh Ohio in Tullahoma, numbering nearly a hundred men, was also then ordered to get ready, which was done at once. This was 7 p. m. After this, at 12 o'clock (midnight), another dispatch was received from General Hooker to the senior officer of the Twelfth Corps at Tullahoma, directing him to take two good regiments and to go to Christiana and attack the enemy at daylight. This dispatch stated a train would come to Tullahoma for the troops. The whole force at Tullahoma would not have made two good regiments.

About 1 a. m., October 6, the train came from Normandy, and some 300 of the Sixty-sixth Ohio and 100 of the Seventh Ohio, with one gun of the Ninth Ohio Battery, were started at once on the train.

On arriving at Duck River, the whole line having been evacuated to Murfreesborough, and being in possession of the enemy, probably, it was not deemed advisable to advance with a train before the country had been examined in advance by cavalry, the road in the direction of Christiana running through woods and hills, and there being many curves in it with places favorable for ambushes.

Colonel Baird had some 15 mounted men, and Colonel Galbraith about 200. They were at once ordered to advance in the direction of Wartrace, and scout the country toward Shelbyville.

They started separately, and nothing was heard from them till almost noon of the 6th, when a note was received from Colonel Baird at Wartrace that there were no rebels then there, but that Colonel Galbraith had not scouted any road toward Shelbyville and said he would not. I then ordered the few mounted men yet in camp to proceed at least 7 miles in the direction of Shelbyville on all roads, and return with all speed.

This they did, and on reporting no force in that direction, I deemed it safe to go as far as Wartrace and send Colonels Baird and Galbraith ahead to scour the country.

The train started with the parts of regiments Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio. The piece of artillery could not be got on the new train which we were obliged to take. The train proceeded to within half a mile of Wartrace, when a citizen coming out informed me that

the rebels were in possession of the town, and that it would be unsafe to take the train in. It was stopped, the citizen dismounted, and a messenger was sent to ascertain the truth of the statement. He returned, stating that he had been fired at. On inquiring for Colonels Galbraith and Baird, I was informed that they had gone some two hours westward.

It then occurred to me that they might have been captured or cut off from Duck River, as they could have returned in much less time than that to Duck River. I could not believe that they would have abandoned the neighborhood of Wartrace voluntarily, and feared they might have been surrounded or cut off. (In point of fact, they, feeling anxious about the force toward Shelbyville, had gone in that direction, and were then near that town, and on their return to Wartrace were met by the enemy's pickets and compelled to return to Duck River Bridge.) With these uncertainties before me, and not knowing anything whatever of the country or the road, and having the amplest information that General Wheeler was on the road or near it with a force numbering from 10,000 to 15,000, I thought it unwise to unload the men from the train and await the coming of the enemy. I had every reason to believe the enemy to be in force, since only twenty-six hours before he had been about 16 miles north on the railroad, and would probably come in the direction of Wartrace. In addition, I did not consider the holding the road at that place of paramount importance, there being but a small bridge a mile south on Garrison's Creek. The important point being Duck River Bridge, I felt sustained in this conclusion by the fact that Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger had himself, by ordering its evacuation the day before, held it to be a comparatively unimportant point. His order was to hold Duck River Bridge at all events. With Colonels Baird and Galbraith gone, and my command away, I felt that Duck River Bridge would be very unsafe as against the force which General Wheeler might at any hour bring against it. I resolved at once to return without running the risk of a contest, which might result in the loss of my command, of Colonels Baird's and Galbraith's mounted men, and Duck River Bridge besides, the force being thus separated miles apart.

To get from the train was at once to assume the whole responsibility, for then the forces would be effectually divided, with no hope of uniting before both places could be attacked. I decided to take care of the main point, the creek bridge being a slight loss, while if the large bridge at the river fell the damage would be almost irreparable.

The command returned to Duck River Bridge, taking along a company of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, which had just marched up to Garrison's Creek Bridge by my order, to guard it.

On arriving at Duck River, Colonels Baird and Galbraith had not been heard from. I ordered the men to remain in the cars to await the arrival of the first mounted men who should appear. In about two hours Colonel Lowe, with the Fifth Iowa and part of the Third Ohio Cavalry, reported and were at once, without waiting, moved on the Wartrace road. The train again started, and moved up to within half a mile of the Garrison Creek Bridge, when it was seen to be on fire and in possession of the enemy. The men were at once ordered out, formed, and advanced. On our approach the enemy fled.

The cavalry passed the infantry at the bridge, and pursued them

through Wartrace and in the direction of Shelbyville. One man was mortally wounded. The pursuit was continued till dark. The forces returned and encamped for the night at the bridge.

The rebel force, I am informed by citizens and prisoners, was General Martin's division, with three pieces of artillery, which advanced from the northeast on the Fairfield road, and Roddey's brigade, which came from the northwest, the whole numbering some 2,000 men.

From information obtained and from the fact that Martin's and Roddey's forces met at Wartrace, I believe they intended to strike for Duck River Bridge, otherwise they would have destroyed the railroad north of Wartrace, where larger bridges than that at Garrison's Creek were left unharmed, but finding large re-enforcements arriving, the old guard having been quite small, destroyed the bridge and went on to Shelbyville.

Soon after our return to the bridge from the pursuit of the enemy, it then being dark, several other regiments arrived from the south by the trains. Of the approach of these men I had received no information. Nor had I any reason to expect them, in view of the unusual delays of trains for some thirty-six hours past, no train having come from any point south of Tullahoma for about that time, and there was not a spare man north of it.

I at once returned to Duck River Bridge, reported to Major-General Butterfield, who was there, and was put in command of the forces there, and requested to remain till the danger of attack had passed. This I did, and returned to this post, my headquarters, where I found all quiet. I will add that the delay occasioned by the loss of the bridge was not a moment, since it was finished six hours before that on Stone's River.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of the Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments I can speak in terms of the highest commendation. They obeyed all commands to form and advance upon the enemy with promptness, activity, and order.

I have been the more explicit in my report of this small affair from the fact that some dissatisfaction was expressed at first at the evacuation of the railroad by Colonel Baird in the first instance, and on account of my return to Duck River Bridge.

I believe the exercise of a sound discretion required the prompt evacuation of the road when it was done, and that a like discretion governed the movements made by myself. And I submit, with unhesitating confidence, this statement of facts to the sober judgment of the candid and the brave.

JOHN COBURN,

Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Reserve Corps.

Capt. S. B. MOE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., First Division, Reserve Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., October 14, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from your headquarters, I proceeded to the depot at this place at 2.30 a. m. on Monday, the 5th

instant, to take command of a portion of General Slocum's corps, and with them to proceed to Murfreesborough to defend said place against an attack from Wheeler's forces, estimated at from 11,000 to 15,000 strong (report received from General Crook), which forces were near said town. I remained at the depot until nearly 8 a. m. of that day before the troops of General Slocum's corps arrived. As soon as possible after they arrived at the depot at this place, I started with the first train of troops, about 650 in number, being fragments of some six or seven regiments, with no general officer with them, and but a small number of other officers. With said troops we reached Murfreesborough a little after 10 o'clock. I immediately assumed command there, had the troops taken out of the cars, and encamped, a larger part of them inside the lunettes, the others inside the fortifications. When we reached there the enemy was in line of battle near the town, apparently about to commence an attack. Upon our arrival they remained stationary for some time, and then commenced to move down the railroad toward Shelbyville. I feared they might intend to move around our forces and get upon the railroad between Murfreesborough and Nashville, and kept out Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh with a part of his command (the Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry) to watch them and regularly post me in relation to their movements. He performed his duty admirably, keeping in view and frequently skirmishing with them. About two hours before sunset he reported to me that the enemy had either left or intended to make the attack immediately, as a small body of them had approached within half a mile of the town. I ordered him to take his men and see what the enemy really intended. He did so.

I also ordered Major Houghtaling, of the artillery, to the lunette bearing on the Shelbyville pike, and to be prepared to open on the enemy as soon as he might receive my order to do so. The other officers were in readiness to receive and repel any attack on their part of the works. I then mounted my horse and with my aide went out on the Shelbyville road to the rear of Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh's command, and sent forward for him to return to me and report the enemy's whereabouts. He being out with a small party reconnoitering, the major of said command came back and reported to me that the enemy were certainly gone, a party of our cavalry having followed them beyond the bridge some 3 miles beyond Murfreesborough. I then ordered him to continue the pursuit as far as he could safely, and to report to me that night. My order was delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, who pursued the rebels to near Christiana, and reported to me the extent of damage done the road, the route still taken by the rebels. I am satisfied, from my own observation and the report of the prisoners taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, that had the train been delayed half an hour the rebels would have attacked, if they had not taken, our works at Murfreesborough. The prisoners report that Wheeler was about to commence the attack when the cars arrived, and then declined to attack and gave orders to retire toward Shelbyville. When I reached Murfreesborough Colonel Utley, then in command, had made all necessary arrangements to defend our works, having abandoned the town, called in the pickets, and taken everything inside the fortifications; having also taken all the bales of cotton to make breastworks between the lunettes and redoubts where none had been thrown up; but his force was small, having about 500 infantry, 630 cavalry, and 950 artillerymen; these could not have held that place

long against a force of 11,000 or 15,000 men. After the enemy were known to be gone, I moved my headquarters to town, detailing two companies for provost guard and ordering the provost-marshal to resume his position as such. I then placed the pickets around the town and fortifications, they having been withdrawn on the enemy's approach; these pickets were furnished by the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, the regiments stationed at that place. The pickets numbered 215 men; the provost guard 100. These taken from 500, the total number then there (the others being on guard duty from that point to Duck River), left me in those regiments only 185 men, all having been on duty for several days and nights.

Under this state of facts I ordered Colonel Cobham, then commanding the various fragments of Slocum's corps, to furnish the pickets for the next day (Tuesday) to relieve those on duty by 8 a. m. He furnished them about 5 p. m. I also ordered him to furnish a regiment to guard the bridge builders repairing the bridge, and to furnish 100 men to guard those repairing telegraph. This last order given by General Slocum's order to me. These orders obeyed (although given in the morning) late in the evening.

In the meantime, I had ordered all the commanders of regiments and brigades to report to me the number of men each had for duty. The order was promptly obeyed by the forces permanently stationed at Murfreesborough. The colonel commanding Slocum's forces reported fragments of seven regiments, naming three others unreported. His report showed only 1,340 men for duty. During the day Generals Williams, Geary, and Greene arrived. I informed General Geary of my orders to the colonel commanding his forces. He approved of them, and I also informed him that I should be forced to call on his men for pickets for the next day. I called on the colonel commanding for the pickets. He returned the order, saying he would gladly comply with the order when it came through proper channels. I ordered the adjutant to address a note to the generals above named to learn of them the number of men, regiments, or brigades belonging to each of their commands then at Murfreesborough. Generals Greene and Geary responded, one stating that he had but one company, the other that so soon as he got the requisite information, which he expected to get that night, he would give me the required information, but he never did make any further report to me. General Williams' reply is here inclosed (marked Exhibit A*) as part of my report.

In this state of affairs I ordered General Geary to furnish the 215 men for pickets by 8 a. m. next day. This order obeyed about 12 m. I then sent for Generals Geary and Williams and had a full conversation with them in relation to pickets, saying to them I came not to wrangle about rank, but to defend that town and repair the damage the rebels might do the railroad or telegraph. They promised to furnish the guard for picket duty and working parties. At least 4,000 or 5,000 of Slocum's men had reached Murfreesborough by this time. At night I requested General Williams, who assumed command of Slocum's corps, to furnish 128 pickets, the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers being ordered to furnish the balance. He replied to me about in substance as in his first note. I responded I must have the men. I did not intend to be con-

* Not found.

sidered as assuming any command over him or them, but wanted the town, forts, and property guarded. Immediately after this last note of General Williams was replied to I telegraphed to you to be relieved. Your answer came to me next morning. I immediately turned over the command to General Geary, as General Williams was starting to the front.

Several stores were broken open and plundered after I went into the town. My police made all exertion to recover the goods and arrest the guilty parties, but failed to succeed. I impressed about 100 contrabands to complete the connecting works between the lunettes and redoubts. I also arrested two young ladies, named Badey, as spies and handed them over to General Geary. I then, under your order, returned to my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Samuel W. Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Camp at Anderson's, October 5, 1863.

GENERAL : I have the honor to report that my regiment (Twenty-first Kentucky), which was ordered by Major-General Rosecrans to march to Sequatchie Valley, for protecting and managing trains, left the morning of the 1st instant and camped 10 miles from Anderson the same night.

On the next morning, about 8 o'clock, when within 2½ miles of the valley, word was received from Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans, of my regiment (who had gone in advance, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, of Major-General McCook's staff, to select a camping ground, and a suitable place for parking wagons), that a large cavalry force of the enemy (supposed to be a division, under command of Wheeler) was advancing down the valley, and were in close proximity to Anderson, for the purpose of attacking the train.

My adjutant, by reason of my absence (I having been detained a short time in rear for the purpose of bringing up stragglers), moved the command at once at double-quick without waiting for me, or sending me the information received, to the brow of the mountain, where Lieutenant-Colonel Evans was in waiting. The regiment then resumed the double-quick to the relief of a company of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, acting as train guard, which was then engaged with the enemy. When near the foot of the mountain and in sight of the enemy, the regiment was halted and formed in line of battle.

As the regiment descended farther down, and within a few yards of the bottom it met the train guard (about 50 men in number) in some confusion, they having been driven back by the enemy, and

without a commander; they were ordered to join the regiment, which they promptly did.

The command had not proceeded far before firing became heavy on the left of the road, so much so that a company was then deployed as skirmishers in that direction to protect the flank. The men advanced slowly, driving the enemy (cheering all the while, inspired by the soul-stirring music of the band) some twenty-five or thirty minutes. The left being stronger than the right, it was advanced some 20 yards down the hill. After being engaged fifteen or twenty minutes, it was discovered the enemy was flanking us on the left. Captain Sandidge (Company B) retarded their movements by moving his company to the left.

Fearing that the enemy would flank us (owing to their superior numbers) in spite of our efforts to prevent it, and possibly get into our rear, by which means we would be either captured or destroyed, it was thought advisable under the circumstances to retire, but was accomplished with great difficulty. The road being occupied by the enemy we were compelled to ascend the mountain on the left of the road, over very rough ground and dense undergrowth, with rugged rocks and deep ravines to encounter. The enemy did not pursue any distance, and consequently the regiment was saved by retreating to the opposite side of the mountain (13 miles), where Companies K and G of my regiment were stationed.

By way of explanation why I was not with my command in the engagement, it is well for me to state that when I had descended the mountain more than half way I was told by several of my men who were unable to keep up in the rapid march, that the rebels were in the road between me and the regiment, and that it was impossible for me to proceed any farther (as they had been fired upon in their efforts to reach the command) without being captured or killed. Believing that there were only a few in the way, I collected all the stragglers (8 in number) and deployed them in front of me for the purpose of reaching, if possible, my command by compelling the rebels to retire.

I had not gone far, however, when I was met by one of my men (who had been in the fight), and from him I learned that the regiment had fallen back.

When I received the information that my command was on the retreat, I dispatched word to Colonel Evans (supposing him to be not far off) that there were wagons (about 70) in the road upon the side of the mountain that possibly could be saved, and to bring the regiment to that point without delay.

I waited near the wagons some minutes, hoping to hear from him, and did not retire till I heard that the rebels were advancing and were not far from me.

Not being able to find my regiment, I rode back, hoping to meet the two companies under command of Maj. J. E. Hoskins, which I had ordered to the support of the other companies engaged, and cause them to return to protect the trains, which were several miles in advance, loaded with supplies for the army. I met the companies in 6 miles of Anderson's, and turned them back. But we were not pursued, and the trains reached their destination in safety.

Had we been sufficiently strong to have driven the enemy, we reached the scene of destruction too late to have saved the wagons at the foot of the mountain, for the trains were then in possession of the enemy, and most of the wagons destroyed.

In consequence of the exposure to the rain on the march the day before, my guns were in very bad condition, and many of them unserviceable, but notwithstanding, those which could be used were fired with telling effect.

I am unable to state the loss of the enemy, but from information derived from citizens and from my men who were captured and afterward made their escape, their loss must have been heavy; 30 are represented killed and a much larger number wounded. Among the number killed was a colonel and a captain—Capt. Jack Jones, of Louisville, and First [Third] Kentucky (rebel) Regiment, [who] is buried at the church near Anderson's; his name and rank are in legible characters on head-board. Two majors severely wounded. We captured 5 prisoners, 3, being unable to keep up, were dropped on the retreat.

My loss was comparatively small. As far as I can ascertain only 3 killed, 3 wounded, and 38 enlisted men and non-commissioned officers missing, my sergeant-major among the number; 1 captain and 2 lieutenants missing. I have reason to believe that Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd was captured, as he was near the regiment during the engagement, and advised the retreat, but was not seen or heard of afterward.

I deem it unnecessary to mention the loss in wagons and stock, as the quartermasters in charge of the trains have doubtless reported the loss ere this.

I omitted to mention in its proper connection that I had only 200 guns in the action. Only seven companies represented, two being detached on special duty, and a large detail with supply trains. The enemy had two brigades, their force estimated at 5,000.

I know of no reason why the enemy did not pursue us, unless deterred by the boldness of my men, believing it to be the advance of a large force, and that our falling back was simply a feint to get them into trouble.

Both officers and men acted with great coolness and bravery, without exception, until overpowered by overwhelming numbers. I cannot cite any especial instance of gallantry when all acted with so much bravery and coolness.

I cannot close this report, however, without making especial mention of the conduct of Lieut. Col. James C. Evans and Capt. William R. Milward (of Company A, and acting field officer on that occasion). They deserve great credit for coolness and judgment in the handling of the men in the action, and the skillful manner by which the little band of tried patriots and soldiers were extricated from the web of the enemy, which was fast thickening around them.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
S. W. PRICE,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-first Kentucky.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Appended below are the names of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, and missing of the Twenty-first Kentucky in the action of the 2d instant.*

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 3 men wounded, and 3 officers and 37 men missing.

Report of Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. CO. D, NINETEENTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT,

October 7, 1863.

SIR: I was ordered with my company to take post at a stockade on Stone's River to guard the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bridge, 3 miles south of Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the 11th day of September, 1863.

Nothing occurred of interest between this date and the 4th of October, 1863. At 4 p. m. of the 4th instant, I received information that the enemy was making a raid in this section. I immediately strengthened my picket lines, expecting to be attacked that night or early in the morning of the 5th. I put the command into as good condition as it could be under the circumstances.

At half past 7 in the morning of the 5th, there was a body of mounted troops, numbering 150, came within 300 yards of the stockade, but having on the uniform of the United States troops, they were taken for United States forces and were not molested. They fell back behind a small grove, and from that time until 9 a. m. they were coming up and getting into position, completely surrounding me.

At just 9 a. m. a flag of truce was sent to me by the commanding officer of the rebel forces, conducted by his adjutant-general, who demanded an unconditional surrender of the post in the name of Major-General Wheeler. Not feeling inclined to give up without a fight, I returned a negative answer, stating that he would have to fight before he got me.

At ten minutes past 9 the first shot was fired from a battery by the enemy; it passed over us, cutting the flag-staff nearly off, and splitting the flag its full length. The battery was planted about 500 yards from us, but so concealed by underbrush, &c., that we could not see it. There were six more pieces of artillery placed in position so as to command the post entirely. They kept up a cannonading for an hour and a half at intervals from the first battery planted, throwing nearly forty charges, consisting of grape and canister, solid shot and shell. Their shots were generally too high and passed over us, the shell bursting in the air over our heads. There were ten charges passed through the stockade, knocking the logs to pieces, causing more injury from splinters than from shot.

Now, deeming it imprudent to try to hold my position any longer with such odds against me, and seeing that no assistance was to be sent to my relief, I did, with regret, at forty minutes past 10 a. m., surrender the post, unconditionally, to Major-General Wheeler, delivering my sword to him in person. The forces that attacked me consisted of two divisions of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery, under command of Major-General Wheeler. There were 3 brigadiers and 1 major-general with the forces. I had at the time of the attack 2 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 42 privates; total enlisted, 50. The loss of the enemy was 2 killed and 8 wounded. My loss was 2 sergeants wounded (1 dangerously and the other but slightly), and but 4 privates wounded, 1 struck by a shell on the hip, wounding him severely; quite a number of the men were knocked down by splinters. The men laid down their arms and were marched out and stripped of

their overcoats, woolen and gum blankets. We were then marched to the Shelbyville pike, where we lay until 2 p. m. We were then started toward Shelbyville, and marched to within one-half mile of Guy's Gap, where we were searched, and moneys and trinkets were taken from the men.

The company was released at sundown, unconditionally. We received a pass from General Wheeler's adjutant-general to return to our camp. I returned to the stockade the same night, where we lay until the next morning, when I started with the company for Murfreesborough, Tenn., at which place I arrived at 9 a. m., ready for duty as soon as arms can be procured.

FRANK D. BALDWIN,

First Lieut. Nineteenth Michigan Regiment, Comdg. Co. D.

H. C. GILBERT,

Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Michigan Regiment.

No. 21.

Report of Maj. Michael L. Patterson, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the surrender of the post of McMinnville, Tenn.:

In compliance with an order issued by Maj. Gen. G. Granger, I moved my command from Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th day of September, and arrived at McMinnville on Tuesday, the 15th September; reported to Maj. A. B. Brackett, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, then in command of the post.

On Saturday, the 26th September, Major Brackett left the post under orders, as I understand, placing myself in command of the post.

Immediately upon assuming command of the post I made a thorough examination of the town and means of defense in case of an attack.

I found several long rifle-pits on the east and southwest sides of the town, at about the distance of half a mile from the center or courthouse. They undoubtedly had been prepared for a large force, brigade or division. I only having about 400 effective men—infantry—I could not see that they would be of any use to me, or that I could use them in any way to my advantage whatever, with so small a force, as I had seven different roads to picket, the quartermaster's and commissary stores to guard, as well as a provost guard, which, in all, took 130 men daily on duty, also a railroad bridge with a guard of 1 commissioned officer, 1 sergeant, and 15 men.

Immediately upon assuming command of the post, I sent a telegram to Governor Johnson, asking him to send me the Third Tennessee Cavalry. He replied that he could not spare them from Nashville.

On the 28th instant, I telegraphed to the commander of the post at Murfreesborough to send me 200 cavalry. He replied he had no cavalry to send.

On the 30th September or October 1, I telegraphed Brig. Gen. R.

* For Johnson to Rosecrans, October 12, 1863, relating to the parole of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, see Part IV, p. 308.

S. Granger for cavalry, and he replied that he had no cavalry to send, and for me to impress horses and mount men for scouts, being all the time threatened by guerrillas.

On the 2d of October, I issued an order and impressed between 40 and 50 horses, mounted a like number of men, and sent out two scouting parties of 20 men each, one under Lieutenant Farnsworth, on the Sparta road, to go 6 or 7 miles, and the other, under Lieutenant Allen, on the Pikeville road, to go the same distance. Both lieutenants reported to me at about 11 p. m. that they had executed their orders, and that there was no enemy in front.

However, in the meantime, a large number of citizens came into McMinnville, Tenn., direct from Sequatchie Valley, among whom was Judge John C. Gant, of Cleveland, Tenn., who reported the enemy to have crossed the Tennessee River above Washington, from 5,000 to 10,000, and moving down the valley. Considering the reports of these citizens reliable, I concluded to burn the quartermaster's and commissary stores, and evacuate the place on the morning of the 3d.

About sundown on the same evening, Captain Blackburn, with Company A, Stokes' cavalry, came in and reported he had just come on the road from Tracy City to McMinnville, and stated positively that there were no enemy in force this side of Tennessee River. Upon being interrogated he stated the same again and again.

Again, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Judge Gant came into my room and I sent for Captain Blackburn and Lieutenant Heath. Captain Blackburn could not [come], but sent Lieutenant Heath. Judge Gant on one side of the table stating that the rebels had crossed the Tennessee River in force, Lieutenant Heath on the other side stated most positively that there was no enemy in force this side of the Tennessee River, and offered to pledge his right arm that there was none.

Deeming it most proper to take the statement of commissioned officers in preference to that of citizens, I came to the conclusion to not burn the stores, but remain quiet and await further information.

On the 29th or 30th instant, I ascertained how many men Surg. St. J. W. Mintzer, in charge of general hospital, had for duty. I had what old arms were at the post repaired and armed 50 of them and gave them ammunition, and on the morning of the fight sent a commissioned officer to take charge of them.

On the morning of the 3d, at 8 o'clock, I sent out a scout, under Lieutenant Farnsworth, of 24 men on the Pikeville road, with orders to go 10 or 12 miles. Himself and command were cut off and failed to give me any information.

At 10.30 o'clock I ordered out Lieutenant Allen with 20 men on the same road; he had passed my pickets between one-fourth and one-half mile, and reported the enemy in force. I immediately drew up my command, consisting of about 270 men, together with 50 convalescents whom I had armed; this 50 men were ordered to guard two roads leading by the hospital to the center of the town. Companies B, D, and G were thrown to the immediate front in the suburbs of town, Company C ordered to go on the Sparta road, entering town. Companies E and A were placed so as to guard the Manchester and Woodbury roads, and also held in reserve, in case the enemy should succeed in making their way into the center of town, to hold them in check until the whole force could be rallied together, when it was my intention to put the men in houses and fight in that position.

While in this position we were attacked by their advance, and skirmished with them one and a quarter hours. While skirmishing they moved up a heavy force to the right and left of the town, surrounding us, and put their artillery in position (eight pieces). They then sent in a flag of truce demanding verbally the immediate and unconditional surrender of the place, which I refused and sent the flag back, stating I would not surrender until the demand was properly made, and not then until I was compelled to do so. In about half an hour the flag again returned borne by Colonel Hodge, commanding Kentucky brigade, with an order or demand in writing for the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post with the entire garrison. I herewith give a copy of the order.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, OF MAJOR-GENERAL FORREST'S
FORCES OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY,
October 8, 1863.

Maj. M. L. PATTERSON,
Commanding at McMinnville:

MAJOR: I have the honor of stating to you that we are here in force with four divisions of cavalry and artillery, and demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post of McMinnville, with the entire garrison.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

Seeing that I was surrounded by a greatly superior force, and the enemy's artillery in position, after a conference with a portion of my officers, all deeming it useless to contend longer with so large a force, and in order to save life and the effusion of blood, I surrendered the post, asking the protection of my officers and men, both in person and private property. The same being granted, we made a formal surrender to Major-General Wheeler, C. S. Army. I lost 7 men killed and 31 wounded and missing. The enemy admit a loss of 23 killed and about twice that number wounded.

From a personal examination of the defenses around and about McMinnville, I could not see in what way the rifle-pits would be of any service to me with so small a force, neither could I see in what way I could improve the defenses of the place.

I have managed this thing to the best of my ability, and have done what I believed to be the best under existing circumstances.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. PATTERSON,
Major Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding at Nashville, Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
October 20, 1863.

Orders were given for the evacuation of McMinnville in time to have saved the garrison. The explanation herein given for not obeying it is not satisfactory.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding

ADDENDA.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Comdg. at Gallatin, Tenn.*:

SIR: We have the honor of making the following statement, according to your request, to wit:

On the morning of the 2d instant, I received authority from Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding at Nashville, by telegraph, to impress horses and mount a sufficient number of men for scouts. I impressed between 40 and 50 horses, and mounted a like number of men. I sent out two scouts of 20 men each, one on the Pikeville road, with orders to go 6 or 7 miles; one on the Sparta road, with orders to go about the same distance. Both reported to me, at 11 p. m., all right.

Next morning, the 3d, at about 8 o'clock, sent out 24 men, under Lieutenant Farnsworth, on the Pikeville road, which was cut off, and failed to give me any information.

About 10.30 o'clock I ordered out a second scout on the same road, under Lieutenant Allen. He had passed the pickets between one-fourth and one-half a mile, and returned and reported the enemy in force. I immediately drew up all of my command, and made the best disposition of them possible to receive the enemy.

After hard skirmishing of about one to one and a quarter hours, in which the enemy were repulsed in three charges made by them, they sent in a flag of truce, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post, verbally, which I refused, and sent the flag back, demanding a written communication in reference to the surrender of the post from the commanding officer of the force in my front.

In about half an hour the flag again returned, borne by Colonel Hodge, commanding Kentucky brigade, with an order, in writing (herewith attached), demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post, with the entire garrison, which, after a conference with my officers, who deemed it useless to contend with so large a force in my crippled condition, I complied with, asking protection for my officers and men, which request was granted.

I had 7 men killed and 31 wounded and missing. The enemy admit a loss of 23 killed and about twice that number wounded.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, OF MAJOR-GENERAL FORREST'S
FORCES OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY,
October 3, 1863.

Maj. M. L. PATTERSON, *Commanding, McMinnville*:

MAJOR: I have the honor of stating to you that we are here in force, with four divisions of cavalry and artillery, and demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post of McMinnville, with the entire garrison.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

McMINNVILLE, TENN., October 4, 1863.

I hereby unconditionally surrender all the garrison at this post to Major-General Wheeler, C. S. Army.

It is agreed between us that the entire force shall be paraded and marched out of the garrison by their own officers, they being protected in their private property as they have about their persons, side-arms to be excepted.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Major, Commanding Fourth Tennessee Infantry and Commanding Post.

Approved:

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

Agreeable to the terms of surrender, the arms [were] stacked and

the garrison paraded, and everything [put] in readiness to be surrendered.

From 1 until 8 p. m. the men stood in line and were compelled to submit to the most brutal outrages on the part of the rebels ever known to any civilized war in America or elsewhere. The rebel troops or soldiers, and sometimes the officers, would call upon an officer or soldier standing in the line, when surrendered, for his overcoat, dress-coat, blouse, hat, shoes, boots, watch, pocket-book, money, and even to finger-rings, or, in fact, anything that happened to please their fancy, and with a pistol cocked in one hand, in the attitude of shooting, demand the article they wanted. In this way the men of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry were stripped of their blankets, oil-cloths, overcoats, a large number of dress-coats, blouses, boots and shoes, jewelry, hats, knapsacks, and haversacks.

When the officers tried to save the records of their companies (the assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence, and commanding officers their records) the papers were pulled out of their pockets, torn to pieces, and thrown away. All, or about all, of the officers' clothing was taken—valises and contents. While all this was going on, Major-General Wheeler was sitting on his horse and around the streets of McMinnville, witnessing and, we think, encouraging the same infernal outrages, seeming to not want or desire to comply with his agreement. The attention of Major-General Wheeler, Major-General Wharton, General Martin, General Davidson, and General [Colonel] Gillespie, and Brigadier-General Hodge was called to the same several times by Maj. M. L. Patterson, to gain his officers and men protection according to promise and agreement, and they would send some subordinate officer, who had no control over the men, or would reply that he (Wheeler) could not control his men; that they would do as they pleased, &c. Several of the officers of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry called on General Wheeler for protection. He would pay no attention to them, saying that he had no control over his men, &c.

Major-General Wheeler then ordered the command outside of his immediate lines, on the Sparta road, a section of country infested with guerrillas, where there was robbing and plundering the paroled prisoners all of the way, even compelling captains to sit down in the middle of the road and pull off their boots.

Yours, respectfully,

M. L. PATTERSON,
Major Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

R. C. CARTER,
Captain Company C.

THOMAS H. REEVES,
Captain Company D.

LEVI PICKERING,
Captain Company E.

JOHN HAROLD,
Regimental Quartermaster Fourth Tennessee.

F. S. SINGLETORY,
Second Lieutenant Company B.

ROBERT E. SWEENEY,
Second Lieutenant Company D.

FRANK T. D. KETCHUM,
Acting Adjutant.

S. M. NOXON,
Second Lieutenant 10th Wisconsin Vol. Inf.

Major FULLERTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

I required the officers who came in here with the paroled prisoners to make me a statement of the whole matter, which I send to you.
Respectfully submitted.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 264. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7, 1863.*

The record of a Court of Inquiry, convened to investigate the conduct of Major Patterson, Fourth East Tennessee Volunteers, and the circumstances attending the surrender on the 3d of October of the post and garrison of McMinnville, of which he was the commanding officer, having been carefully examined by the general commanding, he is satisfied that Major Patterson acted to the best of his judgment, and is therefore exonerated from all charges in connection therewith. He will report at once for duty with his regiment.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry.

FRANKLIN, [October] 12, 1863.

I started for Columbia with 100 mounted men. Arrived there yesterday morning. I dashed through the town, captured 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 privates. The latest I heard about Wheeler was that he was moving toward the Tennessee River. The only rebels about Columbia are Cooper's men. He is encamped with about 300 men on Rutherford's Creek. General Mitchell was in Pulaski while Wheeler was within 2 miles of that place.

G. W. GRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

Capt. W. NEVIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Copy furnished October 12, 4.05 p. m., to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger by Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger.)

No. 23.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of Major-General Butterfield, who was placed in command of the Twelfth Corps, in the absence of its chief, to open our communications with the rear. Accompanying the report, I forward all of the other communications I have received which will throw any light upon the recent raid, its effects, and the means made use of to avert them. I have but a word to say in addition: The extent of the line and the character of the country through which it passes render it impossi-

ble for the whole of the Army of the Cumberland stationed along it, and with the aid of its earthen and wooden defenses, to prevent its being pierced by a force of the character and number which moved for that object in the present instance. They will always have it in their power to inflict some damage, and in the present instance I am sorry to say that it appears to have been greater than was necessary. Our communications were suspended four days.

In my judgment a much longer time will be required to repair the reputations of some of the officers to whom the defense of our communications had been intrusted.

The abandonment of the stockade at Garrison's Fork Bridge, the mountain over the tunnel, and the burning the bridge at first-named place, without the firing of a gun, and the delay of the command at Murfreesborough to make any effort to reopen the communications as late as the 8th instant, when they were advised of the interruption as early as the 5th, are all instances of bad conduct, much more to be regretted than any injury sustained by our communications. The army should have no places filled by officers who will allow themselves on every opportunity to blacken its records. The character of the defensive work at Christiana may afford some justification of its evacuation, but the abandonment of Wartrace, except under orders, admits of none.

On the line of a railroad it is the duty of every commander to defend his position as long as he has men to do it, for, with the facilities it affords of communication, he may every moment expect reinforcements.

In this connection I may be permitted to suggest that hereafter small earth-works be substituted for stockades to cover the troops at the points to be held, as the ditches, if properly constructed, will be equally effective in keeping out cavalry; and if the enemy should make use of artillery in his attack, no apprehensions will be felt by the occupants from the splintering and flying timbers.

Charges are herewith forwarded against two of the officers, who have shown the greatest delinquency in the discharge of their duties, for such action as the commanding general may think proper to give them. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton, commanding the First Michigan Engineers, as well as his command, merit high commendation; also that of Mr. Beggs, the railroad agent. The prompt and able manner in which General Butterfield discharged the duties assigned him have been highly satisfactory to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Cumberland.

No. 24.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps and detachments.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to the inclosed (following) order I left this place at 10 a. m., October 6.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 6, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

GENERAL : You will proceed without delay to Decherd and assume command of the Twelfth Corps and of all the troops in that district, and, after leaving a sufficient number to protect the bridges and stations along the line of railroad, proceed at once with the residue to disperse and destroy any rebel force you may find along the road between Duck River and Murfreesborough.

You will move in the most expeditious manner, making use of the trains and all other means in your power. If, on reaching Tullahoma, you should find the enemy to be in the vicinity of Duck River, I suggest that you send two regiments to Manchester and two to Shelbyville, with instructions for them to take a strong position and hold it until they shall be required by you for other service. Your main column should advance on the line of the railroad until you fall in with our troops from the opposite direction. Direct your cavalry to keep you advised of the rebel movements, and send here for supplies. Let me hear from you as often as practicable. Please inform me of the general and field officers of the Twelfth Corps you may find absent from it. One division of the Twelfth Corps is already under orders to march to Tullahoma.

Keep the track clear that the cars may run without interruption between you and here, and see that the telegraph operators and their assistants are kept at their duties day and night. With the proper use of the cars it is believed that you will be able to throw forward your force faster than the enemy can march along the road. At all events, let no one rest until our communications are opened.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

I arrived at Cowan at 12 m., Decherd at 1 p. m., having previously telegraphed commanding officers at those points to have all their available force ready to march with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition, after leaving a sufficient number to protect the bridges and stations.

Captain Edgerton's battery was *en route* from Stevenson by train to join me, in accordance with your orders. The forces at the points named were ready to move as ordered, waiting transportation at the depots. Every available train was made use of, and, at 5 p. m., I had 1,500 infantry at Duck River Bridge in time to learn that the enemy, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000, with artillery, had entered Wartrace, sacked it, and burned the bridge over Garrison's Fork of Duck River, at about 3 p. m., without opposition.

From the conflicting rumors, my ignorance of the country, and of the character and reliability of the officers in command at Duck River and vicinity, I was unable to determine satisfactorily the whereabouts and numbers of the enemy. Although so large a force was reported, Colonel Coburn, with a train containing the Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, immediately in the vicinity of Garrison's Fork Bridge, had, without firing a shot, ordered the abandonment of the stockade and backed the train to Duck River without actually being attacked by more than 15 or 20 of the enemy, who burned the stockade and destroyed the bridge. This conduct seems to me inexplicable. I have not his report, which I directed him to make to show any reason for this misconduct. Had he disembarked his infantry and made a reasonable fight, his action would have delayed the enemy until the arrival of re-enforcements, saved the bridge, and resulted in a severe punishment to the enemy for his audacity. I regret to be compelled to recommend that this officer be dismissed the service.

Colonel Baird, with a force at Wartrace, abandoned that position without firing a gun. His assigned reason for this will be found in the inclosed document, marked A.*

* See p. 717.

The arrival and reports of Colonel Lowe's cavalry (Fifth Iowa), with Colonel Galbraith's regiment, late at night led me to believe that the enemy had encamped for the night near Shelbyville, in force between 2,000 and 3,000, with two batteries. I determined to move and attack him at daylight, should a sufficient force of infantry arrive by the trains, as I had ordered, to enable me to do so in compliance with your instructions, which required no delay in opening the road.

The telegraph operator at Tullahoma was for two or three hours of the night asleep or absent from his post. The trains in consequence could not be moved as anticipated, and I was compelled to countermand orders I had issued to Lowe's cavalry and the infantry until the arrival of the trains. The battery arrived about midnight at Normandy, the nearest point where it could be unloaded.

Colonel Lowe reported his cavalry much exhausted and without food from the operations of the day, as he had made a long march and engaged the enemy during the day. Feeling it useless to take the infantry from line of the road without a positive knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts, I directed a reconnaissance, which reported him encamped 1 mile beyond Shelbyville, on the Unionville road (a. m. of the 7th). Instantly all my available force, after leaving the proper guards and pushing General Ruger's brigade on the railroad, to lose no time in opening communications, were ordered to march on Shelbyville for the attack. We were too late. Arriving there we found that General Crook (cavalry) had been driving the enemy all the forenoon. I considered it useless to pursue with infantry. I turned over Colonel Lowe's command to General Crook, by whom Colonel Galbraith's regiment was left at Shelbyville, where they now are.

I then proceeded to comply with my instructions to open communication, moving the infantry to Wartrace, Bell Buckle, Christiana, and Fosterville, with orders to push out a column to Stone's River and Murfreesborough until our troops should be met coming in the opposite direction, repairing the road and telegraph wherever injured. Two regiments of my command pushed up to the banks of Stone's River near the burned bridge there, arriving on the 8th instant, before a single officer or soldier had attempted to push beyond the bridge (destroyed at Stone's River) in our direction to open communications.

The reasons for the neglect of what seems a most apparent duty, I cannot conceive. General Geary had sent two regiments to guard and assist the working party at Stone's River Bridge.

On the 6th, finding Garrison's Fork Bridge destroyed, I telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton, First Michigan Engineers, at Elk River, to move up by rail with all materials to replace the bridge. This officer moved up as ordered with his command, early on the 7th. Two regiments from my column were left to guard and assist him. The promptness, energy, and capacity displayed by this officer and his regiment were most praiseworthy. Working day and night, he completed the bridge shortly after daylight on the 9th, pushed on with his train and worked up a mile of new track to replace that destroyed by the enemy south of Stone's River, in advance of the repairs to that bridge, which had been destroyed on the 5th, one day before the bridge at Garrison's Fork. Comment is unnecessary. All repairs having been completed, I received your dispatches of Roddey's movements, and pushed for Cowan with a force and opened the tunnel, re-establishing communication fully by rail and telegraph.

I received your order, directing me to turn over the command to General Slocum and return, which was complied with upon his arrival at Murfreesborough on the 9th, at 4 p. m.

Edgarton's battery was returned to Stevenson, Colonel Given's (One hundred and second Ohio) detachment to Cowan. I inclose reports concerning the surrender and abandonment of Christiana, Stone's River Bridge, Cowan (tunnel), and Wartrace, made under my direction by the officers who sign them respectively. * The summary of the damage done by the enemy will be found in those reports, except Garrison's Fork Bridge and the culverts near Wartrace, under Colonel Coburn, who has not made a report as directed.

Your attention is called to the report of the actions of Colonel Given and his command at Cowan; they reflect no credit upon his sagacity or ability.† The officer in command at the tunnel, Lieutenant Cairns, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, abandoned his position without firing a shot, leaving the enemy to obstruct the tunnel unmolested. I have ordered his arrest, and recommend his discharge.

I received valuable assistance from Mr. Beggs, railroad agent, who remained with me constantly, without sleep or food, for nearly two days, full of energy and activity, in the discharge of the duties connected with the railroad department in moving troops and *matériel*.

Capt. R. H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, and Capt. H. W. Perkins, aide-de-camp, were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, which, literally, as in your order, permitted no one to rest until communication was restored.

I am indebted to Temple Clark, esq., late captain and assistant adjutant-general, for valuable services.

The dispatching of the trains after the line was completed was dilatory and unsatisfactory. When the tunnel and telegraph line at Cowan were obstructed, information received rendered it necessary to hold an engine to dispatch for tools to clear out the tunnel and re-open communication. The train dispatcher, named Tyler or Yates, addressed the dispatch marked C to Mr. Beggs. How this person expected to clear the road and open the telegraph sitting in his office at Nashville does not appear clear to me. I have to request that he may be admonished by proper authority for his impertinence under such circumstances, in presuming to question or comment upon my right or authority to take any steps necessary to restore communication.

On my return from Murfreesborough trains were delayed from one to three hours at each station for orders, oftentimes, as it seemed, causing unnecessary delay. The first two through trains of supplies from Nashville, with mails, were held one hour nearly at Anderson coming north for orders, while there was not a train or engine on the road to prevent our running into Stevenson.

Major-Generals Slocum and Howard suggested to me the necessity of a change in the system of dispatching trains. I concur entirely, and would recommend additional locomotives be put on the road.

I am informed that engines of the Ohio, 4.10 gauge, can quickly be altered to run here. I would respectfully suggest that the commanding general ask the Secretary of War to take the necessary

* See reports of Ruger, p. 722, and Hall, p. 719.

† See Hall's report, p. 720.

number of these engines from the Ohio roads and send them on this line.

The necessity of another wire for telegraphic purposes, with a double set of operators, was very forcibly impressed upon me during these operations.

I had neglected to mention the pillaging done by the enemy at Shelbyville, of which Colonel Galbraith will make a report.

We picked up 6 or 8 prisoners, stragglers from the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Maj. Gen., Chf. of Staff, Temporarily Comdg. 12th Corps, &c.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

[Inclosure A.]

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFTRY.,

October 6, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

I left the works and post at Wartrace at 5 p. m. October 5, 1863. My reasons are contained in the following dispatch :

CHATTANOOGA, VIA BRIDGEPORT,

October 5, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Wartrace :

Move your troops at once to Duck River Bridge, and hold that point until every man is sacrificed.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General, Commanding.

JOHN P. BAIRD,

Colonel Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

[Inclosure C.]

NASHVILLE, [October] 10, [1863.]

BEGGS : How came you to run yourself and party from Decherd to Cowan without order from this office? You must not take orders to run train on main line from any officer, let his rank be what it may, without orders from this office. A little explanation to any officer will show the necessity of this. I repeat the former order : "All trains will be dispatched from this office."

Do not leave Cowan without orders from this office; we do not consider you to blame, but give you this as authority.

YATES.

[Inclosure F.]

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

October 7, [1863]—7.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

News from the battle-field splendid. About 30 wounded soldiers just brought in. The rebels are completely routed. Several hundred reported killed and wounded, with 300 prisoners.

Respectfully,

ROBT. GALBRAITH,

Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Shelbyville, October 8, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Bell Buckle, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: There is a battle progressing about 15 miles below. Cannonading is heavy. A deserter who just arrived states that Forrest was to form a junction with Wheeler to-day at Columbia, but he thinks that Forrest will unite with Wheeler to-day while the fight is going on. He represents Wheeler's command to be about 11,000, with eighteen heavy guns. I have not received any news from this morning's fight.

I send 5 men who gave themselves up, who say they wish to take the oath.

The Kentuckian is the one from whom I have my information. He says Forrest and Wheeler together have thirty-two brigades.

I am, sir, with due regards, your obedient servant,
 ROBT. GALBRAITH,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Shelbyville, October 8, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

SIR: General Mitchell is still in pursuit and pressing the rebels rapidly. He is slaying them as he goes, and especially those who wear our uniform.

A part of their command, about 1,000 strong, are still on the north side of the river, cut off. They have some artillery. They may make an effort to recross the railroad and get out via Christiana and to McMinville.

I will send courier to General Mitchell and inform him of their whereabouts.

I am, sir, with esteem, your obedient servant,
 ROBT. GALBRAITH,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Shelbyville, October 8, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of last evening's engagement, as follows:

Our loss is about 12 or 15 killed, and about 40 to 50 wounded. The rebel loss is much greater. We have about 300 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. Their loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 300. Colonel Monroe was killed. His body has just arrived, *en route* for Murfreesborough.

Generals Mitchell and Crook are in pursuit, and are strong in the belief that they can take the whole command of Wheeler.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ROBT. GALBRAITH,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Shelbyville, October 8, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Twelfth Army Corps, &c.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to report the result of to-day's proceedings, as follows:

The rebels started last night in full flight. General Crook com-

menced a pursuit at daylight this morning ; had not overtaken them at 8 a. m., but was gaining on them. He sent in this evening 230 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery, 1 piece taken that is dismounted. I have also taken to-day 22 prisoners. I will start them to Murfreesborough at daylight. I have recovered about \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of the goods taken from the merchants here by the rebels. I will scour the country by to-morrow in the rear of our forces, and pick up the scattered rebels—the woods are full of them.

The enemy have gone in the direction of Pulaski. It is rumored very currently that Forrest will unite with Wheeler in that vicinity. I, from the best information that I can get, would be surprised. I believe that he is down there in that section. General Mitchell has probably taken Wheeler's wagon train before this, as he was closely pursuing it last night in the direction of Columbia.

There are a good many wounded who have not been sent in. There are about 200 rebels wounded. Killed and wounded on the rebel side estimated at about 300. Ours about 60 ; 19 are killed.

I am, sir, with regard, your obedient servant,

ROBT. GALBRAITH,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 25.

Reports of Capt. Robert H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., October 12, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following as the result of the investigation of the particulars attending the surrender of the garrison of the stockade at Stone's River Bridge.

This stockade is situated on the edge of the river bank, which at this point is an almost perpendicular ledge of rocks. On the opposite bank is a plain commanded near the bridge on the west side of the railroad embankment by the fire from the stockade.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the garrison was composed of 1 lieutenant and 50 men of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers. There appears to have been but 1 picket, and this was thrown out but a short distance.

About 9 a. m. of that day a party of 4 or 5 of the enemy, mounted, approached the work and demanded its surrender, which the lieutenant refused and prepared to resist any attack. This party from the enemy then retired and the garrison opened fire, to which the enemy answered from a distance of about 600 yards, first with rifles and afterward with one piece of artillery, producing, however, no effect. The enemy then placed one or two more pieces in position and opened them on the work. An examination of the stockade shows that it was twice struck with apparently 6-pounder balls. Three men of the garrison were wounded by this artillery fire, one mortally, when the remainder withdrew and took refuge under the ledge of rocks before alluded to.

The artillery fire still continued on the work, the defenders remaining inactive.

* See also report of First Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, p. 706.

A party of the enemy soon appeared on the plain opposite the stockade and opened fire on the rear of the garrison, who, thus attacked, surrendered.

The lieutenant commanding is said to have acknowledged that he saw but few of the enemy at the time of the surrender, but that he afterward saw several thousand. To arrive at a definite idea of the number of the attacking party I questioned a party named Rankin, who states that he was forced by the enemy to point out the location of the bridge and the stockade. Rankin says the enemy numbered from 10,000 to 14,000, all mounted, with fourteen pieces of artillery. Other parties, however, state that there were not more than 1,000 of the enemy, with one piece of artillery.

The rebels are known to have lost 2 killed in this attack.

After the surrender the enemy moved to the bridge, first attempting to burn the stockade. After cutting the timbers nearly through the garrison was compelled to finish the work. The arms were burned or thrown into the river, and the garrison, robbed of their money, watches, &c., taken about 8 miles in a southerly direction, and released.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. HALL,

Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,

Stevenson, Ala., October 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the result of the investigation of the particulars attending the attack on the tunnel guard and the obstruction of the tunnel between Cowan and Tanton, on the evening of the 9th instant:

Lieut. Robert Cairns, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, was stationed at that time on the mountain over the tunnel with 50 men of his regiment, while guarding the track through the tunnel were 16 convalescents commanded by a sergeant. About 7 p. m. of that day, while the men of Lieutenant Cairns' command were preparing their supper, they found themselves suddenly surrounded by a force of the enemy and broke and ran in all directions, hiding for the most part in the bushes.

The party on the track, it would appear, offered the only resistance made, and this consisted of a few shots, after delivering which this party also ran. The men straggled back to their post and to Cowan early on the following morning, the 10th instant, and were continuing to arrive at 12 m., at which time it was believed that but 1 man had been captured. Lieutenant Cairns reached Cowan early on that morning, but was ordered to return by Colonel Given, One hundred and second Ohio Volunteers, commanding.

This much of the particulars of this affair was derived from parties to whom it had been communicated by Lieutenant Cairns.

Colonel Given, commanding at Cowan, on hearing the musketry on the evening of the 9th, directed 2 officers and 4 mounted men (the latter composing his entire cavalry force) to proceed in the direction of the tunnel and ascertain its cause. They were met about a mile from Cowan by one of the men who had fled from the tunnel, by

whom they were told of the defeat. Colonel Given then convened a council of war, following whose decision he determined to throw his force of 500 men into the defenses. He disposed them as follows: 300 men, composing a battalion of the One hundred and second Ohio, were placed in the earth-work; 150 convalescents in the stockade next the town, and the remaining 50 men, a company of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, were posted in the stockade next the tunnel. Colonel Given assured his different commanders that these several defenses were to be held to the last extremity.

These dispositions were completed about 9 p. m., and remained unchanged, except that a small force was thrown out about midnight on each flank until daylight.

Colonel Given informed me at 11 a. m. that he understood the enemy was then encamped in the cove, about 1 mile east of the tunnel.

The rebel force is believed to have been composed of Roddey's command. No definite information could be obtained in relation to its strength. Lieutenant Cairns estimated it at from 2,000 to 3,000, while one of the convalescents gave as his opinion that they did not exceed 800 in number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. HALL,

Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff.

No. 26.

Reports of Temple Clark, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

AT BURNED BRIDGE, GARRISON'S FORK,

Wednesday, October 7, 1863—5 a. m.

The troops disembarked at 8.30 last night, crossed the creek, and occupied the position of the stockade [now burned], formed two lines, right resting on creek, left on railroad; picketed heavily in front, rear, and on flank, with strong reserves on all the roads. Too late and dark to go to Wartrace last night, not knowing sufficient of the approaches.

Just moving now on Wartrace; skirmishers well in front. Leave two companies at bridge until other troops arrive.

TEMPLE CLARK,

Acting Aide-de-Camp.

WARTRACE, [October 7, 1863]—9.30 a. m.

Arrived here 5.30 a. m.; all quiet. Citizens report enemy as all moving toward Shelbyville, probably over 2,000, some reports say with seven guns; I think with four guns and three caissons, guns light; very little damage to railroad from the bridge to Wartrace; materials on ground for repair.

An infantry regiment should move at once toward Murfreesborough on the railroad to survey and report the exact damage to road and to repair telegraph line. Telegraphic communication should be opened at once with Murfreesborough and Nashville, and the amount of damage to road immediately reported. A force should also be left at Christiana, say 50 men, in the place of those captured there.

General Knipe coincides with the recommendation to send a regiment through, and can send one with three days' rations.

If you desire, I will go through with the regiment, and make a careful survey and exact report.

Captain Hall is here; arrived about 7, too late to carry out your plan of attack on Shelbyville.

TEMPLE CLARK,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

No. 27.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWELFTH CORPS,
Christiana Station, Tenn., October 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report in relation to the surrender recently made of this post, as follows:

On Monday, the 6th [5th] instant, a force of probably 500 or 600 of the enemy's cavalry, under command of Colonel Harrison, commanding brigade, left the main body on the turnpike from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville, and appeared at this point between 1 and 2 p. m., and demanded the surrender of the post.

The force here consisted of detachment of Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers of 3 commissioned officers and 45 enlisted men, commanded by Capt. James E. Brant, Company E, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. He at first refused to surrender, but on ascertaining that the enemy had artillery (two pieces, as I am informed) in position to open fire on the stockade into which he had retired, he surrendered his command.

The enemy remained in vicinity about one hour, destroying tank, pump, warehouse, two cars loaded with forage, and doing slight damage to side track. The main body left by same road they came, a small portion going toward Murfreesborough along railroad.

The stockade at this point was insufficient to resist musket balls, as I am informed. It was burned by the enemy. This report is made on information obtained in most part from citizens here at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 30, 1863.

COLONEL: * On the 29th [September], I received orders to cross the Tennessee River with that portion of my command then with me (one brigade having been left with the army) and three brigades which General Forrest had been ordered to send to me.

* For portion (here omitted) relating to the Chickamauga campaign, see p. 519.

On the morning of the 30th, I learned that these commands had just arrived at a point about 20 miles from the point of crossing. I ordered them to the latter place and proceeded there with the commands of Generals Wharton and Martin. The enemy had occupied the opposite bank and immediately concentrated a force nearly if not quite equal to our own to resist our crossing. This force had followed me up the river, and I found that any point at which I should attempt to cross could be reached as easily by them as by my command. Under these circumstances, I determined to cross at the point I then was. The three brigades from General Forrest were mere skeletons, scarcely averaging 500 effective men each. These were badly armed, had but a small supply of ammunition, and their horses were in horrible condition, having been marched continuously for three days and nights without removing saddles. The men were worn out, and without rations. The brigade commanders made most urgent protests against their commands being called upon to move in this condition. With this state of things, I allowed the worst horses to be returned to the rear, and, with the remainder, crossed in the face of an enemy nearly as large as our own force. We assailed and drove the enemy about 3 miles.

On the morning of November [October] 2, I reached Sequatchie Valley, and at 3 o'clock on the following morning proceeded down toward Jasper with about 1,500 men. After traveling about 10 miles we overtook and captured 32 six-mule wagons, which were destroyed. The mules were carried on with the command.

On approaching Anderson's Cross-Roads, we were met by a considerable force of cavalry, which we charged and drove before us. We here found a large train of wagons, which proved to extend from the top of Walden's Ridge for a distance of 10 miles toward Jasper. This train was heavily loaded with ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary stores. The number of wagons was variously estimated at from 800 to 1,500. No one saw, perhaps, more than half the train. The quartermaster in charge of the train, as well as other employés, stated that there were 800 six-mule wagons, besides a great number of sutler wagons. The train was guarded by a brigade of cavalry in front and a brigade of cavalry in rear, and on the flank, where we attacked, were stationed two regiments of infantry. After a warm fight, the guards were defeated and driven off, leaving the entire train in our possession. After selecting such mules and wagons as we needed, we then destroyed the train by burning the wagons and sabering or shooting the mules. During this work my pickets were driven in on both flanks and my rear. Fortunately, the enemy was repulsed, and we remained undisturbed for eight hours and until our work was thoroughly accomplished.

Just before dark, as we were retiring, a large force of cavalry and infantry moved upon us from Stevenson, skirmishing with our rear until dark. During this, General Martin, Colonel Avery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith were distinguished for gallantry.

During the night, I moved over Cumberland Mountains, and early next morning joined General Wharton near the foot of the mountains and went forward to attack McMinnville. The enemy was pressing close behind, but we succeeded in capturing the place with an enormous supply of quartermaster's and commissary stores, with the fortifications and garrison, which numbered 587 men, with arms, accouterments, &c.; 200 horses were also captured.

The day and night were occupied in destroying the stores, a loco-

motive, and train of cars, and a bridge over Hickory Creek, such of the stores as could be transported having been distributed to the command.

On the following day we marched to Murfreesborough. After making a demonstration upon the place, we moved over, and, after a short fight, captured a strong stockade guarding the railroad bridge over Stone's River, with its garrison of 52 men. The day was occupied in cutting down the bridge and thoroughly burning the timber. We also burned the railroad ties and track for 3 miles below the bridge.

The following day we destroyed a train and a quantity of stores at Christiana and Fosterville, and destroyed all the railroad bridges and trestles between Murfreesborough and Wartrace, including all the large bridges at and near the latter place, capturing the guards, &c. We also captured and destroyed a large amount of stores of all kinds at Shelbyville, the enemy running from his strong fortifications upon our approach. That night I ordered Davidson's division to encamp on Duck River near Warner's Bridge, Martin's division 2 miles farther down, and Wharton's 2 miles below Martin's.

During the evening, I learned that the enemy, who had been closely pursuing, had encamped near Frazier's farm. I immediately informed General Davidson of the position of the enemy, and directed him to keep the enemy observed and to join me should the enemy move toward him. This order was shortly after repeated with this modification, that he should move immediately to my position (Crowell's Mill). Unfortunately, he failed to comply with this order, and on the following morning was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. I received two consecutive dispatches [following] from General Davidson which indicated that he was moving down Duck River, but on questioning his couriers I ascertained that he was moving toward Farmington. I immediately started at a trot toward Farmington with Martin's division, ordering General Wharton and the wagons to follow me. I reached Farmington just in time to place five regiments of Martin's command in position when the enemy appeared. I had ordered General Davidson to form in column by fours on the pike and to charge the enemy when they were repulsed by Martin's division, General Davidson having officially reported to me that only three regiments of the enemy had been seen during the day. The engagement commenced warmly, but the enemy was soon repulsed. General Davidson had failed to form as stated, and instead had moved for some distance. The enemy soon after came up in strong force with a division of infantry and a division of cavalry. We fought them with great warmth for twenty minutes, when we charged the line and drove it back for some distance. General Wharton's column and our train having now passed, and the object for which we fought being accomplished, we withdrew without being followed by the enemy.

The enemy, in his own account of the fight, acknowledged a loss of 29 killed, including 1 colonel, and 159 wounded.

My entire loss was less than one-fourth of the above figures.

A reconnaissance was made toward Columbia, which caused the enemy to evacuate that place and destroy all their stores, including thirty days' rations for the garrison. We then proceeded to the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, the only fordable place on the river, where we crossed without difficulty, the enemy reaching the

river just after I had crossed. Two pieces of artillery of Wiggins' battery having broken down several times, were finally abandoned on account of our utter inability to bring them farther. The officers deserve great credit for carrying them so far in their disabled condition. One of the limbers of White's battery blew up, which caused it also to be abandoned. Two of the pieces were howitzers, and the other was an iron gun which had been condemned at every inspection for the last year.

During the trip we captured in action 1,600 prisoners, and killed and wounded as many of their cavalry as would cover our entire loss.

A full report of the casualties in my command during the battle and during the trip through Middle Tennessee will be found in the annexed tabular statement.*

A considerable amount of the property captured on the trip was brought across the river.†

* * * * *

To General Davidson and Colonel Hodge, who commanded the troops which joined me on the expedition across the Tennessee River, I tender my thanks for their good conduct and that of their troops during their advance upon McMinnville, and to Generals Martin and Colonel Avery for their gallant assistance in the capture and destruction of the wagon train, and to General Martin and his command particularly for their good conduct at Farmington and their laborious work in destroying the bridges on the railroad.

General Wharton and his command behaved throughout with their accustomed gallantry.

I tender my thanks to the following members of my staff for their gallantry and good conduct, viz: Colonel King, Majors Burford, Jenkins, Humes, and Hill; Captains Turner, Powell, Wade, Flash, and Kennedy, and Lieutenants Pointer, Wailes, Nichol, and Hatch.

To Major Humes particularly am I indebted for his great gallantry during the fight at Farmington, where he was wounded, and to Lieutenant Pointer, my aide, for his gallantry during a cavalry charge, when he dashed upon the enemy's color bearer, shot him, and then turned and brought the colors back to the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS DAVIDSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Allen's House, October 3, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am moving down the side of the river. The enemy are following me up. As soon as I can get a position I will make a stand. I think they are in strong force.

Respectfully,

H. B. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Not found.

† For portion here omitted, see p. 523.

HEADQUARTERS DAVIDSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

October 7, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The enemy are following me. I am now 6 miles below town on the south side of the river. I have not yet made a decided stand.

Respectfully,

H. B. DAVIDSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 29.

Report of Col. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,

Muscle Shoals, October 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade of cavalry which I command in the late campaign:

On the night of September 29, being then on the return march from the expedition under General Forrest, which had driven the enemy from Charleston, Calhoun, and Athens, I received an order from Brigadier-General Davidson, commanding the division of which this brigade is a part, to be ready at daylight to march to Cotton Port. Although my horses and men were wearied with marches, which, for eight weeks, had averaged 30 miles a day, I obeyed the order, and, joining the column of division, marched on Cotton Port, arriving there at 4 p. m. on the evening of the 30th. I was met at the margin of the stream by an aide-de-camp of General Wheeler, who instructed me to ford the stream, which I did, bivouacking on the northern bank for two hours, when I received orders from General Davidson to march with the column, then composed of three divisions, through Washington, and to the foot of Walden Hills. Rain commenced to fall and the large and unusual quantity of wagons caused a march of 9 miles to consume the whole night, when my brigade found itself at the foot of the mountain range with orders to cover the rear, which was then being attacked by the enemy, who skirmished with us for perhaps two hours, when they retired.

The 1st of October was passed in crossing the mountain plateau and descending the other or northern side over a road the most execrable I ever traversed; my brigade did not reach its camping ground at the northern foot of the ridge until 2 a. m. on the morning of the 2d. At 8 I marched again, occupying all that day in passing the second mountain plateau, and encamped at night 9 miles from McMinnville.

At 9 a. m. on the morning of the 3d October, I was ordered to lead the advance on McMinnville with my brigade. Clay's battalion was sent forward as my advance guard, which Brigadier-General Davidson accompanied. At 12 m. a courier reached me with an order from General Davidson to hurry forward with my command, which I did at a gallop. Arriving on the edge of the town, I found that Clay's battalion, under the lead of that gallant officer, and

General Davidson had driven in the enemy's pickets and were in possession of the rifle-pits. I rapidly dismounted my brigade, deployed it in line of battle on the left of Clay's battalion and placed my howitzers in position, when Brigadier-General Wharton arrived on the ground and ordered me to go in under a flag of truce and demand the surrender of the town from Major Patterson, commanding. I did so, and Major Patterson, first requesting to be permitted to count our force, which I, of course, refused, surrendered himself and command, some 600 in number, prisoners of war unconditionally, with several million dollars' worth of stores, provisions, and munitions.

I was then ordered to march my brigade through town, 4 miles out on the Woodbury road, which I did, remaining there the entire day and night of the 3d, with my horses saddled and ready to move at a moment's notice.

The day of the 4th and the night was occupied in marching on Murfreesborough, when my brigade was placed in position to support the artillery occupied in shelling the stockades which guarded and defended the bridges.

On the evening of the 5th, I encamped 12 miles from Shelbyville, and was ordered to lead the advance in the morning into Shelbyville. During that night, however, some advance regiments took, sacked, and plundered the town, and on the 6th, I passed to the right of it, encamping at 1 p. m. on the south bank of Duck River, 3 miles from Shelbyville, where I remained until 9 a. m. on the morning of the 7th. Orders then reached me to take the advance of the division and march on the Farmington road. When I reached the road, I found Scott's brigade of this division drawn out in marching order. I was in the act of passing it, when General Davidson rode up and informed me that the enemy were advancing on the Shelbyville road, which came in on my left, and ordered me to send out a regiment to stop them and drive them back. As Clay's battalion was the leading regiment in my column, I sent it out and passed with the rest of the brigade to the front of the column of division.

Within thirty minutes a courier reached me from Colonel Clay, asking for re-enforcements. Being ordered by General Davidson to lead them and to take command of the rear in person, I counter-marched with my brigade and was proceeding at a gallop with my command back, when, ahead of me, I encountered the whole of Scott's brigade crowded in frightful and horrible confusion, wild and frantic with panic, choking the entire road and bearing down upon me at racing speed. It was too late to clear the way; they rode over my command like madmen, some of them stopping only, as I am informed, when they reached the Tennessee. I was ridden over and my horse knocked down, but succeeded in extricating myself and Captain Larmer's company, Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion, which I threw into position behind a fence running at right angles with the road, and opened fire upon the enemy, who were fiercely charging the rear of the panic-stricken crowd. This company unhorsed and killed some 30 of the enemy, who were in the leading files of the charging column, but was itself badly cut up and its gallant captain sabered out of his saddle. The enemy were momentarily checked. I seized the opportunity to gallop ahead of the fugitives and extricate my own brigade from the disorderly mob; this I formed line with and in some order received the now advancing enemy. He came on in heavy force and with determined obstinacy.

General Davidson sent me word he was endeavoring to form a fresh line with Scott's brigade to support me, and instructed me to use my own discretion in the rear. The enemy, finding himself determinedly resisted, brought up three pieces of artillery and commenced shelling my line. I could only reply with two mountain howitzers, and was compelled to fall back, forming fresh lines at intervals of about a quarter of a mile; each of these he desperately charged, and upon being repulsed, commenced extending his flanks, which his numerical superiority enabled him to do, compelling me to form fresh lines in the rear and withdraw those he was enveloping.

For five hours and a half, over 7 miles of country, the unequal contest continued. My gallant brigade was cut to pieces and slaughtered. I had informed the officers and men that the sacrifice of their lives was necessary and they manfully made the sacrifice.

General Davidson could do nothing with the fugitives. I received no supports, and at 3 o'clock, when, with my bleeding and almost annihilated command, I had formed my last line, the welcome order came from General Wheeler to fall back, as he was in position a quarter of a mile in rear with re-enforcements. I passed at 4 o'clock through his lines into Farmington, but only to resume the retreat; when, at 5, the division he had placed in position was charged and broken by the enemy. Though much of my brigade with its cannon reached and crossed the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals on the 9th of October, one-third of my brigade had been destroyed. I have lost many of my best, gallant, and efficient officers.

All behaved with a devoted gallantry which entitles them to the gratitude of their country. I am particularly indebted to my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Hope, who remained with me aiding me courageously and earnestly in forming and fighting the different lines of battle. I desire to return also my thanks to Lieut. Waller Bullock, my aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Weir, my inspector-general. Major Tenney, Captain Rowan, Major McConnell were conspicuous in leading their battalions. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding on the left wing, did his duty well and bravely. Lieutenants Logan and Deyerle, of the battery, did terrible execution with their guns on the enemy, and merit my thanks. Lieutenant McAfee, commanding my guard, and Adjutant Brother, of Johnson's battalion, rendered me efficient service in acting as my aides.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. HODGE,

Colonel, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

Captain CLAY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I have received no report from Colonel Clay as yet. So soon as that gallant officer is sufficiently recovered from his wounds to make out his report, I will forward it.

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,

Rogersville, Ala., October 21, 1863.

GENERAL: Yours of 17th instant, through General Wheeler, calling for a report of my movements, is received.

I failed to cross the river at Hess' Ford, because I found it so strongly guarded by the enemy that I deemed it impossible, and did not try. I ascertained that my move to that place was the current talk among the citizens at least twenty-four hours previous to my arrival in the vicinity, and had every reason to believe that the enemy were advised of it. Therefore, under your order received at that place allowing me to select the crossing, after procuring rations for the brigade, moved to Bellefonte, but found the river impassable on account of its swollen condition, and was forced lower down to get boats.

I crossed on the 7th and 8th at or near Larkin's Landing and Gunter'sville, and with part of my brigade passed up through the mountains to the tunnel, and, after driving the enemy off, and filling the tunnel through the shafts with every available stick and stone, destroyed his camp equipage, including 25 tents, and passed down to Salem with the balance of my brigade, which crossed at Gunter'sville. Passed up through Vienna, Maysville, and New Market, and connected the two columns at Salem on the night of the 10th, with the view of attacking the garrison at Elk River Bridge, and trying to destroy it.

At Salem I received inclosed communications* from General Lee both at once. At the same point I met several wounded men and stragglers from General Wheeler's corps, and one gentleman who had recently parted with Colonel Russell. All agreed in the statement that Wheeler had been severely repulsed at Farmington; that he had a valuable wagon train, and was trying to save it by sending it across the river below Decatur; that he was hard pressed, and a fight would likely occur near that place. My scouts sent forward returned from Winchester with the information that Decherd and Allison had each been re-enforced strongly that evening—at least one brigade at each place. In view of all these circumstances and reasons, I determined to countermarch, and, if possible, connect with General Wheeler, or take part of the fight off his hands.

I started back at daylight, 11th [12th?], and about 4 p. m. met the enemy 4 miles toward Huntsville from New Market, and engaged the advance of his column, and with my entire brigade at hand, drove him back on his own column until dark. I had by this time ascertained reliably from a prisoner and my own scouts that General Mitchell was in front of me with a full division at hand.

I withdrew at 10 p. m. to New Market; thence to Madison Cross-Roads; thence to Athens, Ala., near which place I learned that General Wheeler had crossed the river, &c., as his inclosed communication* shows. Learning that the enemy had all passed on beyond Huntsville, I marched to Mooresville, Ala., and encamped in the midst of an abundance of forage, and sent you dispatches.

I remained at Mooresville three days. Sent out three parties or detachments to operate on the railroad between Winchester and Tullahoma. Learning that they would be compelled to return on the west side of Elk River, I moved to this point and sent another detachment of 60 men with 6 commissioned officers, via Elkton and Fayetteville. These detachments are sent under command of energetic, ingenious officers, and made up of the best material in my command, and I shall move with my full force on any weak point I can hear of until further orders. I have constantly reported to both

* Not found.

Generals Wheeler and Lee since starting back from Winchester and Salem.

I went to see General Wheeler last night, and proposed if he would give me one Kentucky regiment or battalion I would undertake to so destroy the enemy's communications that if I lose my brigade I will have sold out at a good price. He declined. If, however, you will trust me thus far, I will undertake it at short warning, and feel confident will damage him greatly, thereby assist in compelling him to fall back from Chattanooga.

Hoping I have answered your communication satisfactorily, I remain, as ever, yours, truly,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

General BRAGG.

OCTOBER 4-17, 1863.—Chalmers' Raid in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Oct. 5, 1863.—Skirmish at New Albany, Miss.
- 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater River, Miss.
- 8, 1863.—Action at Salem, Miss.
- 11, 1863.—Action at Collierville, Tenn.
- 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Ingram's Mill, near Byhalia, Miss.
Skirmish at Quinn and Jackson's Mill, Miss.
- 13, 1863.—Action at Wyatt, Miss.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.
- No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.
- No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing.
- No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
- No. 5.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division.
- No. 6.—Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
- No. 7.—Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois (mounted) Infantry.
- No. 8.—Capt. Elijah T. Phillips, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.
- No. 9.—Lieut. Richard K. Randolph, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
- No. 10.—Lieut. Col. George W. Trafton, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.
- No. 11.—Maj. Ira R. Gifford, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.
- No. 12.—Col. De Witt C. Anthony, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
- No. 13.—Capt. Charles C. Smith, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.
- No. 14.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.
- No. 15.—Col. Benjamin S. Ewell, C. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General.
- No. 16.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.
- No. 17.—Col. John McGuirk, Third Mississippi State Cavalry.
- No. 18.—Lieut. Col. James A. Barksdale, Third Mississippi State Cavalry
- No. 19.—Lieut. Col. L. B. Hovis, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.

- No. 20.—Capt. H. L. Duncan, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.
No. 21.—Lieut. Col. W. L. Duckworth, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry.
No. 23.—Lieut. David A. Richards, McLendon's (Mississippi) battery.
No. 24.—Col. R. V. Richardson, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 25.—Lieut. Col. James U. Green, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 26.—Col. James J. Neely, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 27.—Col. James Z. George, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.
No. 28.—Lieut. H. C. Holt, Buckner (Mississippi) Battery.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 11th instant, having sent forward all my troops, partly in cars and mostly by land, owing to the small capacity of the railroad, I started in a special train with my personal staff and the battalion of the Thirteenth U. S. Regulars, Capt. C. C. Smith commanding. At 12 noon we reached Collierville, and, observing signs of danger, the train was stopped.

Colonel Anthony, of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, commanded at Collierville, and soon reported that his pickets had that moment been either captured or driven in by a large force of Confederate cavalry. I directed the regulars to get off the cars, and the train to back to the depot. A flag of truce was seen approaching from the direction of the enemy, and Colonel Anthony, who met it, sent me word, by Captain Dayton, of my staff, that General Chalmers, of the Confederate Army, had sent his adjutant to demand the surrender of the place. I instructed him to return an emphatic negation, and at once made preparations to resist the attack. The battalion of regulars consisted of eight small companies, aggregate, 260, and Colonel Anthony had six companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, aggregate, 240. These were disposed, three companies of the regulars in the ditch outside a small earth-work near the depot, and the balance in the wood near the railroad cut, to the east and south of the fort. One company of the Sixty-sixth Indiana was inside the fort, one in the depot building, and the balance outside in the wood to the west and south, and in rifle-pits behind the fort near their regimental camp.

The enemy at once opened with artillery from a ridge overlooking our entire position, throwing canister, 6-pounder round shot, and rifled solid projectiles. They also threw a few shells at us, but their artillery fire was principally aimed at our train, disabling the locomotive and damaging some of the cars, killing and wounding 8 of our horses. Two columns passed the railroad on either side of us, breaking the telegraphic wire, and burning three small trestles of the railroad. A pretty brisk fire of small-arms was kept up for a couple of hours, the enemy approaching under cover of the ground, woods, and depot building to within about 75 yards of the fort, but at no time did he attempt to assault the fort. We had no artillery,

and had to confine our attention to the defense of the fort, depot building containing the supplies of the garrison, and our own train. In this we succeeded. Lieutenant James, Third U. S. Cavalry, acting ordnance officer on my staff, organized the unarmed clerks and orderlies with some soldiers who had taken passage with us on the train, and undertook to protect the train, which extended well to the rear of the depot, and was sheltered from the fire of the fort by that building. He made a sally and charge on the enemy, receiving a very severe wound. He is a very enthusiastic and meritorious young officer, and his loss to the service at this time is a serious one.

Toward the close of the action, the enemy had got possession of some of the rear cars and had taken out 5 of our horses, and carried off some overcoats and parcels left in the cars. They set fire to the rear car, but a sally from the fort, made by a company of regulars, led by Lieutenant Griffin, drove them off, and the party extinguished the fire.

The enemy drew off about 3 p. m., leaving on the ground about 10 dead, but their ambulances were seen removing dead and wounded. From wounded prisoners left in our hands, and a Confederate surgeon, we learned that General Chalmers was in command and his force was entirely a mounted one, composed of five regiments numbering from 2,500 to 3,000, with four guns.

Colonel Anthony will make a detailed report, also Capt. C. C. Smith, from which you will see that our aggregate loss was about 20 killed, about 50 wounded, and as many missing, consisting chiefly of the pickets and sick men taken from the cars, who were not in the fight.

There is no doubt our opportune arrival and the efforts of the regulars saved the place, and prevented the enemy capturing our force at Collierville, with its store of supplies, and, what is of more importance, the railroad at that point.

I avail myself of the opportunity to record my high appreciation of the services of this small but devoted battalion. They have served near my person for about a year, and have been subjected to every sort of test, and have proven equal to them all. At the fight at Chickasaw, at Arkansas Post, at Deer Creek, at the assault on Vicksburg May 19, at Jackson, Miss., and now at Collierville, always at the most exposed point, they have suffered terribly, having lost in battle fully one-half their original number.

I commend all officers and men to the notice of their Government, and cannot discriminate among the company officers without doing injustice to others. The present commander of the battalion, Capt. C. C. Smith, has been once severely wounded and has labored hard and most successfully in keeping up the discipline and tone of the battalion, and should be rewarded.

Indeed, all the officers present deserve a brevet, and those who are absent, on fancy duty far to the rear, should hasten to share with their comrades the exposure, labor, and risks, which these who are present have borne so well, gaining fame and reputation which the whole regiment will enjoy.

The moment the enemy retired I gave the necessary directions for the repairs of road and wires; and General Corse's division, then marching out from Memphis, having reached Collierville, I ordered it to march by way of Mount Pleasant to drive to the south any

cavalry force lingering there. And next day, the 12th, I came on to Corinth to push on the organization and supplies necessary for the movement on which I am engaged.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tennessee.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

OCTOBER 6, 1863.

Chalmers has attacked McCrellis' cavalry with artillery at Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater.

The Seventh Illinois Cavalry has been ordered to re-enforce McCrellis. The movement, if a real attack, will be on La Grange and Moscow. If this is a feint they will, if in sufficient force, strike for Pocahontas.

I would be glad if you could move a brigade to White's Station this afternoon, if they have their own transportation. From that point they can readily re-enforce Collierville and La Fayette, if necessary. If they move to White's Station, they should move on early in the morning to Collierville.

Yours, in haste,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

[Indorsement.]

General Giles A. Smith can move out one of his brigades to White's, and act as circumstances may require.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m., 13th.)

The railroad was cut twice early this morning—beyond Collierville, and between Germantown and Collierville. Sherman, with battalion of Thirteenth Regulars, reached Collierville at 11 a. m. The place was attacked by the rebels with artillery. Telegraph communication ceased at 12 m. Corse's brigade is hurrying out to Collierville. I have one regiment of infantry there, but no artillery. Line still works to Germantown, 9 miles from Collierville. The operator reports that he hears no firing—3 p. m. A regiment and battery have started by railroad from Germantown to Collierville.

Three regiments and another battery are moving by land. My cavalry was south and east of La Grange yesterday.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 12, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m., 14th.)

The enemy was repulsed from Collierville yesterday. Our loss is reported 18 killed, 60 wounded, 20 missing. They have gone south. The railroad will be repaired to-day. I have a brigade of infantry at Holly Springs, and cavalry to the right and left of that point, and hope to cut them off. No other points on the railroad were struck. I have issued orders to open the telegraph and railroad from Columbus to Corinth, but have no hope of keeping them up with my force. At least six regiments more will be required for that service. If ordered, they should report to General A. J. Smith, at Columbus. Joe Johnston is reported organizing a force at Meridian—probably from the Vicksburg prisoners.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 12, 1863.

GENERAL: On Friday last the enemy's cavalry under Lee moved in three columns. Two which crossed the Coldwater, one at Lumpkin's Mill, one at Quinn and Jackson's, were met and repulsed; they fell back and joined the main body. My cavalry, under Hatch, McCrillis, and Phillips, tried them on all sides but were repulsed, and on Saturday night left them at Salem, falling back to La Grange for ammunition and concentration.

On yesterday (Sunday) a part of the enemy's force, estimated at 4,000, attacked Collierville at 10 a. m., capturing pickets. Major-General Sherman arrived on a train with the Thirteenth Regulars and a sharp fight ensued, in which we lost, as I learn, 18 killed and about 60 wounded, the enemy having artillery and our troops none.

At 3 p. m. I forwarded a train with a battery and regiment of Corse's brigade, but the enemy had disappeared.

Enemy's loss not known as yet. Hatch's cavalry and one brigade of infantry are now at Holly Springs, and I think will cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The road has been broken in four places, but is now in repair.

It will be impossible I think for me to hold it intact, but I shall push all supplies, &c., to Corinth.

General Halleck directs me to open the road and telegraph from Columbus. I can open it, but cannot keep it.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing.

CORINTH, [October] 7, 1863.

Colonel Moyers, Third Michigan, reports:

I reached New Albany on the 5th. Ferguson had left there on the 3d with four or five regiments and eight pieces of artillery, toward Pontotoc. Richardson was left with three regiments of cavalry, four pieces of artillery, besides conscripts; in all, 1,800.

Formed line, but the panic was so great that he withdrew, leaving rear guard of one regiment, which I attacked and drove 8 miles toward Okolona. Richardson went same way. I lost 1 man killed. We killed 2, captured 11 with arms, and 15 horses and equipments. In panic at New Albany one entire company of Tennessee conscripts escaped, beside many stragglers. Satisfied that there is no force from Tupelo to the Mississippi River, except those engaged in conscripting.

Johnston is at Meridian organizing an army.

* * * * *

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HURLBUT.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition which left this place on the morning of the 11th instant:

In order that you may fully understand the precise position of affairs previous to the departure of the expedition, it is necessary that I should state the following facts:

On the 8th, Colonel Hatch arrived at this place from Memphis, with authority from General Hurlbut to take command of the Cavalry Division. He left about noon for Salem, taking all the cavalry at this place.

On that day our cavalry, under Colonel McCrillis, with the mounted infantry and a section of Captain Tannrath's battery, under Colonel Phillips, were attacked by the enemy at Salem, and driven back on the railroad with considerable loss.

Colonel Hatch moved on Salem on the morning of the 9th. Not knowing that McCrillis and Phillips had been driven back, but finding the enemy too strong, fell back here. He reported the enemy as having been re-enforced on the night of the 8th with two brigades, and estimated their force at 6,000 men, including infantry and artillery.

I immediately issued an order to the troops at this place to hold themselves in readiness to move out at daybreak to attack the enemy. Late in the evening Colonel Hatch informed me that it would be impossible to get his command in readiness to move next morning, which compelled me to postpone the expedition until the 11th. I, however, sent Colonel Rice to Davis' Mills, with two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, to guard the crossing of Wolf River at that point.

At daybreak on the 11th, I moved out in the direction of Salem, with six days' rations, two in haversacks, and 200 rounds of ammunition to the man. The entire force consisted of two brigades of cavalry, including the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, with six mountain howitzers and four steel guns, six regiments of infantry, averaging 285 men to a regiment, and two batteries of artillery, ten pieces; in all, about 4,000 men of all arms.

I left Colonel Spooner here in command during my absence with three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery.

The cavalry moved in advance by brigades, with instructions to deploy to the right and left as they approached Salem and prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to escape until I came up with the infantry and artillery. At Davis' Mills Colonel Hatch reported to me that the enemy were retreating toward Holly Springs.

Dispatch from Colonel Hatch:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Davis' Mills, October 11, 1863.

General SWEENEY and

General HURLBUT:

I have the honor to report that the enemy have left Salem and moved back on Holly Springs.

I learn from reliable sources that Jackson and Chalmers had 4,000 men, and that Richardson re-enforced them with 1,200.

I am moving toward Holly Springs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

I told him to press them hard, communicate with me frequently, and that I would follow up as rapidly as I could.

While moving on the Holly Springs road heavy firing could be distinctly heard in the direction of Moscow, whereupon I immediately sent the following dispatch to Colonel Hatch:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, on Holly Springs Road, October 11, 1863.

Colonel HATCH,

Commanding Cavalry Division in the Field:

If the enemy are not in force in your front, fall back. Heavy cannonading is heard in the direction of Moscow. If this finds you south of Hudsonville, take the road that leads from that place to Moscow. I turn off from the Holly Springs road to Mount Pleasant, about a mile north of Lamar. Communicate with me often.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Am now awaiting news from La Grange. It may be of such a nature as to compel me to fall back on that place. If you don't find my trail at the intersection of the Moscow and Mount Pleasant roads, conclude that I have fallen back to La Grange.

While on my way to Mount Pleasant, and about sundown, I received the following dispatch from La Grange:

HEADQUARTERS POST AT LA GRANGE, TENN.,
October 11, 1863—8.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General SWEENEY,

Commanding Expedition:

GENERAL: The following dispatch from the operator at Moscow will speak for itself:

"Moscow, October 11.

"FOWLER:

"Operator at La Fayette says Sherman, with his train, and Collierville are in the hands of the enemy; 3 p. m.

"SPELLMAN."

The operator at Moscow also says that the operator at La Fayette informed him that the enemy were coming this way, and that he learned the facts from scouts. All quiet here, but for several hours we have heard heavy artillery firing to the southwest. I will keep a sharp lookout here.

Respectfully, &c.,

BEN. J. SPOONER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

While I was reading the above, Capt. B. P. Chenowith, assistant inspector-general, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, arrived from La Grange, bringing a duplicate of the same. I immediately made another effort to communicate with Colonels Hatch and Phillips, after which I fell back to Worsham's plantation, a little south of Parham's, where another road leads to Mount Pleasant, a position that enabled me to fall on the enemy's rear in case he attacked La Fayette, as Colonel Spooner's dispatch indicated, or to move west or southwest in the event of his retreating.

On my arrival at Worsham's I sent the following dispatch to General E. A. Carr :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, 7 Miles South of La Grange, on Holly Springs Road,
October 11, 1863—11 p. m.

E. A. CARR,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Left Wing, 16th Army Corps, La Grange, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I move on the Holly Springs road directly to Hudsonville, starting at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Will make a forced march to that point. I have fallen back to this place, fearing the enemy might attack La Grange. Everything possible will be done to bring the enemy to an engagement, and, if possible, recapture General Sherman. Have heard nothing from Colonel Hatch since 11 o'clock this morning. Colonel Phillips will co-operate with me in the morning from Coldwater.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

I, of course, expected to hear from Colonel Hatch which way the enemy was moving. The party I last sent out to communicate with Colonel H[at]ch returned, stating that they had been fired upon by a picket guard near Hudsonville and driven back.

Next morning I started for Hudsonville, where I arrived about 2 a. m. Hatch's troops had left about an hour before, going in the direction of Mount Pleasant.

While *en route* to Hudsonville I received a communication from Colonel Phillips, stating that he had possession of the fords and had destroyed all the bridges on the Coldwater, and had two strong reconnoitering parties north of that stream; that he had had no collision with the enemy up to that time, Monday, 12th, but that as soon as he could learn of his whereabouts he would inform me. This was the last I heard of Colonels Hatch and Phillips until the morning of the 14th. In the meantime I made several attempts with the few mounted men I had to communicate with the cavalry, but the parties being small were driven back, with the exception of one, which I sent by the way of Lamar and Mount Pleasant, and I remained entirely ignorant of the fate of that until I joined Colonel Hatch's command on the evening of the 15th.

On the morning of the 13th, I sent Colonel Rice with three regi-

ments of infantry and a battery to Holly Springs. After which I sent the following dispatch to General Carr :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In the Field, Hudsonville, Miss., October 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding Officer, La Grange, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I received a dispatch from General Sherman yesterday by Lieutenant Davis, acting assistant inspector-general, informing me of the movement of General Corse's division.

I have heard nothing from Colonels Hatch or Phillips since I have been here. Indeed, our cavalry have given me no information whatever of the enemy's movements. I think the enemy must be trying to cross the Coldwater somewhere in the vicinity of Quinn's Mill. I have sent Colonel Rice at 8 o'clock this a. m. with three regiments of infantry and four pieces of artillery to Lockhart's Mill, by the way of Holly Springs, where I expect to join him at 3 p. m. I will leave here at 1 p. m., by the Hernando road, and, after forming a junction with Rice, will move in the direction of Quinn's Mill, north of the Coldwater. If you have any message to send me, the best route would be by the way of Mount Pleasant.

Respectfully, &c.,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

I marched to Holly Springs that afternoon and there learned from some of the enemy's pickets whom we captured, that Chalmers had crossed the Coldwater at Quinn's Mill on Sunday night and had crossed Pigeon Roost Creek at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, on his way to Wyatt. I therefore concluded that it would be useless to go any farther south, and fell back to Hudsonville.

Next morning, 14th, I received a communication from Colonel Hatch, informing me that he had fallen in with the enemy's rear guard near Byhalia on Monday (12th) afternoon, and had skirmished with them. This dispatch was written within three-quarters of a mile of the Tallahatchie, near Wyatt. I started off as soon as possible in that direction but without any hope of coming up with the enemy, as I felt satisfied his main body must have crossed the river on Monday evening, having left his rear guard to amuse the cavalry.

The failure of the expedition may be attributed to two causes, both of which were alike fatal to my just anticipations, first, the cavalry not being ready to move out on the morning of the 10th, and, secondly, the cavalry being allowed to act independently. Had I had but one regiment of cavalry subject to my orders, I am satisfied that Chalmers would never have crossed the Tallahatchie with his artillery and baggage train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Corinth, Miss.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 15. } *Pulaski, Tenn., November 18, 1863.*

In consequence of this command having been ordered into the field, and the preparations and march pursuant thereto, the general commanding has not been able to acknowledge in General Orders the

gallant and meritorious conduct of the officers and men of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers at the battle of Collierville, Tenn. He now takes great pleasure in making honorable mention of the officers and men of this regiment, who, on the 11th of October, 1863, were attacked by 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry at Collierville, Tenn., with eight pieces of artillery, under Generals Chalmers and Richardson, and after several hours' obstinate fighting, without any fortified protection worth mentioning, succeeded with the assistance of General Sherman and escort, consisting of 240 men of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, in gallantly repulsing the enemy, and causing them to make a hasty retreat to the Tallahatchie River, and this achieved by a total force of only 480 men.

The general commanding cannot forbear to notice, also, the gallant conduct of Captain Campbell, commanding detachment of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers at La Fayette, who, when informed by our cavalry that Collierville had been taken, and that the enemy were marching upon his post, refused to leave his position and prepared to defend it at all hazards. Col. D. C. Anthony, commanding the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, has worked hard and faithfully to bring his command up to the proper standard of discipline and soldierly qualifications, and the result of the battle of Collierville has more than repaid him for his exertions, and hereafter the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers will rank in valor and meritorious conduct on the field of action with the oldest and most veteran regiments of this division.

Brigade commanders will see that this order is read at the head of every regiment in their respective commands.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general, commanding :

L. H. EVERTS,

Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Reports of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cox's Cross-Roads, via La Grange, October 14, 1863.
(Received headquarters Memphis, 15th.)

SIR: I struck the enemy near Ingram's Mill, south of Byhalia, about 3 p. m. on the 12th instant, fought them two hours, drove them from their position, and followed till 9 o'clock that evening.

On the 13th, I moved out at daybreak, and struck the enemy's pickets in the first mile, and skirmished continually from that time till within 2 miles of Wyatt, when I came in sight of their artillery, about three-quarters of a mile ahead. I ordered Colonel Phillips' brigade forward at a gallop, and charged down to the town of Wyatt. The artillery barely escaped. The enemy held the town with their whole force, sent their horses across the river, and fought stubbornly, holding every log-house and gully.

After hard fighting, from 3.30 to 9.30 p. m., I succeeded in driving the enemy into the river. They could not destroy the bridge. I sent a battalion across the river this morning about 5 miles, but found no force of the enemy. I then recrossed the river, destroyed

the bridge, and formed a junction with General Sweeney at this place. I should have pursued farther, but I have only 23 rounds of ammunition per man, and only 40 rounds of artillery ammunition.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,

Memphis, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division since the 4th instant:

For several days previous to that time I had been apprised that the enemy was making preparations to attack the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at some point not then known to me.

On the 2d instant, in anticipation of this, I ordered a battalion of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry to Olive Branch, a battalion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry to Quinn and Jackson's Mill, on the Coldwater, and a battalion of the same regiment to Mount Pleasant. I also ordered Colonel McCrillis to send one battalion to Early Grove and one battalion to Lamar.

On the 4th instant, I received more definite information of his intentions, that he designed to cross the Coldwater and make the attack on some point between Memphis and La Grange, either La Fayette, Collierville, or Moscow. I immediately ordered Colonel McCrillis to move at once with his entire command to Lockhart's Mill, south of Mount Pleasant, on the Coldwater. I also directed the force at Quinn and Jackson's Mill to be re-enforced by the remainder of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, withdrawing the force from Olive Branch.

On the night of the 5th instant, the enemy, estimated at 1,600, attacked Colonel McCrillis at Lockhart's Mill, and was repulsed. The enemy then moved off in the direction of Hudsonville, attempting a flank movement. McCrillis immediately dispatched the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry in that direction, and on the 6th instant moved with his command toward La Grange. The enemy then fell back toward Salem.

On the night of the 6th instant, in compliance with orders from Major-General Hurlbut, I went to La Grange and commenced massing the cavalry at that place.

On the morning of the 7th instant, I directed Colonel McCrillis to move on to Salem, and if he found the enemy there to attack him vigorously.

The next morning I moved down to Lamar with the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and there met the Seventh Illinois and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, which had been ordered to that point.

That night I learned that McCrillis, having been joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' (Ninth Illinois) infantry, had been fighting at Salem.

On the morning of the 9th, we pushed rapidly for Salem, expecting to find McCrillis and Phillips in that vicinity. While on the march I received a communication from Brigadier-General Sweeney, stating that he had sent two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery to Davis' Mills, 10 miles from Salem, which would support me if necessary.

With this assurance, I moved on to Salem, struck their pickets, and there received information that McCrillis and Phillips had been compelled to fall back, owing to the superior force of the enemy and the fact that they were out of ammunition. I also learned that the enemy was considerably re-enforced during the preceding night. Ordering the skirmishers forward, with instructions not to bring on a general engagement there, I sent a dispatch to Colonel Rice, commanding the brigade at Davis' Mills, asking him to move up at once, as I intended to make the attack as soon as he did so. I did not deem it prudent to attack unassisted, as I had only 750 men and no artillery, while the enemy was estimated at not less than 3,000, with nine or ten guns.

We skirmished with the enemy for three hours, when, instead of re-enforcements, I received a dispatch from General Sweeny, stating that McCrillis and Phillips had fallen back to La Grange, and advising me to move back in that direction. Had the promised re-enforcements arrived, as I confidently expected, I am of the opinion that we could have defeated the enemy at Salem and prevented any movement against the railroad.

Finding that I must depend upon my own command exclusively, I moved back to La Grange to collect the whole command together and move in force. I was then advised that General Sweeny intended to move on Salem with infantry and artillery, and I was directed to co-operate with him.

On the 10th instant, I organized the entire division, including the Ninth Illinois Infantry, into two brigades, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels Phillips and Moyers, the whole numbering about 2,200 men and eight guns.

In compliance with orders from General Sweeny, moved out from La Grange on the morning of the 11th toward Salem to cover the movement of General Sweeny's infantry. The First Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, on reaching Salem found the Third Michigan Cavalry there, and learned the enemy had left Salem, going toward Holly Springs. Was then ordered by General Sweeny to cover his front toward Holly Springs.

On nearing Holly Springs and learning the enemy had made an attack on Collierville, marched one brigade by way of Hudsonville toward Mount Pleasant. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, seeing the importance of moving on the south side toward Quinn's Mill, had taken this line of march, destroying the bridges on Coldwater and filling the fords with timber.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, struck the enemy's rear at Quinn and Jackson's Mill, 8 miles south of Collierville, my command having marched—the main column—52 miles in twenty-four hours, steadily driving the enemy's rear 9 miles. Three miles south of Byhalia came upon the enemy, under General Chalmers and General [Colonel] Richardson, posted in a strong position on hills, with a swamp in front, with two 6-pounder guns in their center, commanding the road. Our men drove in the enemy's skirmishers out of the swamp, when the enemy opened from his artillery and line.

About 3 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips deployed his men on the right and center, moving a howitzer battery to the front, and opened with shell on log-houses occupied by the enemy. The enemy charged the center spiritedly, and were met by the Seventh Illinois Cavalry and Ninth Illinois Infantry, repulsed, and driven

back. Instructing Colonel Phillips, whenever he was ready, to charge the enemy's left, drew the attention of the enemy on our left by a rapid fire with howitzers. Colonel Phillips then charged with the Seventh Illinois and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, supported by the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. The enemy broke in confusion, mounting their horses, and were rallied about 2 miles from their first position. Pursued steadily until 9 p. m. toward Hernando, fighting with his rear. Moved out in the morning before daylight, Colonel Phillips in advance, and struck the enemy's rear guard 1 mile from camp, driving him toward Wall Hill. Learned his guns passed in the night and were about four hours ahead, going toward Wyatt; pushed on rapidly, fighting the enemy, charging the last 8 miles, when the enemy were found in force at Wyatt, a deep ditch surrounding the town, a bridge immediately in the rear, his artillery massed near the road leading to the bridge. Colonel Phillips immediately deployed his brigade to the front, and, swinging his left on the center, pushed back the enemy's right, closing in on the river, so as to enfilade the road leading to the bridge. He then threw forward his right, and sent the Seventh Kansas Cavalry forward as skirmishers to take possession of some log-houses occupied by the enemy, when the enemy attacked that regiment in force, driving it back on the reserves. Colonel Moyers then moved up the Third Michigan and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry on the right of Colonel Phillips' brigade, extending my line by the right flank, throwing the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with eight guns, into the gap in the center caused by this movement, opening with the guns on the houses occupied by the enemy and shelling the bridge. The enemy made a slight demonstration on my right and charged in force on the left, the howitzers playing on them with canister. The charge was received by the Ninth Illinois Infantry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and a battalion of the Third Michigan Cavalry, splendidly covered by a belt of timber and ditches. The enemy were repulsed with great loss. The enemy, finding the right had taken a piece of timber on their left, sent the Second Missouri (Confederate) Cavalry to dislodge our men.

This regiment, though fighting tenaciously, was repulsed. The enemy made two more charges on our left, the last a desperate one, and were, as before, driven back with loss, leaving in their last charge 15 dead on the field. Night had then closed in dark and rainy; our artillery continued to play on the bridge. I ordered the right to close on the enemy, the enemy's volleys doing us no damage in the dark, our men firing at the flash. About 9 o'clock the Ninth Illinois, Seventh Kansas, Third Michigan, and Sixth Tennessee charged the town, led by Colonel Phillips, driving the enemy in confusion into the river and over the bridge *en masse*, the Ninth Illinois Infantry pouring volleys into them. We crossed the bridge with the enemy.

In the morning pushed forward, finding no enemy; believed they had fled to Oxford.

Having but 23 rounds of ammunition left to the man, and being 45 miles from my supplies, I deemed it prudent to give up the pursuit.

We captured 50 prisoners, with 5 commissioned officers, including their captain of artillery and captain and adjutant-general of General [Colonel] Richardson, 200 stand of arms, and 2 ammunition wagons.

The town of Wyatt was burned by the men, being mostly log-

houses, used by the enemy for defense. Our loss will scarcely exceed 60 in killed and wounded.

The entire command behaved finely. Of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips and Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers, I cannot say too much. They did all I could wish, and the regiments under them behaved nobly. Lieutenants Pike, Belden, McClure, and Callon nearly all had horses shot under them and did their duty bravely and cheerfully. The Seventh Kansas, Sixth and Seventh Illinois, Third Michigan, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry were conspicuous. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry dashed at the enemy splendidly, and Colonel Phillips' (Ninth Illinois) infantry conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

Not having received the reports of the brigade commanders, I am unable to make a full report of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,

Colonel 2d Iowa Cav., Comdg. Cav. Div., 16th Army Corps.

[Capt. SAMUEL L. WOODWARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.]

No. 6.

Reports of Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

LOCKHART'S MILL, October 6, 1863—6 a. m.

(Received Memphis, 6th.)

Chalmers has attacked me with artillery. His forces are kept mostly under cover. I cannot tell how many. I have had 2 men wounded so far. I have moved to the high ground on the north side of Coldwater.

McCRILLIS,
Colonel.

Colonel HATCH.

MOUNT PLEASANT,

[October] 6, 1863—3 p. m.

I had a sharp little skirmish at Lockhart's Mill this morning. The enemy were repulsed. Left a picket in front of me and moved off on each flank. I apprehended their crossing at Alexander's Mill and attacking me in rear. The ground was very disadvantageous. My artillery would have been worse than useless had they done so, and I moved back to this place. I ordered Colonel Hurst to Lamar. He got on the wrong road and struck the rear of a rebel column 2,500 strong with two pieces of artillery, the same that attacked me this morning, moving toward La Grange or Grand Junction. Colonel Hurst's courier has just reached me. I shall immediately move east after the enemy.

L. F. McCRILLIS,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade Cavalry.

General SWEENEY and
Colonel HATCH.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Colonel Hatch, October 4, 1863, I left La Grange at 11 p. m. of said day with the available force of the Third and Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiments, and moved to Lockhart's Mill, on the Coldwater, arriving there at 4 p. m. of the 5th instant.

Colonel Hurst joined after dark the same evening with about 280 men, making my aggregate force 730 men. Strong pickets were posted on all of the roads leading to camp, and a scout of 20 men sent in the direction of Holly Springs, who captured about 10 o'clock at night and brought into camp a prisoner who gave me the information that General Chalmers had arrived at Holly Springs about 3 o'clock same afternoon with a force of 2,500 men and was moving toward my position, which was on the south side of Coldwater.

Having received further orders from Colonel Hatch to send a strong force to Lamar, I ordered Colonel Hurst to recross the Coldwater on the 6th instant at daybreak, and moved directly to that point with two battalions of the Sixth Tennessee, and prepared my whole command to retire north of the river. While waiting for Colonel Hurst to cross the enemy attacked my pickets, opening a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and pushed a heavy force rapidly toward the ford. The enemy was held in check by Third Illinois Cavalry (Captain Kirkbride). I ordered one company of the Third Illinois Cavalry to cross over to guard my rear and flanks from any surprise, and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Gifford, was deployed on the north bank with its battery of mountain howitzers (four pieces), Lieutenant Butler commanding, in position to command the road leading to the ford. I ordered the Sixth Tennessee, under command of Colonel Hurst, soon as crossed to form on the edge of a skirt of timber fronting an open field on the east, protecting the road in my rear, and the Third Illinois Cavalry, under command of Captain Kirkbride, to form on his left. In the meantime, Chalmers' battalion charged in column to gain the ford, but were driven back in great confusion and with considerable loss by a few well-directed shells and the supporting fire of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. A second charge on the part of the enemy was summarily disposed of in a similar manner, and his third advance in line of skirmishers, supported by one small piece of artillery, was also checked and the piece of artillery compelled to withdraw.

At this time, I received information from my scout that the enemy were moving off in heavy columns, leaving only a small force in front to draw my attention. I then ordered the battery back to the bluff in my rear, leaving one battalion of Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Captain Blackburn (dismounted), to guard the ford. I received further information that Chalmers had already thrown a considerable force across the Coldwater, 3 miles east of Lockhart's Mill, and that there was another ford 3 miles west of me, so that the enemy could concentrate on my rear or move on the railroad, if I continued to hold my position. I, therefore, immediately ordered my command into column and moved back to Mount Pleasant, 7 miles south of La Fayette, selected a good position where the roads fork—one leading to Collierville, the other to La Fayette, protecting both places—made my disposition for a fight, and awaited the attack of the enemy. He did not come. Colonel Hurst, instead of

moving to Lamar as ordered, moved from Mount Pleasant in a southeasterly direction to Hudsonville, where he struck the rear of Chalmers' force about noon, so his messenger stated, who reached me about 3 p. m. with verbal communications from Colonel Hurst that Chalmers, with 2,500 men and two pieces of artillery, was moving in the direction of La Grange. I immediately moved my command by the most direct road to this post, arriving in camp at midnight of same day.

In this engagement the battery expended 32 rounds of ammunition. The casualties in the engagement at Lockhart's Mill were 3 men wounded. There were also several horses wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained. We took 1 captain prisoner.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. W. P. CALLON,
A. A. A. G., Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
La Grange, Tenn., October 20, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of Colonel Edward Hatch, commanding division, dated October 7, 1863, I marched that portion of my brigade stationed at this post to the intersection of the La Grange and Ripley and Saulsbury and Holly Springs roads, where I was joined on the evening of the 7th by Colonel Hurst, with the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry. My whole force then amounted to 850 fighting men, which includes 180 of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Major Graham.

During the night I received orders from Colonel Hatch to move toward Ripley, with information that Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, was near there and would re-enforce me, as also would the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. Later I received his further order to move on Salem and throw my whole weight on the enemy at that point, with notice that he (Colonel Hatch) would come up with me on the 8th instant with the Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Accordingly, I moved out on the morning of the 8th at 4 o'clock, the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry in advance, and after marching 6 miles out of my way, arrived at Salem at noon by the eastward approach.

Here I encountered the enemy in force. A battalion of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieutenant Deford, drove the enemy to the cover of some buildings on the outskirts of the village, when the Ninth Illinois Cavalry moved up with its howitzer battery and shelled them out. I then pushed forward the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, dismounted, supported by the Third Illinois Cavalry, mounted, driving the enemy west through the town and a mile beyond.

At this time (1 p. m.) I received information that the rebels were advancing on me from three directions, Ripley, Holly Springs, and Davis' Mills, in overwhelming force. I immediately moved my command back to a strong position on a long ridge, 600 yards east of Salem. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips now came up with 400 men

of the Ninth Illinois Infantry and a section of light artillery, increasing my force to about 1,250 men. He took position in front of my center, holding a grove and two or three buildings on the east edge of the village. The enemy now opened, presenting a force of about 4,000 men, with one-third of which he engaged my front, composed of the Ninth Illinois Infantry and a battalion of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, while he skirmished my flanks and covered his own with the remainder of his force. At 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips gained possession of the ten or twelve buildings composing the town, but was almost immediately forced to withdraw to the previous position by heavy flank movements of the enemy, made by his large flank supports above mentioned, the enemy following up and pressing Phillips, particularly on the flanks, with cavalry charges which were promptly repulsed. I immediately ordered to Phillips' relief, from my reserve position on the ridge spoken of, the section of light artillery under Lieutenant Hendrew,* and a section of mountain howitzers under Lieutenant Butler, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with a battalion of that regiment, and ordered up the Third and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, dismounted, in front of my left until they were on a line with Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' skirmishers. After one hour's fighting, and repulsing three cavalry charges in this position, my artillery having fired 140 rounds and dismounted one of the enemy's pieces, the enemy withdrew to long range. During this operation Lieutenant Butler threw from two howitzers 85 rounds in ten minutes. It was now, at 4 p. m., within my power to have followed up the enemy and driven him out of Salem, but it would have been my destruction, as I must have sacrificed my superior position, exposed my flanks, and, moreover, was beginning to feel the want of ammunition. Such a movement on my part was what the enemy was trying to induce. My artillery having exhausted its shell and spherical case, I withdrew it to its position on the ridge and drew my skirmishers into a complete line along my front and extending past my flanks. In this position I engaged the enemy steadily with musketry and canister for one hour and a half, until 5.30 p. m., hoping for reinforcements.

At that hour I found that several of my regiments had exhausted all their ammunition and that my supply averaged only 15 rounds per man. The arms used being of at least six different calibers would not admit of an equal division of even what I had. My artillery had nothing but a few rounds of canister. Under these circumstances I thought it necessary to prepare to retire, which I did by gradually withdrawing, mounting and plying to the rear one regiment at a time under cover of a rapid artillery fire. I kept in rear the Ninth Illinois Infantry (dismounted) and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry (mounted), to bring off the two guns used for the above purpose. This was done in fine style under a heavy fire. The enemy did not detect our movement to the rear, which was made over the brow of the ridge, until my column was in motion, when it was too late for him to organize an effective pursuit.

At 5.45 p. m., when my rear guard moved, the enemy was in the act of advancing a dismounted line of skirmishers $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent,

* Reference is probably to Captain Tannrath, commanding a section of Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery.

with deep columns of cavalry on the flanks. He charged my rear ineffectually three times in the first mile marched, when night came on, and he dropped the pursuit.

During the action my artillery fired upward of 300 rounds. The enemy fired about 50 rounds from two pieces. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry, displayed great gallantry and skill in conducting that part of the engagement in my front and center. He re-enforced me at just the right time. Captain Kirkbride, who led the Third Illinois Cavalry, deserves more than ordinary credit for the vigor with which he bore back and held the enemy's right.

Maj. Thomas H. Boswell and Lieut. R. D. Deford, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, were seriously wounded. Also a lieutenant of the Ninth Illinois Infantry whose name I have not had. I have had no report of casualties in the last-named regiment. Not including them, my losses are 2 mortally wounded, 8 seriously wounded, and 1 missing. I have since ascertained the enemy's loss to have included 11 dead on the field and 44 so badly wounded that they were left in houses near by. I returned to the line of the railroad on the morning of the 9th instant.

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. McCRILLIS,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. W. P. CALLON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois (mounted) Infantry.

SAULSBURY, October 8, 1863.

SIR: I moved on Salem last night at dusk, but did not attack. This morning I sent a sufficient detachment to reconnoiter and discover their force. The enemy had on line during the skirmish about 700 men, besides their reserves and a body of cavalry on their left, my right flank. Finding their numbers far superior to my own, and my left and rear being exposed to an advance from New Albany or Hickory Flat, I commenced falling back. I shall endeavor to get between Salem and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and will find out what force they have. My advance pickets heard artillery move last night. I am of the opinion that this is a force left to check me while the main body has moved toward the railroad. If this is not the case, and the force I saw intends striking the railroad, I will prevent them. I have information of large force in Salem last night, and know that 1,000 were there this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS.

LIEUT. W. F. JOBE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Elijah T. Phillips, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, October 12, 1863—12.15 a. m.

General CARR, and
General SWEENEY :

SIR : The following just received :

COLLIERVILLE, October 11.

(By telegraph from La Fayette.)

The attack on this place to-day was repulsed. General Sherman is here safe.

[ELIJAH T.] PHILLIPS,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

AUGUST MERSY.

No. 9.

*Report of Lieut. Richard K. Randolph, Twelfth Illinois Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.*

SAULSBURY, October 9, 1863.

COLONEL : I arrived here a few moments ago. Yesterday Colonel Phillips entered Salem about noon ; found McCrillis and Hurst there. A fierce attack was made on the place from the south and west by the rebels, thought to be commanded by Chalmers or Lee. Force estimated at 4,000. Two regiments of infantry fought us in line ; a large force of cavalry at La Grange on our right. A sharp fight continued throughout the afternoon, we retiring to an elevation occupied by the artillery, forced back by superior numbers. Ninth Illinois Infantry, as skirmishers, covered the retreat, fighting splendidly and falling back to their mules in good order. The enemy had one piece (rifled) engaged ; two others belong to command. I make this report not knowing that Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, to whom I acted as adjutant, has yet reported. Our loss estimated at 15 to 20 killed and wounded ; enemy's must be much greater, as we used canister at short range. Lieutenant Ulen, Ninth Illinois, shot through knee. Captain Hawes, with one battalion, Ninth Illinois, will arrive here soon. Colonel Phillips expected Colonels Hurst and McCrillis within 4 miles of this place, and moved toward La Grange.

Respectfully,

R. K. RANDOLPH,
Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

Col. AUGUST MERSY,
Commanding.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Trafton, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Collierville, Tenn., October 19, 1863.

SIR : By your order, I reported with my command to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, for duty on the 10th instant. Was ordered by him to join his command at the junction of Smith's Mill and Salem roads, which I did. Marched in the rear of his brigade that day, bivouacked near Lockhart's Mill at night.

Next morning marched in advance of Sixth Illinois Cavalry to near Quinn's Mill, where we captured 6 prisoners. We halted at that place until joined by the remainder of Colonel Phillips' brigade and by Colonel Hatch's brigade. Then moved in advance toward Byhalia, skirmishing with the enemy's rear all the way. There we came upon the main force of the enemy posted in a strong position on the top of a hill. I immediately dismounted three companies and sent them to support the advance, when they charged upon the enemy but were repulsed. By this time the action had become general, our regiment having the center, the Seventh Kansas on our right, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry on our left. We fought for some time, our regiment being charged once by the enemy, but repulsed them. Finally, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry was sent to our right flank, which the rebels were pressing hard. As soon as the Sixth Illinois were in position, our regiment, with the Sixth Illinois, charged the rebels, who gave way, took to their horses, and fled precipitately. We lost in this engagement 1 lieutenant and 1 man killed, and 1 lieutenant and 5 men wounded. We followed our regiment in advance, as before. Their rear guard took every advantage of woods, hills, and turns to ambush us, but we pressed them hard until dark, when we were again ordered to bivouac until morning.

Next day our regiment took the rear, according to orders of Colonel Phillips, followed to Wyatt Crossing, at which fight one battalion of our regiment was ordered to watch the right flank, one battalion the left flank, and the third was held in reserve. At this fight we lost none killed or wounded. We camped with the brigade near the crossing that night.

Next day our regiment marched in rear of brigade to Cox's farm, where we stopped for the night. The day following we marched in advance to Byhalia, where we stopped again for the night. That day we captured several prisoners, and assisted in driving in cattle, sheep, &c.

Next day we came to Collierville, driving with us the cattle and sheep brought in the day before, which I sent with one company to Memphis. We lost in the fight at Byhalia 1 lieutenant and 1 man killed, and 1 lieutenant and 5 men wounded. In the other fights and skirmishes we lost none. The exact number of prisoners I cannot state, but it was some 12 or 16 taken by our regiment.

Hoping, colonel, that our regiment merited your approbation, and will ever continue to do so, I remain, with much respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

GEO. W. TRAFTON,

Lieut. Col. Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Comdg. Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 11.

Reports of Maj. Ira R. Gifford, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
La Grange, Tenn., October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in the late scout to the Coldwater River:

At 11 p. m., October 4, the regiment was ordered to march to

Lockhart's Mill, on the Coldwater River, where it arrived at 4 p. m. of the next day. At 9 p. m. of that day we received information that the enemy, 2,500 strong, were advancing on Lockhart's Mill. The regiment was ordered to saddle up, the howitzers to be placed in position, and await the approach of the enemy.

At 4 a. m. the next day (6th) we were ordered to move the train across the river, and at daylight the regiment was ordered to move across. Before the regiment had crossed, the enemy opened fire on the pickets with cannon. We then moved across the ferry, and placed the howitzers in position to guard the ferry. I then ordered one battalion of the regiment, under Captain Blackburn, to dismount and deploy as skirmishers along the bank of the river. The enemy then charged in force on the picket and rear guard, and drove them on to the command. The battery of howitzers, under Lieutenant Butler, then opened fire on the enemy, and they fell back in confusion. The enemy then charged, to gain possession of the ford. They were again repulsed and fell back in such confusion that they had to again form, and they were heard counting off. The enemy then advanced as skirmishers and were driven back by our skirmishers, and occasional shells from the howitzers (one section of the howitzers, with one battalion, under Captain Cameron, having been ordered back to the hill about a mile in the rear, where the remainder of the brigade was formed). The enemy then moved off with the apparent intention of flanking us, leaving a part of their force in our front, with whom we skirmished for about a half an hour, when they left the field. We then moved back to the balance of the command on the hill.

We were then ordered to Mount Pleasant, where we remained in line of battle for about three hours. The enemy making no appearance, we were then ordered to proceed on the road to Lamar. After having proceeded about 4 miles, we were then ordered to La Grange, where we arrived on the 7th instant at 1 a. m.

I would further add that Corpl. Jerry C. Killmore, of Company B, was severely wounded in the wrist.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRA R. GIFFORD,

Major, Comdg. Ninth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry.

R. W. PIKE,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Cav. Div., 16th Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
La Grange, Tenn., October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in the battle at Salem, Miss.:

On Friday, October 8, we met the enemy about 3 miles this side of Salem at 10 a. m. The enemy was driven back to the hill in front of the town, where we met about 500. As the Ninth Illinois Cavalry with its battery was ordered to the front, we then opened on the enemy with the howitzers, driving the enemy before us into the town; we then moved into the town, the enemy falling back. I was then ordered back to the hill, and there formed line of battle and was then ordered to feed.

While we were feeding, the enemy attacked in force. One section of the howitzers and a battalion, under Captain Booth, was ordered to the front to support the Ninth Illinois Infantry, one company having been previously deployed as skirmishers in front. The section of howitzers under Lieutenant Butler fired incessantly upon the advancing columns of the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted, when they were ordered back to the hill.

The regiment was then dismounted and ordered to the front to meet the enemy advancing in line. They held the enemy for about an hour, when the ammunition for the howitzers was exhausted, they having fired incessantly during this time. We then received orders to fall back, which was executed in good order. Private Joseph Wehargan, of Company F, was mortally wounded; Private Henry C. Ireland, of Company B, was severely wounded. Many of the men had their clothing riddled with balls; 6 horses were killed and 15 wounded; 124 rounds of ammunition were fired from the battery.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA R. GIFFORD,

Major, Commanding Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

R. W. PIKE,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Cav. Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 12.

Reports of Col. De Witt C. Anthony, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

COLLIERVILLE, October 11, 1863.

We were attacked at 10 a. m. by General Chalmers, and repulsed the enemy. General Sherman requests me to say his engine is disabled, and requests an engine to be sent him at once. A number killed, wounded, and missing; in all other respects all right.

D. C. ANTHONY,

Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General HURLBUT.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,

Collierville, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

SIR: On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, my force of 240 men at this post was attacked by General Chalmers with eleven regiments, numbering, by the enemy's statement, 3,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery, five 1½-inch Williams rifled guns, two 6-pounder smooth-bores, and one 10-pounder steel rifled gun. The enemy made a rapid charge upon my picket lines, and was held in check some time until my dispositions were made, but at a sacrifice of some wounded and a loss of 30, taken prisoners, including First Lieut. W. Scott Whitman, in charge of one division of the picket guard. As soon as my lines were formed, the enemy ceased firing and showed himself in strong force and sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the place, which demand I declined to comply with.

At this time General Sherman fortunately arrived with his staff on his way to Corinth and escorted by the Thirteenth Regulars, numbering 240 men.

Upon the return of the flag, the enemy opened a vigorous fire from his artillery, but without much effect. At about 12 o'clock a charge upon the right was made by two of my companies to drive the enemy from their dangerous proximity to the train, which was successful, but Lieutenant Millis, following his advantage too far, was captured with 10 or 12 of his men. The engagement lasted until 3 p. m., at which time the enemy was driven from the field.

The whole number engaged in the action upon our side of the Sixty-sixth Indiana was 175; Thirteenth Regulars, 240; making the aggregate considerably less than 500 men.

Loss of the Sixty-sixth Indiana :

Killed	4	
Wounded	18	
Missing	41	
	—	58

Loss of the Thirteenth Regulars :

Killed	10	
Wounded	27	
Missing	18	
	—	50

Total loss 108

We have buried upon the field 25 of the enemy and have heard of others dead in the neighborhood, making their loss in killed at least 30, and of wounded supposed to be 150.

This report is intended to be informal. A formal report in detail will be made as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. ANTHONY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., 16th A. C.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Collierville, Tenn., October 21, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 10 a. m., my force at this post, consisting of Companies B, C, D, E, G, and I, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and numbering 240 men, was attacked by Brigadier-General Chalmers, of the rebel army, with his own brigade, consisting of the Third Mississippi, Colonel McGuirk; Falkner's regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis; Second Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch; Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers' battalion, Seventh Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Duckworth, and the Second Arkansas Cavalry, together with Richardson's brigade, consisting of five regiments, and commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Colonel Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Ennis[?], Colonel Neely, and Colonel Inge.

At the time of the attack upon my line of pickets, I was some distance up the railroad east of Collierville, hurrying forward some repairs of damage done the night before. Upon receiving informa-

tion of the firing I hurried to the camp, and found that Lieutenant-Colonel Martin had made such disposition as would protect as far as possible the camp and depot.

Simultaneously with my arrival the reserve picket on the left of the line was attacked by a heavy force and retreated in the direction of the camp, endeavoring to hold the enemy in check. In this effort a number were ridden down and captured. Upon reaching the front, from which the attack was being made, I immediately deployed Companies I, G, and E as skirmishers and advanced them 200 yards south of and parallel with the railroad. Companies B and C were left in rifle-pits protecting the rear of the camp as approached upon the State Line road east and west. These dispositions had just been completed when a flag of truce was discovered approaching from the enemy, and at the same time a train arrived going east, bearing Major-General Sherman and staff, escorted by about 240 of the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. Army. The flag of truce was from General Chalmers, borne by his assistant adjutant-general, and his communication a demand for the unconditional surrender of the post. Having received the flag in person, a compliance with the demand was at once refused. The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry was at once disembarked, and formed in line of battle immediately on the left of the three companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana.

Upon the return of the flag the enemy opened with artillery upon the earth-work and depot. Having no artillery, and by reason of the scarcity of our numbers, we were compelled to act entirely on the defensive. Our fire was reserved until the enemy moved within the range of small-arms, when it opened actively from both sides.

Company D, having been sent upon the railroad in the morning to assist in the repairs, arrived and was placed north of and perpendicular to railroad, to guard against a flank movement on my right and rear, then being attempted. This company soon became hotly engaged, and Company E was withdrawn from the front to re-enforce it.

Thirty or 40 passengers on the train were armed with some surplus guns in my possession, and, at his own request, placed in command of Lieutenant James, Third U. S. Cavalry, and a member of General Sherman's staff, and these were also sent to re-enforce Companies E and D, then hard pressed on the right by the Second Missouri, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant James, the two companies, with a portion of Lieutenant James' command, charged the enemy with great boldness, and drove them 500 yards into a wood, when, encountering three additional rebel regiments, they were compelled to retire to their original position. In this attack Lieutenant James was severely wounded and Lieutenant Millis, Company D, was taken prisoner, with 12 of his men, and had 2 wounded. Company E lost 7 killed and wounded and 5 missing. About an hour after commencement of the attack, the Thirteenth Infantry, on the left of the line, fell back on the earth-work and occupied that and the surrounding ditches.

This movement involved the necessity of withdrawing the companies of the Sixty-sixth from the front. Company I was ordered into the earth-work, and Company G into the ditch on the west of the work. After the charge referred to, made upon our right, the enemy attempted no farther encroachments upon that flank, and Company E was withdrawn and placed in the depot building. The positions

now occupied were held until the affair closed at 3.30 p. m. by the hasty retreat of the enemy.

I take pleasure in saying that the officers and men of my command behaved during the engagement in the most admirable manner and stubbornly resisted the enemy for over five hours, although pressed by superior numbers at every point of attack.

I am greatly indebted to Major-General Sherman for his valuable advice during the engagement, to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry for the part they bore, to Captains Fitch and Dayton (of General Sherman's staff) for their action and aid, and especially to Lieutenant James, of whose unusual gallantry I bear willing testimony. It would be injustice to a brave officer to omit mention of the conduct of Captain Campbell, commanding the detachment of two companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, at La Fayette.

About noon of the day of attack upon this garrison, a company of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, on temporary duty at this place, made a hasty retreat to La Fayette, but 5 miles distant, and reported that the garrison at Collierville had surrendered, that the enemy was moving upon him in heavy force, and advising the immediate evacuation of the place, &c. Notwithstanding the fact that all the surrounding circumstances justified the truth of the report, Captain Campbell refused to leave his position and prepared to defend it at all hazards.

The loss of the Thirteenth Regulars was: 10 killed, 27 wounded, and 13 missing.

Loss of the Sixty-sixth Indiana: 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 41 missing.

The entire number engaged upon the Federal side was 480.

The number of the enemy engaged, by their own report, was 3,060, with two batteries, one of three guns, a 10-pounder rifled and two 6-pounder smooth-bores, the other of five rifled guns; we buried 30 of the enemy on the field, and heard of others carried away with their wounded. The enemy's loss will fall but little, if any, short of 150. Appended is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. ANTHONY,

Colonel, Commanding Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. D. T. BOWLER,

A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., 16th A. C.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. Charles C. Smith, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, 13TH U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp at Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the First Battalion, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, left Memphis, Tenn., on the cars, at 9 a. m. Sunday, October 11, 1863. On the arrival of the train at Collierville, a station about 24 miles out, at 11 a. m., I was informed that an attack was about to be made on the forces stationed at that post.

* Nominal list omitted.

I immediately ordered the battalion off the cars, and led them out from the train on a road in the direction of the anticipated attack.

When about 100 yards from the train, I saw a flag of truce advancing. I halted the battalion and awaited the result of a conference between the bearer of the flag and Colonel Anthony, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, commanding post, who was on horseback and had come from the fort to meet the flag. Understanding from the colonel that he had declined to surrender the post as demanded, I formed immediately in line of battle on the right of the road; had two companies deployed as skirmishers on the right and left, and awaited the attack.

Hardly had I got in position, and before the flag had gone but a short distance, when the enemy opened upon me with a battery of five pieces with grape and solid shot, and my pickets that had kept advancing all the while became hotly engaged. Not having any support against artillery at such long range, I withdrew the battalion, except the skirmishers (who were gradually to fall back), to the railroad cut. Maintaining this position for about one hour and a half, the enemy working around to my left, I was compelled by their flank fire, against which my force was too small to contend, to withdraw to the fort and rifle-pits, the enemy in overpowering numbers following me up. As soon as I reached the fort I found that the enemy had driven in the Sixty-sixth Indiana, who were posted on the right of the depot, and had possession of the train, which was being pillaged and on fire. I ordered Lieutenant Griffin, who was in the rifle-pits facing the train, to go and retake it, and save it, if possible. With about 40 men he made a very gallant charge, drove off the enemy, put out the fire, and pushed the train up under cover of the fort.

The convalescents of my battalion, orderlies to the general, and attachés to headquarters were organized into a company at the commencement of the fight, and led by Lieutenant James, Third U. S. Cavalry, aide to General Sherman, against a very large force of the enemy. Lieutenant James was seriously, if not mortally, wounded, and most of my convalescents were taken prisoners.

The conduct of the officers and men was worthy of the name they had won on other fields; each one did his duty nobly and well.

We were engaged about four hours.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, 9; wounded, 27; missing, 25; total, 61.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. SMITH,

Captain Thirteenth Infantry, Comdg. First Battalion.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 14.

Reports of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.

MERIDIAN, October 10, 1863.

General Chalmers repulsed the enemy at Coldwater on the 6th, and routed him at Salem on the 8th; loss, 3 killed, 47 wounded. En-

enemy's loss three times as great. Expecting to tear up the railroad on the night of the 10th.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General S. COOPER.

MERIDIAN, October 13, 1863.

Following just received from Brigadier-General Chalmers :

BYHALIA, October 12.

Tore up railroad in four places. Attacked Collierville yesterday morning. General Sherman, with part of Smith's brigade *en route* for Corinth, arrived as we did. Drove the enemy into fortifications, burned camp and considerable stores, also 80 wagons—brought off 20. Took 5 colors and 104 prisoners. Our loss about 50 killed and wounded. Enemy's loss very heavy. Prisoners report General Smith and Colonel Anthony killed. Re-enforcements coming from Germantown and La Fayette, we retreated.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond.

MERIDIAN, October 15, 1863.

Following dispatch received :

OXFORD, October 14, 1863.

Eleven regiments of cavalry with nine pieces of artillery pursued us. We skirmished with them all the way ; fought them for four hours near Byhalia and again at the river, when they were repulsed, and retired after burning Wyatt. Our loss considerable ; number not known on account of much straggling. Saved our train and captured property.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Benjamin S. Ewell, C. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, October 16, 1863.

General Chalmers telegraphs enemy retired, burning in every direction. One column went through Chulahoma and burned the town.

Will return to my position when ammunition arrives.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Demopolis.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., October 20, 1863.

COLONEL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces under my command from the 5th to the 15th instant :

On the afternoon of the 3d instant, I received orders from General Johnston, through Major-General Lee, commanding cavalry in Mississippi, to move with my whole command against the enemy on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad within four days, the principal object of the move being explained to be to divert the attention of the enemy from a movement which General Lee was about to make in person in a different direction. To effect this object, and at the same time to annoy the enemy as much as possible, I determined to concentrate my force, consisting of my own brigade and that commanded by Col. R. V. Richardson, which was then stationed at New Albany and at Salem, as if with the intention of attacking La Grange or some point farther east, and then while the attention of the enemy was drawn in that direction to make a rapid movement against Collierville, in the hope of surprising it before information of my movement could be received. With the view of still further misleading them, I caused it to be reported where I knew it would reach the enemy, that we were concentrating a large force for an attack on Corinth.

Finding it impossible to put Colonel Richardson's brigade (which had been transferred to my command on the 2d) in readiness to move before the 6th, I ordered my whole command to move on the morning of that day, directing Richardson's brigade, the First Mississippi Partisans, and Second Missouri Cavalry, which were on outpost duty, to join me at Salem. But hearing on the evening of the 4th that the enemy intended to disturb the election which was to be held in Holly Springs on the 5th, I left the new regiment, commanded by Colonel George, which was not fully organized, to picket the river, and moved at daylight on the next morning with the other troops under my immediate command—consisting of the Seventh Tennessee, Third Mississippi (State), Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, and one rifled gun, the whole amounting to about 850 men—to Holly Springs, and threw out pickets to protect the place.

During the day, as I afterward learned, the enemy came within a few miles of the town with a force of 800 men (Third and Ninth Illinois and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry), and three pieces artillery ; but hearing of our presence there they fell back to Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater, 8 miles from town, where they encamped for the night, and sent couriers to the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, which were encamped at Quinn and Jackson's Mill, 12 miles below, on the same stream. As soon as I was informed of their position, I determined to attack the command nearest to me before the other could form a junction with it.

The Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion (Maj. A. H. Chalmers) was ordered to move at midnight, and, crossing Coldwater some distance above Lockhart's Mill, to get in the rear of the force at that point

and attack them at daylight the next morning. The Seventh Tennessee (Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth) and Third Mississippi State Cavalry (Colonel McQuirk) and the rifled gun, under command of Lieutenant Richards, of McLendon's battery, were ordered to attack the enemy in front at the same time. These dispositions were well carried out by the different commanders. The Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, which had succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear, charged gallantly upon them, driving them from their camps and across the creek. But, unfortunately, a premature shot of one piece of artillery, which was mistaken by Major Chalmers for the signal for attack, and induced him to commence it before the other troops could be brought into action, also gave the enemy notice of our presence and enabled them to effect their escape.

Our loss in this skirmish was 1 man slightly wounded ; that of the enemy was 3 men wounded.

Finding that pursuit could not be successful, I moved toward Salem, in accordance with my original plan, and encamped near that place. While on the march I was joined by the Second Missouri Cavalry (Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch) and the First Regiment Mississippi Partisans (Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis).

On the morning of the 8th, the enemy supposing that we would move farther east, sent Colonel McCrillis from La Grange with the Third and Ninth Illinois and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, to McDonald's Store, 10 miles east of Salem, where they were joined by the Seventh Kansas, Hawkins' Tennessee cavalry, and Ninth Regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry and three pieces of artillery, who were then returning from New Albany, near which place they had been repulsed by Colonel Richardson on the 5th instant.

After waiting for some hours in Salem, on the morning of the 8th, to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy, and thinking it probable, from the best information I could obtain, that he would await our coming in his chosen position on the Ripley road, I moved off with the main body of my command toward Collierville, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis with the First Mississippi Partisans to watch the movements of the enemy, with instructions to fall back and join me that night.

We had proceeded about 10 miles, when I was informed by Colonel Hovis that the enemy had driven him out of the town, and were then pursuing him upon the road upon which we were moving. I immediately ordered the Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry to return, and re-enforce Colonel Hovis, and hold the enemy in check, while I, with the remainder of the command, could return by a parallel road and gain their rear.

On approaching Salem, however, I found that the main body of the enemy had not pursued Colonel Hovis, but was drawn up in line of battle in a strong position immediately west of the town, with a line of skirmishers in the town itself, where they were protected by the houses and the rugged nature of the ground, which rendered all approaches difficult. We were thus compelled to attack them in front, which we did at once, and after three hours' hard fighting drove them from every position. They retreated in disorder to La Grange, but the darkness of the night, which came on before the fighting had entirely ceased, prevented an active pursuit.

In this affair the Second Missouri Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch), Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry (Colonel

McGuirk), and the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion (Major Chalmers), bore the brunt of the conflict, and although the last two were composed almost entirely of untried men, they behaved with a gallantry equal to that which has ever distinguished the veterans of the Second Missouri Cavalry.

The First Mississippi Partisans was placed on our right flank, and the Seventh Tennessee was held in reserve until late in the day, when both regiments were ordered to support the Second Missouri Cavalry, which they did bravely and successfully. Our entire force did not exceed 1,200 men, with one piece of artillery, which became disabled after the third fire and was not again used. That of the enemy was not less than 2,000 men, with six pieces of artillery.

Our loss was 1 killed and 27 wounded. That of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, as they moved many of their dead and wounded from the field while the fight was going on, but it is reported, by reliable persons who had an opportunity of knowing, to have been 47 killed and 103 wounded, besides 5 prisoners, whom we brought off.

Colonel Richardson joined me on the night of the 8th with his brigade, consisting of the Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, Colonel Inge; Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Green; Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Neely; Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Stewart; the Reneau Battery of two 6-pounders, Captain Palmer, and the Buckner Battery of four steel breech-loading 2-pounders, Lieutenant Holt, the whole amounting to about 950 men.

The enemy were re-enforced at La Grange by the Sixth and Seventh Illinois, and Third Michigan Cavalry, and on the following evening (9th) the whole force, amounting to nine regiments of mounted men and nine pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Hatch, moved out against us. At the same time a force of infantry and artillery was sent to Davis' Mills, on Wolf River, which was between our position and La Grange, and within supporting distance of their cavalry. During the greater part of the day we remained drawn up in line of battle at Hamar's house, 2 miles from Salem, and there was some slight skirmishing between the advanced parties, but the enemy did not make their appearance in any force.

Late in the afternoon, the enemy having entirely disappeared, we moved 10 miles toward Holly Springs in order to obtain forage and water, and on the next day we moved into that place, where we remained during the day to procure a supply of ammunition and rations, of both of which we were in much need. While there four detachments of 100 men each, commanded, respectively, by Major Mitchell, Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion; Major Couzens, Second Missouri; Major Burrow, Twelfth Tennessee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Fourteenth Tennessee, were sent out with instructions to tear up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and destroy the telegraph wire, so as to prevent the passage of troops or intelligence. Mitchell and Couzens were ordered to cut the road east of Collierville; Burrow and Marshall west of it. The first two were successful in tearing up the track in several places before daylight the next morning; but the others, owing to the greater distance they had to travel, were not able to damage the road so as to prevent the passage of trains on the next morning.

After dark the whole command moved out 12 miles toward Byhalia and halted for a few hours.

I ordered Colonel Richardson to move at 4 a. m. the next day with

his brigade and the First and Third Regiments Mississippi Cavalry to attack Collierville, while the other commands would follow and support him; but for some reason he did not move until two hours later than the time ordered. When once in motion, however, our advance was pushed forward so rapidly by Colonel Richardson that they completely surprised the enemy's pickets, capturing the officer in command and almost the entire picket. The alarm, however, had reached the garrison, and when we arrived in sight of the place, we found them under arms and in the trenches. The garrison proper was composed of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry and detachments of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, but they had been unexpectedly re-enforced a few moments before our arrival by a train from Memphis containing Major-General Sherman and Brigadier-General Smith with their staffs, escorts, and the Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Regulars, on their way to Corinth, who were compelled to stop by the injuries to the road. There were also a few men from other regiments there, who served to strengthen the garrison.

The place was protected by a strong earth-work near the railroad depot, which is itself of brick and loop-holed, and by a line of rifle-pits which cover all the approaches. East and west of the fort there are open woods, which offered some protection to an attacking force. On the east and south of it, and not more than 600 yards distant, is a ridge which overlooks it, while upon the north the hill upon which the town stands also overlooks it, and the houses afforded a protection from its fire. The Seventh and Thirteenth Tennessee and Second Missouri Regiments were ordered to attack on the left (or west), Colonel Richardson's brigade on the right (or east), and the artillery, supported by the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, was placed on the ridge in the center and within 600 yards of the fort and depot, and Colonel McGuirk, with his own and First Mississippi Partisans, was sent to gain possession of the town and attack the fort from the rear.

The movements on the right and left were soon successful in driving the enemy to the protection of their rifle-pits, and in dislodging a portion of them and forcing them to take refuge in the fort, and the troops on the left were twice pushed so far forward as to take possession of the train of cars which had been stopped at the depot, and under the protection of the fire from it and the fort; but the movement to reach the rear of the fort was not so successful.

In moving toward the position assigned him, Colonel McGuirk ran into the cavalry camp, which lay northwest of the town. A force of cavalry found in it and the infantry thrown out for its protection were soon driven back; but the delay occasioned by the pursuit of the cavalry, who fled to the swamp, and in collecting the stragglers, who were led from the ranks by the rich booty of the camp, was so great that the opportunity to take the town was lost. Our artillery, which was principally directed against the fort and depot, was badly served and failed to do them any material injury; but notwithstanding this and the arrival of re-enforcements, if the movements to the rear had been successful, the place would probably have been captured.

After fighting for four hours, finding the place could not be taken without undue loss of life, and learning that heavy re-enforcements for the enemy were close at hand, I withdrew my forces and fell back in good order and without molestation to Byhalia Creek, where we encamped for the night. We brought off all our wounded who could bear transportation, 135 prisoners (including 4 officers),

13 wagons and teams, 1 ambulance, and a number of horses and mules, and a small quantity of ammunition and other captured property. In order to prevent the demoralization of his men, Colonel McGuirk was compelled to burn the greater part of the property found in the captured camp, consisting in part of about 200 tents, 30 wagons, and a considerable quantity of quartermaster's and other stores.

Our loss was 3 killed and 48 wounded. That of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but it is reported by citizens who visited the place soon after the engagement as having been 117 killed, of whom 39 were negroes, and 170 wounded.

The locomotive and train were damaged, and a house, said to contain commissary stores, was destroyed by our artillery. The horses of Generals Sherman and Smith and their staff officers were on the train, and many of them were killed.

On the following morning (12th), having heard nothing of any movement of the enemy, my own brigade was moved to Pigeon Roost Creek, and Colonel Richardson was about to follow some hours later, when information was received that the enemy were advancing in force. Colonel Richardson took position on a hill near Ingram's house, immediately south of Byhalia Creek, his artillery being in the road in the center, and the line extending on either hand, the skirmishers in front of the center having possession of some log buildings. Here he was attacked by the enemy, who continued their efforts to drive him back for more than three hours without success, until finding they were extending their lines to the left with the intention of flanking him, and that another column was moving to attack him on the right and cut off his retreat, he fell back to Ingram's Mill, where our whole force encamped for the night.

Our force in this affair did not exceed 800 men, with two 6-pounders. That of the enemy consisted of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Kansas and Third Michigan Cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery.

Our loss was 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded and 2 horses killed. Theirs was severe—9 killed and 13 wounded, and, in addition, the citizens of Byhalia report that during the fight several ambulances loaded with dead and wounded passed through that place to the rear.

On the 13th, our ammunition being almost exhausted, our forces fell back to Wyatt, where we arrived about 2 p. m., the enemy following and skirmishing with our rear guard during the day. As our troops arrived they were crossed to the south side of the river, where their horses were left and the men brought back to the north side and drawn up with either flank resting on the river, the center being strengthened by the houses of the village. They had not reached their allotted positions when the attack was commenced by the enemy, who, having been re-enforced by the Sixth Tennessee and Third Illinois Cavalry and four pieces artillery, now numbered 2,500 men, with twelve pieces artillery. Our force, even after being re-enforced by the part of Colonel George's regiment then at Wyatt, had been reduced by straggling and other causes to not more than 1,600 men. Our ammunition was almost exhausted. Of the artillery, only three pieces, one 6 and two 2 pounders, could be brought into action, and they had but a few rounds left. The men were greatly wearied, and a heavy rain, which continued throughout the

whole engagement, added greatly to their discomfort and rendered many of their guns useless. But notwithstanding these disadvantages, they held their position firmly for more than three hours, and until night put an end to the firing, when they withdrew quietly across the river without loss, partially destroying the bridge behind them. No movements were made on either side during the night.

On the next day our troops were drawn up in the intrenchments on the south side of the river to resist any attempt by the enemy to cross, but after waiting some hours they burned the village of Wyatt and retired without making any effort to follow us. A small force was sent to watch their movements, but both men and horses were too much exhausted to make any pursuit in force practicable.

Our loss at Wyatt was 9 killed and 28 wounded. The enemy admit theirs to have been 6 killed and 20 wounded. One prisoner (Captain Hodgman, of the Seventh Kansas), who was wounded, has since died.

A force of five regiments of infantry and some artillery, under the command of Colonel Sweeny, which left La Grange on the 11th, came as far as Chulahoma with the intention of cutting off our retreat to Wyatt, but finding that we had passed returned from that place. Both the infantry and cavalry commands of the enemy were guilty of many outrages in the destruction of houses and other private property, and, in some instances, in acts of robbery and cruel personal violence toward infirm and defenseless citizens.

The conduct of the officers and men of my command, with a few exceptions, was worthy of much praise. A part of them had just before been armed with long-range guns. It was the first time they had been able to meet the enemy on anything like equal terms, and their conduct gives evidence of what might be expected if the remainder of the command was as well equipped.

The lists of the killed and wounded in the different engagements and the reports of subordinate commanders, including Colonel Richardson's report of the affair near New Albany on the 5th, are here-with forwarded.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

A D D E N D A .

Return of Casualties in Chalmers' command, October 5 to 14, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Men killed.	Wounded.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Men.	
1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers	4	3	26	33
3d Mississippi State Cavalry	3	5	30	38
5th Mississippi Regiment .....	.....	1	.....	1
12th Mississippi Battalion	1	1	17	18
18th Mississippi Battalion	1	1	12	14
7th Tennessee Cavalry	2	2	11	15
12th Tennessee Cavalry	2	.....	3	5
18th Tennessee Cavalry .....	.....	.....	2	2
14th Tennessee Cavalry	1	.....	1	2
Total	18	18	102	128

Abstract from morning report of Chalmers' brigade of cavalry, Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers commanding, for October 3, 1863; headquarters Moss Hill, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Arms.	
	Officers.	Men.					Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
2d Arkansas Cavalry, Captain Cochran.								
1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis.								
3d Mississippi State Cavalry, Colonel McGuirk.								
18th Mississippi Battalion, Major Chalmers.								
2d Missouri Cavalry, Colonel McCulloch.	151	1,600	1,600	2,108	3,147	3,252	1,387	35
7th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth.								
Texas Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis.								
New regiment (5th Mississippi Cavalry), Colonel George.								
McLendon's battery								

No. 17.

Reports of Col. John McGuirk, Third Mississippi State Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD MISSISSIPPI [STATE] CAVALRY,
Wyatt, Miss., October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of October 5, I moved my regiment from camp at Wyatt and reached Holly Springs at 2 p. m. I left that point at 5.30 p. m., and posted my right wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, at the Cock farm, on the La Grange road, and my left wing, under Major Kilgore, was posted on the road running parallel with the railroad, and called the Scales' Depot road, leading to La Grange. At 8 p. m. I received an order to unite my wings and move to Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth's assistance, as he would attack a camp of the enemy at daylight located at Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater. At 3 o'clock Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale moved, and soon after Major Kilgore brought up the left, and a little after day the line was united and the regiment deployed to meet the enemy, my regiment holding the right. I threw forward some mounted men to feel the enemy's position and bring on the action.

When my advance came in sight of a squad of the enemy a piece of our artillery was fired, when the enemy fled. Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale was then sent forward with two of my companies. He advanced north of Coldwater, and found but few of the enemy's stragglers, who fled on his approach. We then moved north of Coldwater, and encamped at Thompson's farm that night.

Next day (October 8) we moved to Salem, the enemy being near that place, and retired under orders. When we arrived at our camp of the night before I was ordered to return to the support of Colonel Hovis, who was pressed by the enemy, he having brought up the rear. I returned and found Colonel Hovis about 4 miles west of Salem. Some little time was consumed in putting this regiment in motion, when I moved to attack the enemy in front, while the balance of the command, under General Chalmers, attacked the rear of the enemy.

When I neared the town, I learned that the command under the brigadier-general had attacked the enemy in front instead of rear, and I moved up rapidly and placed myself under the orders of the brigadier-general commanding, who directed that I should move around to the left of the town and charge the enemy's battery, who held a fine position on a hill northeast of town.

While moving to the point indicated my flank was subjected to the galling fire of the enemy, who held position in the garden, orchard, and grove around Hamer's house. My column, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, charged the enemy, who fled before the impetuosity of this charge and the yelling of the men. Passing the right flank of the enemy and threatening the rear of their advance lines in town, [we] dislodged the enemy in Salem, who fled before us and reformed their broken lines directly under their guns. I moved my regiment front into line and threw two companies (dismounted) with long-range guns into the orchard directly in front of the enemy's artillery. They engaged the enemy's sharpshooters and my whole line was thrown forward, when I received an order not to charge, as the enemy were heavily re-enforced. Our whole line was exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's battery, we being in an open field and in point-blank range of their rifles and artillery. I threw forward two additional companies (dismounted) and sent forward one company to a skirting of woods on my left, and, discovering the advantage to be gained, sent one company to the extreme right of the enemy and advanced the balance of my line, which charged the enemy and drove him and his battery from the hill the general ordered me to charge on my entrance to the fight.

I lost here 2 valuable officers—Captain Hartin and Lieutenant Kennedy—they having been wounded while skirmishing with the enemy before the general advance was made.

Captain McKie's company were also engaged in the orchard east of Salem and did good service.

Captains Logan, Farris, Griffin, Barksdale, McKie, Lieutenants Thornton and Towns advanced their companies in splendid style, Captain Webb's company having been sent to the skirting of woods on the left. I never have seen more determination evinced by troops than was displayed by this regiment.

I lost in this engagement 1 killed and 22 wounded. A list of the names is herewith transmitted.

My command deserves great credit for the skill of its officers and bravery of its men under circumstances which would try the character of veteran troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale was the first officer to mount the enemy's position; his gallantry needs no comment. Major Kilgore was imitating his example. Adj. Capt. [W.] Joseph Walker, Sergt. Maj. E. L. Richmond, and Orderly C. C. Harris, and, in fact, officers and men each tried to excel the other in deeds of valor calculated to attract the attention of their commanding officers.

The assistant quartermaster (Capt. H. E. Williamson) and Lieutenant Morgan (commissary) and their assistants discharged their whole duty and deserve praise.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. McGUIRK,

Colonel, Comdg. Third Regt. Mississippi State Cavalry.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD MISSISSIPPI STATE CAVALRY,
Wyatt, Miss., October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at Holly Springs, Miss., on October 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis reported to me with his regiment, the First Mississippi Partisans, and the Buckner Battery, under Lieutenant Holt, consisting of four small guns, which I moved, with my regiment in front, to Clayton's farm, about 10 miles west of Holly Springs, and went into camp about 11 o'clock. I received from Brigadier-General Chalmers orders to move with Col. R. V. Richardson, to whom I was directed to report my command. At 3 a. m. I was sent for by Richardson, who explained that we were to attack Collierville, and it was agreed that I should enter town on the east side with my command, while Colonel Neely, commanding brigade, should go around to the west, and that we would attack the camps north of town promptly on both sides, and then attack the town in the rear.

I moved at the hour indicated and reached the camps of Colonel Richardson at the time appointed, and moved with his command toward Collierville, having conferred with Colonel Neely and agreed upon signals to be used on the approach of our respective commands. When nearing Collierville, I was overtaken by the commanding general, who, on my arrival at the outskirts of town, directed me to make no dispositions until a flag of truce which had been sent into the town could be heard from. After the return of the flag of truce he ordered me to move without the Buckner Battery to the northeast of town. Before entering the town I sent a squadron forward from Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' regiment, under Captain Duncan, who captured the enemy's pickets, 15 in number.

Before we reached the camps north of Collierville a force of the enemy deployed fired upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' regiment, which was moving in advance, and for a time threw them into a slight confusion. Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis became very hoarse from his exertions in rallying his men. Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, commanding Third Mississippi State Cavalry, moved rapidly up, brought his regiment front into line on the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' advance, dismounted his regiment, and moved forward through the camps. Colonel Hovis' regiment dislodged the enemy from the house and orchard and moved on the right and in rear of Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale's regiment. I moved forward after the regiment of Colonel Barksdale and ordered the horses to follow in the rear. On passing beyond the camp I ordered Lieut. J. H. Alexander to return to the camps and have the mules harnessed up and put to the wagons and then loaded and carried to the rear. This he did, and succeeded in fixing up 18 with the assistance of men from the regiment of Colonel Hovis.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, I had the command of Colonel Hovis deployed on the right and left as skirmishers, while he with his regiment scoured the bottom, hunting for detachments of the enemy, but was unable to discover them, they having fled to their intrenchments south of town. We again returned through the camps, and, finding that liquors were being distributed by the stragglers there, I gave Colonel Hovis orders to have the camps burned and ordered the wagons and stock all to be carried to the rear. Shortly after this Maj. W. M. Cargill arrived, and the transportation was turned over to him.

Lieutenant Turner carried out 89 prisoners captured by the Third Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, and Captain Duncan, for First Mississippi Partisans, delivered 15 prisoners. Add 1 delivered to Lieutenant Turner by Colonel Hovis' regiment and you have 105 prisoners captured by my command. There were at least 50 wagons in the camps. I sent out 18 and 1 ambulance. The Yankee wagon-master reports 150 mules and about 100 head of horses. All this property was carried out except the overplus of wagons, which was burned. There was about 200 tents in the encampment, which were crowded with all that could make soldiers comfortable. To destroy this was necessary for the protection of my command, and if officers and men who tarried in the camps had done their whole duty, much might have been saved to the command in general that is enjoyed only by straggling plunderers.

After leaving the camps I received an order to charge the town in the rear. While putting the order into execution I received an order countermanding it. Seeing all the troops of Colonel Richardson retreating, I withdrew to Colonel Richardson, who ordered me to the rear.

In this action the Third Mississippi State Cavalry had 1 killed and 6 wounded. Major Kilgore, of that regiment, was severely wounded while nobly discharging his duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale and his officers did well and deserve mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' hoarseness after his arrival at the Yankee camp prevented him from being as active as could be desired. I have received no report from this officer. I do not believe his regiment lost any men in this engagement. Should his report arrive I will forward it. The battery under Lieutenant Holt was taken charge of by the commanding general. I know that gallant officer can give a good account of his operations.

To the staff officers of both these regiments I am indebted for assistance.

We captured a quantity of small-arms, 5 stand of colors, and carried out a large amount of property; destroyed a camp, the value of which can be imagined, but not estimated.

The number of men engaged under my command would not exceed 300. We fought the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, a detachment of the Thirteenth Regulars, and Sixty-sixth Indiana troops.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. MCGUIRK,

Colonel Third Miss. State Cav., Comdg. Miss. Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General

HDQRS. THIRD MISSISSIPPI STATE CAVALRY,
Wyatt, Miss., October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on October 12, in obedience to orders, I reported my command (Third Mississippi Cavalry, First Mississippi Partisans, and Buckner Battery, under Lieutenant Holt) to Col. R. V. Richardson, at Ingram's house, north of Pigeon Roost Creek, and was ordered to move and encamp my command at Milan's Mills. Shortly after my command went into camp, a heavy fire was opened on my left and in the direction of Byhalia. I moved

my command forward in that direction, and received orders to join Colonel Richardson. When I arrived at Still's house, I found that Colonel Richardson was retiring and had moved past my then position. I sent a staff officer to confer with him, and remained until the enemy came up, when I retired to Terrell's Bridge, and there awaited further orders.

At 9 p. m. I received orders to join Colonel Richardson at Ingram's Mills, and immediately moved in that direction. I arrived at 1 a. m., and started for Wyatt, via Chulahoma, at 3 a. m. Arriving at Chulahoma, I moved to W. H. Coxe's, east, and covered the left flank of the command. After crossing the Tallahatchie River, I dismounted my command and recrossed my men. I placed Colonel Hovis' regiment on the right of the road covering the approach to the town. The position was excellent, and I supposed it could be held, as the flanks were protected by bluffs on its right and the river in the rear. I went to place the balance of my command in position. I placed the Buckner Battery (two pieces only being fit for service) in the center, and Third Mississippi Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, on the left of the road. Colonel Inge's regiment, skirmishing with the enemy's advance, fell back and rested on my center, thus increasing the space between the Third Regiment and First, of my command. Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale deployed his line, covering the entire front and left of the line, his right resting about 250 yards from the road, and his left extending to the woods on the left.

While gaining this position, the enemy succeeded in occupying a log-house, which was a commanding position. This regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, gallantly charged the enemy here, driving them from the house and hill, and caused them to retire their artillery several hundred yards. The enemy succeeded in planting his artillery and opened a furious fire upon this regiment of shell, grape, and canister, and undertook to charge this position, but Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale checked the charge so handsomely that it was not again repeated. Captain Hodgman, of the Seventh Kansas Jayhawkers, was wounded and captured by Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale. At this point, on account of the damaged condition of the Buckner Battery, it was withdrawn, after doing good service and withstanding a terrific fire from the enemy.

The First Mississippi Partisans acted nobly, and endured a galling fire, punishing the enemy severely. They held their position as long as practicable, and only left it when forced away by increased numbers of the enemy.

About dark I withdrew Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale from his position, and ordered him to have his right rest on the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' regiment. This he did promptly, but Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis' regiment having been moved by order of the colonel commanding, Colonel Barksdale's regiment was ordered to the left of Colonel Inge, who held the position I left Colonel Hovis in when I went to order Colonel Barksdale to the right. Shortly after the arrival, of Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, Colonel Inge's regiment, mistaking an order, fell back, when Colonel Richardson ordered me to have the Third Mississippi brought up. It came with a charge and a yell, and continued so to advance until the darkness closed the strife, leaving our forces masters of the field.

The rear guard was composed of volunteers from the Third Mississippi Cavalry, and was driven across the river about 9 o'clock

without loss. Thus ended the part taken by my command at Wyatt, Miss.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale remained with his command, and set it an example which was gallantly followed by its officers and men.

Captain Logan, acting major, attracted my attention, and deserves mention for his gallantry and coolness.

Adjutant Walker and Sergeant-Major Richmond also attracted my attention. They all did well and their whole duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis was zealous, and was ever encouraging his men, and he and they did nobly their duty, and those two regiments demonstrated what could be done by Mississippians fighting for their homes.

Lieutenant Holt, with his little battery, did well. If his guns were as large as his courage, he could do much more in defense of his country. For the promptness with which this command obeyed every order given, I thank them through you.

I have not received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis. His loss in this fight was heavy. When the report arrives I will forward it.

The list of casualties in the Third Mississippi Cavalry, accompanies this report.

To the assistant quartermaster (Capt. H. E. Williamson), commissary (Lieut. P. M. Morgan), and the surgeon (Dr. P. B. Dandridge) I am much indebted for the prompt manner in which they discharged their several duties as officers of my staff.

Total number casualties in Third Regiment, 41. List appended.* Respectfully submitted.

JNO. McGUIRK,

Colonel Third Mississippi State Cav., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James A. Barksdale, Third Mississippi State Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR BURLINGHAM,

October 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Third Mississippi State Cavalry in the battle of Collierville, Sunday, October 11:

When our column—composed of the Third Mississippi State Cavalry and First Partisans, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis, who was in the advance, and constituting the brigade commanded by Col. John McGuiRK—had reached the outskirts of the village, taking in the enemy's pickets as we dashed along, a short halt was ordered, when the First Partisans moved through an open field to a skirt of woods on the right and to the east of town. I was ordered to move forward on the Collierville and Holly Springs road to within about

* Nominal list shows 1 man killed and 22 wounded at Salem; 1 man killed and 7 wounded at Collierville; and 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 3 missing at Wyatt.

400 yards of the fort and await an answer to the flag of truce which had been sent in by the brigadier-general commanding demanding a surrender of the fort. Very soon the information came that the demand for surrender was declined by the enemy. I was then ordered to move through the skirt of woods to the right to a field which Colonel Hovis had already reached and to form on his left. This disposition being about completed, the colonel commanding brigade received an order from the brigadier-general to cross the railroad to the north side and to charge the fort in the rear. For this purpose he immediately caused the command to wheel out in-column to the right, the First Partisans taking the advance.

When within a few hundred yards of the road, they encountered some of the enemy's pickets, upon whom they fired, taking up the charge, and crossed to the north side, pressing the enemy, who now seemed almost wild with fright in their hurried efforts to find shelter and protection behind the dark lines of infantry posted in the edge of the woods and at the foot of their camps, about half a mile to the north of the fort. Hovis, at the head of his column, was still pressing the fleeing vandals until he dashed within a few rods of the enemy, whose position was partially concealed, when they delivered a withering volley at his column, the shock of which was so great as to cause it to break and fall back in some disorder. The command was moving at a sweeping gallop at the moment Colonel Hovis was repulsed. By my right flank I brought my column front into line under the fire of the enemy, who in turn at the same time had commenced a charge on the column they had the moment before repulsed, and but for the coolness displayed by the Third Mississippi in coming to the front and covering the broken ranks of Colonel Hovis, who was gallantly endeavoring to reform his lines, I think the results might have been disastrous.

It is but simple justice to the men and officers of the Third Mississippi to state that there was not a moment delayed in dismounting, nor a gun fired except a few shots from the right company, by whose immediate flank Colonel Hovis was repulsed, until they had advanced in splendid order 150 yards, which brought them under the heavy fire of the enemy to within 200 yards of their position, where the command "commence firing" was given, and executed with such coolness and accuracy as the enemy could not longer withstand. A few more volleys, at a slow but steady advance, and the charge was given, which utterly routed the enemy, fleeing for their very lives through woods and camp in every possible direction, when the rout was completed, and five stand of colors then in our possession attested the fact, the men having double-quickened for nearly a mile in pursuit.

I dispatched to Colonel McQuirk for cavalry, but from some cause it did not reach him in time, and none could be had until the horse-holders were ordered to lead to the front, a distance of about a mile, when the command was mounted, moved forward, scouring the woods to Wolf River Bottom, but without any further success, the enemy, as I was afterward led to believe, having turned off to the left and west of town, seeking refuge in their fortifications.

The property in the camps consisted of about 200 tents, 50 wagons, blankets, clothing, and a variety of sutler's and some medical and commissary stores. We brought out about 20 wagons, a few good horses, some blankets and clothing. Majority of these, however, were destroyed with the tents.

The conduct of both men and officers in this engagement would have done credit to veteran troops. Never in my life—not even in the glorious old Army of Virginia—have I seen soldiers deport themselves with more gallantry in the face of the enemy, or evince a cooler or more sanguine determination to drive proudly and defiantly before them an impious foe.

The conduct of Maj. B. M. Kilgore, who fell pierced by a Minie ball through the arm while gallantly leading the charge on the left, needs no comment.

Captains Logan, Barksdale, Griffin, Gwartney, and Lieutenants Towns and Thornton, commanding companies, deserve favorable mention for the prompt and skillful manner in which they handled their men in the execution of orders.

Sergeant Grizelle, the color bearer, on this as on former fields, won a name for gallantry, and was pierced through the thigh by a ball while proudly carrying the colors in his right hand to the front and trailing a captured stand of the enemy's in his left on the ground. Our colors for a moment went down, but were no sooner discovered by Lieutenant White, of Company D, than they were proudly waving to the front again, reasserting the victory as ours.

Lieutenants Turner, of Company H, Thornton and Tyer, of Company K, rendered valuable service in collecting prisoners.

The conduct of Adjutant Walker, Sergeant-Major Richmond, and Orderly C. C. Harris, in justice to them it is said, on this as on former occasions, for promptness, efficiency, and gallantry I have never seen excelled.

In this engagement, three companies being detached, exclusive of horse-holders, I took into action about 175 men. Of the enemy's strength I can only give an approximate guess—say not less than 300. Of this number we captured and delivered 89. Our loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded. The enemy lost in killed 8. The number of wounded I was unable to ascertain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. BARKSDALE,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Third Regt. Mississippi State Cav.

Col. J. McGUIRK,

Commanding Mississippi Brigade.

CAMP NEAR BURLINGHAM,

October 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct of the Third Mississippi State Cavalry in the battle of Wyatt on Wednesday, October 13:

Our command reached and crossed the river about 2 p. m., the enemy following slowly in the rear. Col. John McQuirk, commanding brigade, ordered me to move my command 1 mile south of the river, which was promptly done. Immediately thereafter I was ordered to dismount and return at a double-quick to Wyatt. The enemy's vanguard had already come up and brisk skirmishing was going on in the front. I was ordered in position to the left of the center, with the caution to guard well my left against the enemy's flankers, who were already making demonstrations in that direction.

For this purpose I had to extend my lines from right to left to the

distance of at least 300 yards, the left wing, because of irregularity of the ground and the position of the enemy, describing, from its right center to its extreme left, a semicircle. The Seventh Kansas was in my front—evidently the enemy we had to meet—and had already advanced to a position behind some log-houses in the open field, the remainder of their line, which extended through a spur of woods to the left and in front of my left wing, still lying under the crest of the hill just beyond.

Here they opened a heavy fire on my right. My men were in position and eager for the fray. The charge was given and executed in splendid order. They poured volley after volley into our advancing ranks and tried hard to maintain their position, but the steady charge of these outraged and gallant men they could no longer withstand, and in a moment more their position was ours. Their entire line broke in disorder, leaving in our hands 1 wounded—Captain Hodgman, of Seventh Kansas notoriety. They had two batteries bearing on our regiment—one on our right, throwing solid shot and shell, the other on the left, throwing grape and canister. This charge forced the right battery to limber up to a new position in the rear. It soon, however, got our range again at the houses and opened a terrible fire upon us, when I moved a few paces by the left flank, leaving the houses to my right, which were being severely pounded by their batteries. In the charge the left had advanced with the right wing, without, however, being as heavily engaged, and was now resting behind the crest of the hill within 200 yards of their left battery, which was then pouring a heavy storm of grape across our line, but without effect. I was moving slowly forward upon it when I received an order to withdraw the left to its original position. Being threatened, however, it limbered up and went off, giving us no more trouble.

About this time there was a lull, and a dark and heavy night was drawing near. I remained in position; only exchanged an occasional shot.

About dusk I was ordered to move by the right flank and unite my right with Colonel Hovis' left, but he having been withdrawn I found that the gallant Third was alone in the front and center without support. Colonel Richardson, commanding the forces, was there in person, and Col. John McQuirk, commanding brigade. The enemy had reformed his broken ranks and was moving forward again upon us. We at once advanced at a charge to meet him, unable to distinguish anything save by the flash of their crashing lines of musketry and the booming of their cannon. We, unaided, twice repulsed them after dark and forced them to move their artillery for safety back to the rear.

About 8 o'clock, I suppose, I was ordered in person by Colonel Richardson to make a detail for three picket posts to cover the front, while the command was withdrawn to the south side of the river—all of which was done in good order.

Our loss in this engagement was 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 2 missing. Of the enemy's loss I know but little, but have reason to believe that it greatly exceeded ours.

I cannot close this report without commending to your highest consideration the gallantry, endurance, and determination of the men and officers of this regiment. Under the most discouraging circumstances of fatigue, exertion, and hunger of a ten days' march, fighting several battles with irregularity of rations and little or no rest,

they have evinced a spirit and devotion in our cause which is rarely, if ever, surpassed.

To Captain Logan, acting major, I am especially indebted for his gallantry and promptness.

Captain Barksdale, Lieutenant Hurt, commanding Company G, and Sergeant-Major Richmond deported themselves with conspicuous courage and gallantry. In fact, all the officers and men whose conduct came under my observation acted well.

To Lieut. P. M. Morgan and W. F. Baker, acting assistant commissary, as well as our quartermaster (Capt. H. E. Williamson) and his assistants, I am much indebted for the energetic manner in which they used themselves in getting up rations for the men and horses in a country where it was next to impossible to procure subsistence.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. BARKSDALE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Third Regt. Mississippi State Cav.
Col. J. McGUIRK,
Commanding Mississippi Brigade.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. L. B. Hovis, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI PARTISANS,
Oliver's Bridge, October 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the actions in which my regiment was engaged since the 5th instant:

On the morning of October 8, I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to place strong pickets on all the roads leading north and east from Salem, and so dispose of the rest of my force as to hold the place as long as possible. After picketing the various roads, I dismounted the remainder (Companies I and H) and placed them on top of the hill at John H. Meachum's house. Before my men were placed in position, firing commenced at the picket post on the upper Ripley road. The picket, commanded by Captain Stansell, fell back in good order and joined me at the house. The enemy threw forward a heavy force across the field to drive me from my position, which I held for one hour and twenty minutes, when, finding the enemy was flanking me on the right and left, I mounted my men and fell back to Terry's field and dismounted again and threw out skirmishers into the woods, but was again compelled to fall back to avoid being flanked. I fell back to the hill at Mrs. Young's, and awaited the approach of the enemy, expecting to be pursued. Here I remained until evening, when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to return to Salem and cross at the Old Ford, which I did, and turned to the left, after passing the tan-yard, and recrossed the creek and soon found myself immediately in front of the enemy's battery. Here I dismounted and sent my horses back from under the shells and formed line to the right and moved up the hill, throwing one company in front as skirmishers. I was pleased at the manner in which my men moved up, knowing

that the battery was in front. I had not been under fire but a few minutes when I received orders from the brigadier-general to fall back. I immediately fell back to the creek, where I met an orderly with orders to hold my position. I returned again to my original position but the enemy had commenced falling back. I joined in the pursuit until recalled.

Both men and officers of my command, with some few exceptions, are entitled to the highest praise.

At Collierville, on the 11th, I was ordered by Colonel McGuirk, commanding, to move with my regiment across the Mount Pleasant road through the fields, to cross the Memphis and Charleston Railroad 1 mile east of Collierville, to take position on a hill northeast of town. I proceeded, according to orders, over very rough ground until the head of the column crossed the railroad. I galloped to the front to the top of a knoll and discovered a mounted picket of about 20 men, who opened fire on me. I ordered a charge, when the enemy retired, closely pursued by the foremost squadron of my command.

My intention was to charge their camp and take them while in confusion, but when within 75 yards of camp the enemy opened a scattering fire. My men stopped to fire and ruined everything. I immediately ordered the regiment to dismount and charge on foot, which was done, I am proud to say, in gallant style. The enemy made a short resistance and fled, closely pursued by the men of both regiments, capturing a good many prisoners, but I am not able to say how many were captured by my regiment, as the prisoners captured by both regiments were sent off together. I was ordered by the colonel commanding to burn the camp and property that could not be got away (a large amount), which was executed.

On the 13th, at Wyatt, I was ordered by Colonel Richardson, commanding, to dismount my command and recross the river and move through Wyatt to the support of Colonel Inge. I placed my regiment where ordered, but in a bad position, at the head of a hollow, where I remained until Colonel Inge had effected a retreat and the enemy pressed me very hard, and I was compelled to order my men to fall back across the hill, where they would not be so much exposed, and have a better view of the enemy. Before falling back my right was almost hand to hand with the enemy, and very much exposed to fire from our own men formed in my rear. Half my guns refused to fire, having become wet by the rain.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

L. B. HOVIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Capt. H. L. Duncan, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI PARTISANS.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of October 11, 1863, when our brigade had advanced near Collierville, Tenn., I was ordered forward with my company as an advance

guard. We charged the pickets stationed as town guard and pursued them to within a near distance of the stockade, where, after some firing on both sides, we succeeded in capturing and bringing off 15 prisoners.

The officers and men of my command acquitted themselves creditably.

Yours, respectfully and obediently,

H. L. DUNCAN,

Captain Co. F, First Mississippi Regt. Partisan Rangers.

Lieut. Col. L. B. HOVIS,

Comdg. First Mississippi Regiment Partisan Rangers.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. L. Duckworth, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,

Near Belmont, October 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 5th, in accordance with previous orders, I moved with my command on Holly Springs, which place I occupied about 10 a. m. On evening of the same day I was ordered to encamp 5 miles northeast of town and to move on the enemy's position at daylight the next morning, which I did. After some slight skirmishing with the enemy's advance, I was ordered to move rapidly on the enemy's position on the Coldwater. Before becoming engaged I was ordered to cross at Lockhart's Mill and assault the enemy in his rear.

While moving forward in execution of this order, I received another order to halt and hold the crossing until further orders, all of which I did, and afterward moved into camp near Scales' Depot, on Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, by order of the general commanding.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on the 7th.

Early on the morning of the 8th, I was ordered to move up and support Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis at Salem in an engagement then threatening. Some two hours after taking position on his left I was ordered to withdraw as quietly as possible and take the advance in direction of Holly Springs. After moving some 2 miles Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch informed me he was directed by the general to move his column in my advance, which he did. After making a circuit of about 10 miles, I received an order from the general to follow Colonel McCulloch in a charge upon the enemy wherever I found him. I then supposed we were to fall on the enemy's rear, but when within about 2 miles of Salem, Colonel McCulloch halted, sent me word the enemy had not moved out on the Holly Springs road, but was still in position in town; that he was ordered to charge him, and should do it. To which I replied that I was ordered to follow him, and if he made the charge I should certainly follow. I followed close in his rear until we reached town, and was surprised to see him dismount instead of charge, but supposed the position of the enemy had changed the general's programme, and that Colonel McCulloch was acting under orders. I immediately applied for orders myself,

but failed to receive any. I then formed my regiment in line, but found the enemy had range on my line and I was compelled to change position.

At this juncture, I received an order from Lieutenant Banks to support a gun which he placed in position in front of my line. About this point I have since been informed by one of the general staff I was ordered to charge. I hope I may be allowed to say that to my knowledge no such order was ever given me. I have inquired of my staff present on that field and all deny receiving or hearing of any such order.

While awaiting orders I went forward to reconnoiter and found the ground very unfavorable to mounted operations. Seeing the whole command engaged, I resolved to dismount and go in on my own responsibility. When about to advance on foot, I received an order to move straight forward to meet an advance on our extreme right. I moved forward without coming in contact with the enemy until checked by an impassable marsh, when I received an order, "Mount and move to support of Colonel McGuirk, on the extreme left." Before going far, I received another order to hasten to support of Lieutenant-Colonels McCulloch and Chalmers, on the center.

When I reached them, I found our whole line had receded, and from exhaustion and want of ammunition, had lost much of the ground previously occupied by them. Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch came up and reported his command ready for further action, when I ordered him to move forward on my right in order to screen my regiment from a flank fire while I attacked him [the enemy] in his main position.

After advancing about 200 yards, I ordered a charge, which resulted in the dislodgment of the enemy. Finding he had fled in considerable confusion, I ordered the charge continued, which was done for a distance of about 2 miles. Darkness closing in meantime, and finding it impossible to overtake the enemy, I had my command recalled, mounted, and was ordered into camp 2 miles south, at Hamer's farm.

The 9th was occupied in scouting and reconnoitering and changing position.

On the morning of the 10th, I moved into Holly Springs to obtain rations and ammunition, both of which the command was sadly in need. After recruiting my supplies, I was ordered to move out 10 miles west, on Pigeon Roost road, and encamp for the night.

On the morning of 11th, I moved out in Colonel McGuirk's rear at 4 o'clock, and about 9 a. m. reached Collierville, where I was ordered to move with my command (Seventh Tennessee and the Second Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch) to the west of the town and take position on the railroad and give timely notice of the arrival of Federal re-enforcements from Germantown. After reaching that position, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch to occupy the railroad and send one company 2 miles in direction of Germantown, with instructions to look out for re-enforcements. At the same time, Capt. John T. Lawler, commanding Seventh Tennessee, [was ordered] to dismount and place his command on southwest side of the main fort. About this time I received information that a train had appeared, supposed to contain troops. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch to make a reconnaissance and ascertain at once the truth in the case.

The reconnaissance was soon made, and I was informed that the

train had returned without putting off any troops. I then ordered Colonel McCulloch to move with his command (except his picket) to the north side of the railroad and occupy that portion of the field northwest of the main fort, to push his skirmishers as far forward as possible, and at the sound of the bugle to charge the depot house in concert with the Seventh Tennessee. At the proper [time] I ordered the charge. The two regiments dashed gallantly forward in the face of a heavy fire, killing, wounding, and capturing a considerable number of the enemy and driving the balance into the works. The Seventh Tennessee took possession of the entire train, but, owing to the weakness of the Second Missouri, and a heavy flank fire to which it was exposed, Colonel McCulloch was unable to reach it, or even to advance at all.

Seeing this, and the utter impossibility of going farther without assistance, I dispatched for re-enforcements, which I was informed could not be furnished. I therefore did not think it advisable to hold the command under severe fire without a prospect of accomplishing anything, and allowed them to retire.

Soon afterward I received an order to take the train and burn it at all hazards. At this time I found that Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch had fallen back so far that his co-operation within a reasonable time was impracticable; so I resolved to retake the train with the Seventh Tennessee, which I did, and succeeded in firing the two rear cars; but, in the absence of any combustible matter, the progress of the fire was too slow. Seeing that the fire had slackened round the whole line, and only one piece of artillery remained, and that the enemy had taken advantage of this and were concentrating a heavy fire on my front and flank, it became evident that I could not hold the train until it burned without great loss—perhaps of the whole command. I accordingly ordered it to fall back.

This closed the operations of the 11th, with heavy casualties in the Seventh Tennessee, a list of which will appear in the proper time and place.

On the morning of the 12th, I was ordered to go into camp at Ingram's Mill, on Pigeon Roost Creek. The command had scarcely reached camp when I received an order from Colonel Richardson, then in command, to move up in vicinity of Byhalia to meet the enemy. Owing to the broken-down condition of my men and horses and the distance (being about 8 miles), I was unable to reach him in due time.

The night of the 12th I was ordered into camp 4 miles south of Ingram's Mill, with orders to move back to the mill at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, to hold the enemy in check at that place until 9 a. m.; then to fall back slowly in the face of the enemy and cover the retreat to Wyatt Ferry. I moved out at the appointed time, but found the bridge at the mill occupied by the enemy when I arrived. A brisk skirmish ensued at this place, but, finding it to be the purpose of the enemy to gain my rear by pushing a column up the creek in direction of Wall Hill, I fell back to the junction of the roads, which place I had scarcely reached when the enemy fired on my pickets on the road on my left. The enemy followed close on my rear all day, but made no other attack. I reached the ferry in rear of the whole command, but had not crossed before scouts announced the enemy within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of our position. I was ordered to dismount, recross the river, and take position on the extreme left and to hold it at all hazards, which I did. The enemy making no

attack on my position during the evening, I was withdrawn under cover of darkness and ordered into camp near the ferry.

At 12 o'clock at night I was ordered to mount and fall in the rear of the Twelfth Tennessee and move in direction of Oxford. After proceeding 4 miles, I was ordered by General Chalmers to return with my command to the intrenchments near the ferry, where I remained until late in the p. m. of the 14th, when I was ordered into camp near College Hill, with instructions to proceed on the following day to my present camp.

I beg leave to mention in terms of highest praise the conduct of some of the men of the Seventh Tennessee. I regret that I cannot furnish the names of some of the most conspicuous, but it is sufficient to say that they bore themselves with all the gallantry of true veterans and brave soldiers.

Too much praise could not be given Captains Lawler and Duckworth, who fell severely wounded in the first charge while rallying and leading forward the regiment at the most critical portion of the engagement. Also First Lieut. H. J. Livingston, Company D, upon whom command of the regiment fell, for the able manner in which he managed the regiment, and for the conspicuous gallantry with which he led it in the subsequent charge. Also First Lieut. J. P. Statler, commanding Company E, and Second Lieut. P. A. Fisher, Company I, for conspicuous bravery, being always foremost in the charge and first to reach the point of danger.

My thanks are due Lieut. W. S. Pope, adjutant, and Capt. W. A. Hall, acting commissary, of my staff, for valuable services rendered during the several engagements, and my highest praise for their distinguished gallantry on all occasions. Also Capt. K. Garrett for the able manner in which he discharged his duties on all occasions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. DUCKWORTH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MISSOURI CAVALRY,
McFarland's Bridge, October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command since October 4:

Agreeably to orders, we left camp at Goodman's Ferry on the morning of the 5th instant, and proceeded to Walker's Mills, 8 miles east of Holly Springs, where we bivouacked, awaiting orders.

On the evening of the 6th instant, we reported to the brigadier-general commanding on Hudsonville and Salem road.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, in compliance with orders from general headquarters, our regiment formed a line of battle in support of the artillery, in such position as to command the

different roads leading from the north and northwest, where we remained, sending out scouting parties to the front and left until the enemy was reported approaching in force in the vicinity of Salem.

At 3 p. m. the command was dismounted half a mile west of town, and marched into the place under a heavy fire from the skirmishing parties of the enemy. My command moved forward, deploying as skirmishers, at the double-quick, and in ten minutes had driven the enemy's outposts and his advance line of skirmishers to their main body. Availing themselves of the shelter of trees and houses, we poured into the enemy a constant fire until the artillery, which had been placed in the main street of the town, became disabled and retired from the town.

The regiment fell back in good order to the distance of about 150 yards and formed anew; then, at the word of command, they rushed forward, passing through the town and to the left, driving the enemy from every position until he reached the hills. Gallantly supported by the battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers and the Seventh Tennessee, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth, we moved upon the enemy's center and forced him to retire in confusion, the command following in his rear till the darkness of night rendered farther pursuit impracticable.

Killed: Privates Andrew P. Hoover, William Lainhart, Company C. Wounded: Privates David B. Bell, severely, Aleck Jourdan, severely, Company C; Skelton Smith, slightly, Company E; Charles Comer, slightly, Company G; Richard Armstrong, slightly, Henry [C.] Clouse, slightly, Company B.

On the morning of the 9th instant, the enemy was reported on the La Grange road. My regiment was moved to the front to support the Seventh Tennessee. The enemy retiring, no action took place.

On the 10th, Major Couzens, with Companies G and E, commanded, respectively, by Captains Harper and Smith, marched to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and destroyed the telegraph line and a part of the railroad between Collierville and La Fayette Station.

On the morning of the 11th, the regiment moved with the rest of the cavalry to Collierville. My command was ordered to form upon the left, fronting the railroad, sending out pickets and scouting parties upon the left flank.

At 11 a. m. an order was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth, commanding detachment of which my regiment was part, to move forward and attack the right wing of the enemy. On account of the many and different details made from the regiment it had, when dismounted and formed in line, but 65 effective men; yet, according to orders, they moved forward at the double-quick to the position assigned them, and engaged the Thirteenth Regulars, U. S. Infantry, 580 strong, drawn up in three parallel lines of skirmishers. Pressing forward, they drove the enemy from the timber to a nursery on an elevated position, where the action was severely contested, the enemy being supported by the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. The order to charge was given, and with a yell they rushed forward under a heavy fire from the enemy and a raking fire from the fortifications, drove them from their position across the railroad to the depot, assisting in the capture of the train of cars, and then fell back in good order, bringing off our dead and wounded, notwithstanding the ambulances belonging to the regiment had been pressed by other officers for the use of their own commands.

We captured a number of small-arms, which we were compelled to leave on account of the want of transportation; also a number of prisoners, which were brought off in safety.

On the evening of the 12th, near Ingram's Mill, the enemy being reported advancing in force, Companies C and G, commanded, respectively, by Captains Savery and Harper, were detailed as outpost pickets and rear guards, and the command fell back to Wyatt Ferry, the rear guard skirmishing with the enemy and contesting every available position until the evening of the 13th instant, when they were relieved by Companies B and H, commanded by Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Lychliter.

At 3.30 o'clock on the evening of the 13th instant, the engagement at Wyatt Ferry commenced, my command being formed on the left of our center. The Second Missouri, in concert with other regiments, assisted in driving the enemy from his position and holding him in check until ordered to retire to our camp.

On the morning of the 14th instant, my command was dismounted and placed in the trenches until ordered to fall back to Abbeville, the enemy having retired.

Killed and wounded at Collierville: Killed, John Abbot, Company B; Thomas [C.] Jean, Company D; [P.] Gordon Cravey, Company F. Wounded: Tandy Ball, severely, Company C; Nichols, severely, Company B; William Palmer, severely, Company G.

A. L. Hammond, Company E, was captured by the enemy at Wyatt Ferry.

Lieutenant Jennings, with a detachment of 20 men, followed in the rear of the enemy, attacking his pickets and annoying him in every practicable manner. In his skirmishes with the enemy, Privates Samuel [B.] Fine, Company A, was wounded in the foot; James Morgan, Company C, in the leg.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. McCULLOCH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Missouri Cavalry.

Captain GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. David A. Richards, McLendon's (Mississippi) battery.

HEADQUARTERS MCLENDON'S BATTERY,

Water Valley, October 16, 1863.

SIR: Wednesday, October 5, left Moss' Mill; arrived at Holly Springs and went into camp.

On the morning of the 6th, engaged the enemy at Coldwater; thence to Salem and engaged the enemy. After firing 7 rounds broke the trail of the gun and retired to the rear without any other casualties.

On the 10th, proceeded to Collierville, and there engaged the enemy for some time and drew off without any loss and proceeded to Wyatt. Being without ammunition, retired to rear. No casualties. Captured nothing.

D. A. RICHARDS,

Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

[Captain GOODMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 24.

Reports of Col. R. V. Richardson, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Holly Springs, Miss., October 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report operations of my brigade from date of assignment to your command to the 9th instant, when I joined you at Salem :

Having gone to Rocky Ford on the 4th instant, by previous agreement to meet you on the morning of the 5th instant, I received a dispatch from Colonel Neely, left in command of the post at New Albany, stating that the enemy were within 8 miles of New Albany, advancing on that place. I immediately started back, and reached the brigade in battle formation at Campbellton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Albany, on the road to Pontotoc, at 1 p. m. Colonel Neely had retired from New Albany to this place to secure the intersection of the Ellistown and Pontotoc road, his scouts having reported that the enemy was advancing in two columns of 800 strong each upon the Ellistown and the Lee's Mill road. He reported his dispositions to me with his information. Very soon Colonel Inge with his regiment (the Twelfth Mississippi) engaged the enemy in the suburbs of New Albany, but retired to a wooded creek bottom, where he held his position gallantly. Colonel Green, of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, supported him on the left; Colonel Stewart with a part of his regiment was formed on the right, and two pieces of the Buckner Battery supported Colonel Inge in the center. The other section was posted on his right to command a hill to repel a flank movement threatened in that direction. The Reneau Battery, supported by two of Colonel Green's companies with Colonel Neely's regiment, were held in reserve at Campbellton. The enemy shelled Colonel Inge without being able to move him until 4 o'clock, when I ordered Captain Palmer to move one piece of the Reneau Battery to the front and to open upon the enemy. He did so in gallant style. He soon silenced the enemy's guns. Now Colonels Inge and Green advanced on foot on New Albany and drove the enemy from it. The whole line advanced. Captain Palmer carried his two guns—the Reneau Battery—rapidly forward, took possession of a commanding hill, and shelled the retreating columns of the enemy. Colonels Inge and Green on foot pursued the enemy through New Albany and across the Tallahatchee. I ordered their horses up to them, and sent Colonels Stewart and Neely in the pursuit of the fleeing forces of the enemy, who was retreating rapidly on the Ripley road. They, with Captain Palmer, pursued him 4 miles, until it grew too dark to continue the chase.

The casualties of the enemy were admitted to be 8 killed and 27 wounded. Our loss was 1 man in Colonel Inge's regiment slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 7th instant, I left New Albany for this place. I reached here the morning of the 8th and learned that you were near Salem, and immediately proceeded in that direction. On the way I met your assistant adjutant-general, Captain Goodman, with your order to join you at Scales' Depot. I reached the depot about 3 p. m., and at the request of Colonel Inge sent him with a

squad of 20 men to scout to Lamar. He met the Sixth Illinois Regiment, fired upon them two volleys, and returned to my camp at Strickland's place.

At 12 o'clock that night, I received your order to join you that night at Salem. I started from camp at that time for that purpose, and joined you by day on the morning of the 9th instant.

R. V. RICHARDSON,

Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,

Commanding North Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS,

Wyatt, October 13, 1863.

GENERAL: Your note is received. We fought the enemy this evening here and have reduced our ammunition to a bare sufficiency to cover a retreat. There is no ammunition of any consequence at Oxford. I have just held a council of officers, and it has advised that we fall back toward Okolona, where we have ammunition and infantry, besides cavalry. If you were present I think you would concur. I will therefore start to-night for Oxford.

R. V. RICHARDSON,

Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

General CHALMERS,

Abbeville, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS,

Water Valley, Miss., October 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the military operations of my brigade, and the division when under my command, from the 9th to the 13th instant, inclusive:

Encamped at the Guy farm on the night of the 9th instant. At 3 a. m. I received a note from Colonel McGuirk saying he had been ordered to report to me. A few moments after I received an order from you directing me to move on Collierville at 4 a. m. as rapidly as possible, and capture it with a dash, if practicable; otherwise as circumstances would justify. I immediately summoned Colonels McGuirk, Neely, Green, Inge, and Stewart, and told them the work in hand, with a view to prepare each for the part designed for him to perform. Each suggested instances where failure had been made in attempting to take fortified places by cavalry dashes. Believing that no commander could reasonably calculate on the success of a movement against which his subordinates were opposed, I determined to adopt a different mode of attack.

Accordingly, having before me a topographical sketch of Collierville, its environs and approaches, I ordered that Colonel McGuirk should move to the right and east of Collierville, attacking a cavalry camp in the rear and north, and, disposing of that, to dismount and attack the works on the east, north, and rear. I also determined to send Colonel Neely, with his regiment and those of Colonels Green and Stewart, to the left and west, to unite with Colonel McGuirk in rear, dismount, and attack the works on the west and rear or north.

I designed to join and plant upon a hill commanding the works on the south the section of the Reneau Battery and the Buckner Battery, supporting them by Colonel Inge. This was the plan of attack formed at a distance of 12 or 15 miles from the scene of action—of course to be modified as circumstances might indicate.

I moved out of camp at the time indicated, but lost at the Cold-water Creek about one hour in repairing the bridge, so as to pass over the artillery. Colonel Neely moved at the head of the column and threw out in advance, as skirmishers, flankers, and advance guard, two companies under command of Captain Thurmond. The captain performed his duties well, and made so impetuous a dash upon the enemy's outer picket post as to capture 16 out of the 18 men and officers on duty. Failing to capture the entire post, stationed about 1 mile from Collierville, and fearing the enemy might take possession of the hill commanding the works, Colonel Neely being at the head of the column, I directed him to dash forward, take, and hold that point as the key to the place. I ordered Colonels Green and Stewart to follow and support Colonel Neely. They dashed forward at a gallop, and, mistaking the hill I had indicated, took possession of a ridge east of Collierville and drew up in line of battle.

When I reached the ground I found out the mistake and saw Collierville to the west instead of north, as I had expected, with a thin skirt of woods intervening held by the enemy's sharpshooters. I had ordered Colonel Inge to dismount farther west, which threw him in position south of Collierville. He now commenced to move in line of battle across the old fields in a direction sweeping the skirt of timber with the right wing of his regiment. Just at this time Captain Duncan, of Falkner's regiment of Partisan Rangers, made a gallant and spirited dash down the road into the skirt of woods held by the enemy's sharpshooters and drove them out, capturing 15. Colonel McGuirk moved rapidly to the east and in rear of Collierville with his own and Falkner's regiment, attacked in a spirited manner the camp of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, captured it, with a large number of prisoners, about 40 wagons, 5 banners, \$12,000 or \$15,000 worth of quartermaster's stores, and routed and dispersed all that were not captured. A portion of his men stopped the chase to engage in the appropriation of the rich spoils of the camps, and the gallant colonel wisely and cautiously destroyed by fire all his booty except about 12 wagons and teams, &c., to prevent the demoralization of his men.

While this was going on in the rear, I rapidly advanced Colonels Neely, Green, and Stewart and the two batteries through the woodland held by the enemy's sharpshooters, and obtained a position to the southeast of the works in easy range for artillery. Colonel Inge had taken possession of Hart's house, yard, and premises within 300 yards of the fort. Colonel Neely was moving to the west to execute the original plan, when you, general, sent forward Captain Goodman with a flag of truce demanding a surrender. We ceased all movements on our side, but the enemy used the respite given in making dispositions for the defense of the place.

General Sherman and two other generals had just reached Collierville on the cars, with the Thirteenth U. S. Regulars, *en route* for Corinth, which was a timely re-enforcement to the garrison, the whole estimated at 1,000 men. These generals could not afford to surrender, and knowing that other re-enforcements were near by, after a

short parley with Captain Goodman, declined. I immediately ordered Capt. B. Palmer, acting chief of artillery, to open all his guns, which he did.

Colonels Green and Stewart, under your orders, I believe, dismounted and attacked the enemy, now outside of his works but under cover of the railroad cuts and embankments, and after three hours' hard fighting, drove him from his position into the fort. The depot was loop-holed and used as a citadel. A fort covering an area of nearly 15 acres, as I learned, was immediately north of the depot, and stockades were in the fort. It was a strong work, having an embankment 7 or 8 feet high, the whole surrounded by a ditch. While Colonels Inge, Green, and Stewart were steadily advancing on the works on the east side (having driven the enemy into the fort), Colonel Neely had engaged the enemy lodged in a strong position under cover of the railroad cuts and embankments west of the depot and fort. Afterward, re-enforced and supported by Colonels Duckworth and McCulloch, he had driven the enemy from his position into the depot and fort, and they were steadily advancing upon these last strongholds on the west side thereof.

The battle commenced at about 10 a. m. on the 11th instant, and about 12 o'clock Captain Goodman notified me that you, general, had been struck by a spent ball, and although not seriously hurt, yet temporarily disabled, desiring me to assume command. I did so as far as I could over a field so extended, but the work was progressing bravely and there was but little for a commander to do but to witness the gallant bearing of both officers and men, and listen to the reports of our flanking scouts of re-enforcements for the enemy, advancing both from points east and west of Collierville. I now rode over to your position to consult with you, and was glad to find you in your saddle giving directions as formerly.

It had now approached the hour of 3 p. m., and our gallant men were gradually approaching the stronghold on the east and west. We both regretted that Colonel McGuiirk had not attacked the rear, as had been expected, and upon consultation we concluded that it would be impossible to take the fort before we should be attacked in rear by the advancing forces of the enemy, then near at hand, designed to relieve the beleaguered place. You directed me to return to the right flank and withdraw at discretion the regiments and guns operating on the east of the works. I did so slowly and in good order, bringing off all our wounded and the undestroyed captured property.

The losses of my brigade are (exclusive of those in Colonel McGuiirk's brigade attached for that battle to my command) none killed, 2 mortally and 14 severely and slightly wounded. No loss in prisoners.

My command, including McGuiirk's and my brigades, captured about 100 prisoners, and all the property brought off the field of any value.

In this battle, when it is remembered that cavalry fought United States regular infantry in fortifications, and killed about 60, wounded about 150, and captured about 110 prisoners in a battle of five hours' duration, steadily progressing, too much praise cannot be given to the men and officers, and it would be unjust to discriminate where all acted heroically. It gives me pleasure to commend all, and to say if heretofore criticism has been uncharitable to the cavalry in North Mississippi, it should now be changed. For greater particu-

larity, I refer to the reports of regimental and battery commanders, and the report* of Dr. Caruthers, my brigade surgeon, herewith inclosed.

We retired, as you know, general, on the evening of the 11th instant to the vicinity of Byhalia. Receiving no news of any pursuing enemy, on the morning of the 12th you had ordered my brigade into camp at Myers' Mill, Colonel Duckworth's brigade to Ingram's Mill, and Colonel McQuirk's brigade to Denty's farm. This disposition placed the three brigades at the angles of an equilateral triangle whose sides were about 7 miles long.

You desired to visit your family at Hernando, and ordered me to assume command of the forces in the district. A few hours after you left scouts brought information that the enemy were moving in the direction of Byhalia. Colonels Duckworth's and McQuirk's and part of my brigade had moved off to their respective camps. Fortunately, however, Colonels Green and Stewart and their regiments had not left. Colonel Duckworth was present, though his command had left. I ordered him to overtake and bring back his brigade. I sent for Colonels Neely's and Inge's regiments and the Reneau Battery to return. I reconnoitered the ground from Ingram's house to Byhalia, a distance of 2 miles, under the guidance of Col. Casey Young, to whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions, and determined to make a stand on a hill that sloped down to the wooded bottom of the Red Bank Creek. I placed Colonels Green's and Stewart's regiments of Tennessee cavalry (dismounted) on the right-hand side of the road.

About 1 p. m. the enemy drove in our pickets, and commenced firing on our lines of skirmishers. By this time Colonels Neely and Inge had gotten on the field, with one section of the Reneau Battery. They were ordered to dismount. Colonel Neely was placed on the left of the road in a wooded lot, and ordered to hold that position at all risks. Colonel Inge was formed on the right of Colonel Stewart. The Reneau section was placed on the road in the center. The enemy now advanced with great apparent resolution on Colonel Neely's position, and opened upon him a heavy fire of small-arms and artillery. The colonel and his brave men unflinchingly advanced through the storm of leaden and iron hail about 100 yards upon the enemy, driving him back, and holding him in check throughout the engagement.

The enemy now threatened to turn our left flank. Colonel Neely detached Lieutenant-Colonel White with a squadron of his regiment and threw them out to his left to take and hold a ridge. [Lieutenant-]Colonel White did this most gallantly, charging the enemy several times and driving him back until Colonel Inge came to his support, whom I ordered from the extreme right of the line to the extreme left to support [Lieutenant-]Colonel White and check any flank movement of the enemy. We fought the enemy for about three hours. Colonel Duckworth had not come up. I could hear nothing from him. A heavy column of the enemy was reported by scouts to be moving from Holly Springs, on my right, toward our rear. Colonel Neely sent me word that his ammunition would soon exhaust. I had left about 50 canisters for the Reneau section. I determined to withdraw from the field, and immediately ordered the colonels to advance skirmishers along the whole line, and Lieutenant McLaugh-

* Not found.

lin, in charge of one of the Reneau guns, to advance his piece 100 yards and fire rapidly several canisters into the enemy's position and retire. I then ordered Colonel Stewart to retire his regiment, mount his horses, and form line across the road to protect the other regiments retiring. Also the other Reneau gun, under Captain Palmer, to move in the advance on the road to Ingram's Mill and take a position commanding the road.

After the regiments were withdrawn, mounted, and formed in column of route, I called in the skirmishers, who mounted their horses and joined their regiments, and the whole command moved off slowly in good order, Colonel Stewart protecting the rear. The enemy slowly pursued us, skirmishing with Colonel Stewart, who effectually kept him in check by alternating in position three squads of 10 men each at eligible points to fire upon their advance.

Our loss was 1 man severely, another slightly wounded, and 1 of my horses killed and another wounded.

We retreated on the road to Ingram's Mill and met Colonel Duckworth at a distance of 3 miles from the battle-field coming to our aid. With 900 men of my own brigade alone I fought 1,500 of the enemy for three hours.

I do not know what damage we did to the enemy. One of his captains, captured at Wyatt, admitted a loss of 1 lieutenant killed and 5 or 6 wounded.

We encamped on the night of the 12th instant at Ingram's Mill. Colonel McQuirk reported to me that night. I ordered a forward movement at 4 o'clock next morning, and Colonel Duckworth to hold the bridge at the mill until 9 o'clock next day. The colonel failed to get the position in time, and when he went to take it found it in the possession of the enemy. He, however, covered our retreat during the 13th from Ingram's Mill to Wyatt, frequently skirmishing with the enemy.

About 2 miles north of Chulahoma, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch to take position behind a ridge parallel with the road, concealed by the ridge, and to fire upon the column of the enemy as he pursued Colonel Duckworth. Colonel McCulloch took the position and held it until Colonel Duckworth came up, when, learning that a heavy column of the enemy was moving to our left on another road, and fearing he would be cut off, retired from his position without executing in full the orders given him.

We reached Wyatt at about 3 p. m. on the 13th instant and crossed over all trains and regiments except Colonel Inge's regiment and one of the Reneau guns, placed in position to hold the enemy in check while the remainder were crossing. I determined to make a bold and resolute stand at Wyatt, believing that such a one would save the country south of the Tallahatchie from the pollutions of the enemy's tread. I dismounted the division and carried it back across the river, formed line of battle on the first and second ridges north of the river on which Wyatt stands. I had not completed my dispositions on the field before the enemy had opened upon and driven Colonel Inge and the Reneau gun from their positions. The respective regiments promptly executed my orders and took their places in the line, so formed as to make the arc of a circle whose radius and center would be the ford and the bridge, effectually protecting them from the approaches of the enemy in any direction.

Colonel Green occupied a position on the right of the center of the line, thrown forward from the line and under the brow of a hill,

separated from the main alignment by a deep gorge. As soon as he took his position the enemy opened a terrific fire of small-arms and artillery upon him, killing and wounding some of his men instantly, and in attempting to retire his regiment 20 paces his men became confused, and in spite of all the efforts of their officers and myself to rally them and reform them they fell back in the greatest confusion. The right of the line from Colonel Green's position, seeing his regiment retreating in disorder, caught the panic, and Colonel Inge's, Colonel Stewart's, and Colonel George's regiments and a detachment of Colonel Chalmers' battalion, under Major Mitchell, all gave way in great confusion and sought shelter behind houses and under the declivities of the hill.

It was a moment of great anxiety to me and peril to the army under my command. If the enemy had availed himself of the advantage it must have resulted in our overthrow. In a few moments, however, in response to my earnest exhortations and those of their officers, the men took courage, rallied, and reformed and resumed nearly their former position. Now they became cool, resolute, and determined, and not only held their position with firmness, but the Twelfth Tennessee, smarting under a sense of mortification, promptly obeyed the orders of its gallant lieutenant-colonel and major (Green and Burrow), and charged upon a two-roomed log-house occupied by the enemy, drove him from it, and occupied it themselves, and held it in spite of every effort, both by charges and heavy and continuous firing of artillery and small-arms, to dislodge them. It was in a desperate charge made by the enemy to retake this house that the gallant Captain Hodgman, of the Seventh Kansas, since dead, had his left arm shattered. He was ordered to retake the house, and started in the charge with his company of 40 men. Only himself and 9 others got near the house, and only 4 of the 10 escaped us. The captain was captured, and his left arm has since been amputated.

While the Twelfth was so stubbornly holding this place, a 12-pounder howitzer shell penetrated a small out-house, about 10 feet square, in which were 9 men, and burst without injuring a man.

I only had upon the field the Reneau section and one section of the Buckner Battery, both sections nearly out of ammunition. They had no solid shot or shells. The enemy had nine pieces of artillery, and drove from the field, for want of ammunition, our guns at a very early stage of the action. He then played upon my lines his whole available force. A heavy shower of rain fell during the battle. My men did not have exceeding an average of 5 rounds of ammunition when the battle commenced. The officers were instructed to fire deliberately and slowly, cautioning their men not to waste ammunition. The battle continued fiercely until about 8 p. m., when darkness enveloped the combatants and forced upon each a truce.

I threw out pickets upon the field and retired my forces across the river, wet and hungry, through slush and water, to our camps. Thus ended the battle of Wyatt, one of the hottest cavalry fights, perhaps, that has occurred in North Mississippi. We held the field against twice our number [under] a rapid and continuous rattle of small-arms and artillery, drenched in the cold rain, conscious that our ammunition was nearly exhausted, more by the moral force of heroism than by the possession of warlike munitions, and yet our loss was only 3 killed and 5 wounded. Forty-three of the enemy

have been counted upon the field, and 9 wagons and 3 ambulance loads of wounded are reported by reliable authority to have been carried by them from the field.

At 11 o'clock at night, after this battle, I called my colonels together in council, and learned from them that their ammunition was well-nigh exhausted. The next question was, what shall be done? If the enemy undertakes to cross the Tallahatchie we cannot prevent it. If he pursues us we have scarcely enough ammunition to protect us in a retreat. The council was unanimous for an immediate retreat. The next question was, where shall we go? The answer was, where we can get ammunition. We were informed that there was but little to be had at Oxford or Grenada. It was therefore unanimously agreed that we ought to retreat toward Okolona, so that we could draw ammunition by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

I had ordered on the morning of the 11th a dispatch sent to Colonel George, at Wyatt, to collect all the available ammunition by the time I should get there; but he reported that night that nothing of consequence had been or could be gotten in time to relieve us if the enemy pressed us. I therefore determined to retreat by Oxford to Okolona, if necessary, until I got ammunition, and as soon as I could get it to turn upon the enemy. Accordingly, I ordered the trains to start at 12 o'clock and the command at 2 o'clock that night, the 13th instant, in retreat toward Oxford, determined to stop if I met ammunition; if not, to retreat until I could get it.

On our retreat, near Chulahoma, Capt. B. Palmer, acting chief of artillery, became intoxicated, as I am informed and believe, and although he knew the enemy was pursuing us, skirmishing with our rear guard, he straggled to the rear and was captured by the enemy. His drunkenness at this time and capture I regard as disgraceful and criminal.

Capt. J. Slaughter Caruthers, commanding Company H, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, was also captured while scouting about the enemy. He has written me a letter from Colonel Hatch's camp saying Colonel Hatch had consented to exchange him for Captain Hodgman, captured at Wyatt by us. Captain Hodgman has since died. Captain Caruthers is a good officer, and if you have any captain among our prisoners not held as hostages I would be glad if you would send him under flag of truce to Memphis to exchange for Captain Caruthers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. V. RICHARDSON,

Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding North Mississippi.

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HEADQUARTERS,

New Albany, Miss., October 28, 1863.

SIR: I have returned to this vicinity with my command from our recent campaign in Northeast Mississippi.

On the 5th instant, the enemy attacked me near this place. I fought them three hours and drove them back. My loss, 2 men slightly wounded; theirs, 35 killed and wounded.

On the 11th instant, I fought under General Chalmers' orders at Collierville.

On the 12th instant, being in command—General C[halmers] having gone to visit his family—with 900 men I fought 1,500 of the enemy at Byhalia, or Red Bank Creek, two and one-half hours, when, my ammunition about to be exhausted, and the enemy about to flank me, I retired slowly and in perfect order, bringing off every body and thing except my own saddle-horse, killed on the battle-field. My loss, 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded. The enemy's loss, not certainly known; stated to be 5 killed and about 10 wounded. I skirmished from this field to Wyatt with the enemy—about 25 miles.

On the 13th instant, General C[halmers] still being absent, I fought the enemy at Wyatt with all my force—about 2,000 strong—he being 4,000 strong of mounted men, supported by 2,000 infantry and artillery. My ammunition for small-arms and artillery was nearly exhausted at the beginning of the fight, and quite so at the end. I had about an average of 10 rounds for small-arms per man, and only 40 canisters for artillery at the commencement. My artillery soon exhausted its stock and retired from the field. I had two 6-pounders and two Buckner guns. The enemy had nine pieces of artillery. I cautioned my officers and men to economize in the use of ammunition, which they did, firing slowly and with deliberation. The enemy poured upon us a merciless storm of bullets and shells and grape, and the heavens poured out upon us a tempest of rain, thunder, lightning, and wind. My brave officers and men held their ground firmly and obstinately until darkness fell upon us, after some confusion on my right wing at the early stage of the action.

My loss was about 5 killed and 10 wounded. The enemy's loss was 43 killed and about 100 wounded, according to the reports of citizens of Wyatt.

General Chalmers returned to the command on the morning of the 14th instant. My detailed report to General C[halmers] will give a fuller account of these engagements.

It is known to you that my Tennessee troops were raised for service in West Tennessee, and that I have special powers conferred on me by the Secretary of War, Colonel Blake, commandant of conscripts, and General Pillow with reference to West Tennessee. The design of all of which was to enable me to raise as large a mounted force as possible in West Tennessee for the defense of that region as long and when it was practical.

I collected together parts of three regiments in August last, and came through the lines to this neighborhood to arm and equip my men; then to return to West Tennessee, collect the balance of my three regiments (in all about 2,000 men), and add to the force. Through a misapprehension, I was denied equipments until everybody else called for the same things, then I was unceremoniously sat down on a back seat and made to wait until others were equipped.

After awhile, General Johnston, misunderstanding my powers and plans, procured to be issued from Adjutant-General Cooper an order assigning me to General Lee's command. Although not equipped and fully armed, I was ordered to the front, and with my men half naked and half starved, I have earnestly endeavored to serve the country in the late campaign. I was placed in command of the Northeast District of Mississippi, and under the orders of Brigadier-General Chalmers, and now I am back here. My men, nearly destitute, have deserted and are deserting me to go home and get clothing and bedding. Colonel Inge's regiment has been taken from me.

I am now ordered to guard and protect Ruggles' old district from Rocky Ford to Tupelo. My forces to do this are my West Tennessee brigade, now numbering 500, three companies under Major Davenport, and two companies under Major Street. Colonel Lowry, Major Ham, and Major Harris have been assigned me, but they are State troops and refuse to obey my orders, but promise co-operation. They are under the command of General Gholson, and are now on the front line of my district.

There are now several new battalions and regiments forming in my district. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff has a battalion nearly ready for the field. They need about 500 guns, and saddles, accouterments, and equipments. Colonel Harrison is forming a regiment at Columbus, and a Major Harris is forming a battalion. Colonel Greer has a regiment now encamped near Egypt of West Tennesseans, brought out since I came out. It was originally designed for my command, but as he has not yet reported to me, I presume he does not design to do so unless ordered by you. He talks of returning to Tennessee. To permit him to do so while I and my men are detained here will create great dissatisfaction, and will be unjust to me, my men, and officers.

If I am to protect this district and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, you must give me more men, arms, equipments, and ammunition. I ask you to order each and all of these new battalions and regiments to report to me, and also order General Gholson or his troops to report to me. From these sources a force of 2,000 men can be raised, which, if properly armed and equipped, may do good service to the country.

I have not a single vessel to cook one morsel of bread. My cooking has to be done as we can beg the citizens to do it. This practice is exceedingly deleterious. It leads to straggling and demoralization. For God and the country's sake, make your fair-promising but never-complying quartermaster send me skillets, ovens, pots, or anything that will bake bread or fry meat. I want clothing, shoes, and blankets for my naked, freezing men. Can you help me? Will you do it? Generals Lee and Johnston promised all these things, but nothing has been done. I say, again, send me skillets, 225 in number. I cannot fight any more until I get something to cook in.

Very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

Col. B. S. EWELL.

No. 25.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James U. Green, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Water Valley, Miss., October 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the position and action of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment at the beginning and during the battle of Collierville, Tenn., October 11, Companies A, C, E, F, and K, numbering about 116 men, under command of Major Burrow, being absent on detached service:

The Twelfth Regiment was second in the order of march; kept that position during the charge through to the picket post. When

within sight of the depot, we formed a line of battle on the right of the road leading from Collierville to Carter's Bridge. We remained in that position until the flag of truce, which was sent in demanding the surrender of the fort, returned. We were then ordered to take possession of a vacant house between the Collierville and Carter Bridge road and the railroad, being about 300 yards from the nearest point of the fortification. We held the building until re-enforced by Colonel Inge, Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. We were then ordered forward and formed, fronting the enemy on the railroad, a continuous fire being kept up. We drove the enemy from the railroad to their fortifications. There it was we inflicted the severest injury upon the enemy. We were engaged about five hours, and never did officers and men acquit themselves with more credit.

Our loss in action was trifling—only 1 man (Private Yancy, Company B) slightly wounded. We had no men captured.

We captured 30 of the enemy, 2 horses, 2 Enfield rifles, 1 Springfield rifle, 3 cartridge and cap boxes, containing about 100 rounds of cartridges.

Our sharpshooters took possession of headquarters of the commander of the post and held the same until ordered from the battleground.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. U. GREEN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Tennessee Cav. Regt.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON.

HDQRS. TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Water Valley, Miss., October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you Maj. R. Burrow's report of his operations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on October 11:

He arrived at the railroad about daylight on the morning of October 11, with a detachment of men from the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, numbering about 100 men. Found the road strongly guarded by about 50 cavalry about half way between Germantown and White's Station. He also found one company of infantry at White's Station. He drove the patrol away, burned one trestle, tore up the railroad, and destroyed some 500 yards of telegraph wire; captured 1 Yankee, 1 horse and gun, 1 negro in Yankee uniform at the picket post. He lost nothing. Officers and men acted bravely, and acquitted themselves with honor.

Very respectfully,

J. U. GREEN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Tennessee Cav. Regt.

Capt. A. W. LOVING.

HDQRS. TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Water Valley, October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the position and action of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment during the engagement at Byhalia Creek, October 12:

Upon the approach of the enemy we dismounted and prepared for

action on foot, leaving the horses of the regiment under the hill somewhat protected from the fire of the enemy. The sharpshooters of the regiment were posted in three vacant houses, but soon gave up the one nearest the enemy. The regiment was posted on the right behind a fence, which position we held until ordered to fall back. The sharpshooters when falling back had 1 man severely wounded.

The casualties of my regiment in this engagement were slight. Private William Jones, Company B, was severely wounded in the back.

Losses: Killed, none; wounded, Private William Jones, in the back or side; missing, none.

We captured none of the enemy or property of his. Lost two Enfield rifles, one of which was lost by William Jones when wounded.

Officers and men of my command behaved gallantly.

Very respectfully,

J. U. GREEN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Tennessee Cav. Regt.

Colonel RICHARDSON.

—

HDQRS. TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Water Valley, October 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report in detail the part enacted by the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment at the battle at Wyatt, October 13:

After being pursued the entire route by the enemy from Ingram's Mill to Wyatt, we crossed the Tallahatchie River, dismounted, re-crossed on foot, and proceeded to what was once the town of Wyatt. We endeavored to get a position which would be tenable and at the same time protect the men from the fire of the enemy. The attack was brought on by the enemy, who was pressing the rear guard of the brigade. We had taken position but a short time when a heavy rain commenced falling, and the rapid shelling of the enemy came very near producing a panic among the men, but by the gallant conduct of the officers they soon moved forward, took position, and assumed a stout front. The firing was heavy on both sides, the enemy making several attempts to charge our lines, but was unsuccessful. There was but little change made during the engagement as to our position.

The officers and men behaved bravely.

Our casualties are as follows: Killed, 2; wounded slightly, 4; wounded severely, —; mortally, —.

We captured 1 Federal officer, four Enfield rifles, one shot-gun, and one navy repeater.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.;

J. U. GREEN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Tennessee Cav. Regt.

Captain LOVING.

No. 26.

*Report of Col. James J. Neely, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry.*HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Water Valley, October 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent operations of the Confederate cavalry in North Mississippi:

After the affair at New Albany, in which the Thirteenth assisted in driving the enemy across the Tallahatchie, being in the advance during the pursuit, we made rapid marches and formed a junction with General Chalmers' command at Salem.

On the 10th, a detachment of 43 men, under command of Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Strayhorn and Hicks, were sent with other detachments, under command of Colonel Marshall, to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The detachment did not again join the regiment until after the attack on Collierville.

On the morning of the 11th instant, we took up the line of march from Byhalia to Collierville, my regiment being in the advance of the whole command. About 10 o'clock Captain (now major) Thurmond, commanding the advance guard, consisting of his own company (G) and Captain Cox's company (A), drove in the enemy's pickets (capturing the most of them) in gallant style.

It had been determined that I should move with my own, Colonel Green's, and Colonel Stewart's regiments to the left and rear of the enemy's position.

About the time the picket firing commenced the order of attack was changed, and I was ordered by the colonel commanding to move with my regiment and take possession of the hill to the west of Brown's house and immediately in front of the enemy's fortifications, and hold it until the artillery could come up.

When we reached Abington's house (the picket stand) I moved at double-quick by the right flank up the Holly Springs road about a mile, and then filing to the left charged up the hill spoken of and drew up in line of battle in full view of the depot buildings and fortifications. A train of cars loaded with troops was just halting at the fort as we came in view. After the batteries had come up with other troops I was ordered farther to the left, and took up position in a small skirt of flat woods just to the left of the depot buildings and not far from the rear of the railroad train. I immediately threw out skirmishers and found the enemy posted in strong position behind the railroad embankment in my front and to my left. My troops kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's position and upon the train. I was not long in advancing my line, and took up a position in an old field about 80 or 100 yards from the railroad. When the whole line was ordered to advance I charged the enemy's position, and advanced my line to within about 40 yards of the enemy's fortifications, taking possession of the railroad train and bringing off 15 or 20 prisoners.

Two pieces of the Buckner Battery came up just here to my support and opened on the enemy retreating to his fortifications. I then sent for a portion of Captain Palmer's battery. When the piece sent reached the position, owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding, the Buckner Battery had fallen back, under the impression that the whole line had retreated. Finding myself entirely unsupported, I withdrew to the woods again. Having learned that Captain Palmer was coming up with his piece, I advanced again and resumed my most advanced position.

The enemy in the meantime had with re-enforcements taken possession again of the train and depot buildings. The artillery being scarce of ammunition, fired but slowly and inefficiently. I held this position, however, until the whole line was ordered to retreat, and then withdrew slowly and in perfect order.

In this action, I regret to say, we lost First Sergeant Woodall, a brave man and gallant soldier, mortally wounded, and Private William Blair, Company C, severely wounded in the arm.

The enemy pursuing in large force, reached the vicinity of Byhalia on the 12th. We marched from Myers' Mill to Ingram's house, and took up a position to the left of the road upon which the battery had position, and in the center of the position of the brigade. A squadron under command of Lieutenant-Colonel White was detached and sent to the extreme left to hold that position, which he did firmly and gallantly. I advanced my skirmishers through the woods and engaged the enemy's skirmishers, then advanced my line about 100 yards, and held the position firmly until ordered to retreat.

At Wyatt, on the following day, my regiment was posted on the side of the hill along the corn-field to the left of the pontoon bridge, and ordered to prevent the enemy's advance in that direction. We held the position during the engagement, but, the enemy not appearing in our front, were not engaged.

I regret to mention that First Lieutenant Callahan, doing picket duty at Byhalia, was cut off and probably captured. I regret even the temporary loss of so gallant an officer from his command.

On the morning after the Wyatt fight, while on the retreat at daylight, we were met by Brigadier-General Chalmers and ordered to countermarch and return to the river. The regiment remained in this position all day guarding a ford 3 miles above. Lieutenant-Colonel White, with Captain Cox's company (A), was sent to the bridge to watch the enemy's movements.

I should say that our ammunition was well nigh exhausted at the Byhalia fight.

To Lieutenant-Colonel White I am much indebted for valuable assistance and a hearty co-operation throughout the entire expedition. To Adjutant Hammond I am also much indebted for assistance and a cheerful attention to his duties under all circumstances, and also to my non-commissioned staff. To all the officers and men I am under lasting obligations for a cheerful obedience to orders, and cannot speak too highly of their bravery and fortitude.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. J. NEELY,

Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Capt. A. W. LOVING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, West Tennessee Brigade.

No. 27.

Report of Col. James Z. George, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR WATER VALLEY, October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On Tuesday evening (the 13th instant), about 3 o'clock, I was ordered by Colonel Richardson to march my command to the town of Wyatt to meet the enemy, who were then nearly arrived at

that place. In a few moments I was on the ground with 60 men, they being all for whom I had ammunition except those absent on detached service. My command was at first, by order of Colonel Richardson, placed in line on the east side of the main street of the town with the view of preventing a flank movement of the enemy under the edge of the hill and in the bottom.

After a short reconnaissance of the ground, I discovered that it was impossible from the nature of the ground for the enemy to flank us in that direction. I moved my command west of the [main] street, and placed them in position in front of the enemy. The distance between the two forces was so great that very little execution was done by the firing of either party. Soon after this I was ordered by Colonel Richardson to move my command to a ford which was about three-fourths of a mile above the main crossing of the Tallahatchie River. This I did, and drove away the enemy's pickets stationed at the ford, and in pursuance of my orders I held the ford until the fighting was over and our forces had been withdrawn from the field.

During the night it was determined to fall farther back, owing to the scarcity of ammunition and the wearied condition of the men and horses. The command falling back, had proceeded about 4 miles when General Chalmers ordered us to return and prevent the advance of the enemy. I accordingly returned with such of my men as had ammunition, and remained in position in the breast-works near Wyatt until next evening about 4 o'clock, when it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back. The affair at Wyatt was a small one, our action being defensive, the enemy not pressing much.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Z. GEORGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. H. C. Holt, Buckner (Mississippi) Battery.

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER BATTERY,
Water Valley, Miss., October 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters West Tennessee Brigade, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the colonel commanding the following report of the part taken by the Buckner Battery in the engagements at Collierville and Wyatt:

On the morning of the 11th instant, by direction of General Chalmers, I placed my battery in position on the hill fronting the station-house at Collierville, opening fire upon it with two pieces, at the same time directing the fire of the other two at a body of the enemy to the right and near the locomotive and train of cars. After firing a number of rounds, the regiments in front of me were moved up, when I immediately advanced my pieces by hand about 150 yards and again opened fire, which was directed at the enemy where most conspicuous, with the exception that two pieces continued to play upon the depot house. At this time the enemy were sufficiently close to use canister, which was fired effectively, as they were seen to move rapidly from their position after the third round.

While in this position, I was directed by Colonel Richardson to

take one section to the hill on the left and to the rear, leaving Lieutenant Armstrong in charge of the other section. After firing 4 rounds from this hill, I was again directed to move my section into the skirt of woods on the left and near the railroad and report to Colonel Neely.

Considerable trouble was here experienced in selecting a position from which to fire, as the enemy in force were secreted behind a house and in a thick cluster of cedar trees, from which position they were firing rapidly. The open woods being the only place from which the enemy were distinctly visible, the field directly on my right being thickly covered with high weeds, I placed my pieces in battery within easy range and commenced firing upon the house. At the same time the regiment of Colonel Neely began to advance. But a few rounds were fired before the enemy left the house and cedar thicket, falling in behind the train of cars. I then began to fire advancing, when a regiment on my left charged the train, completely routing the enemy from it and driving him into the stockade. I then advanced to within 200 yards of the stockade and commenced firing upon it. I remained in this position until the regiment on my left gave way from the train, when I moved my section a short distance to the rear. However, advanced again when the regiment did, although I had but about 8 rounds for each piece.

A short time after this I was ordered to move into the Byhalia road.

A short time after I had taken my first position, Private J. L. McClain, detailed from Colonel Inge's regiment, received a slight wound, which rendered him unserviceable for the remainder of the day.

It devolves upon me (besides, it affords me a pleasure) to speak in behalf of Lieutenant Armstrong for the assistance rendered me while with him; also for the coolness and judgment, as I have learned, he displayed in maneuvering his section afterward.

Private McDougald, as well as Corporals Williams, White, and Hoffmeister, deserves credit for the able manner in which they used their guns.

At Wyatt, on the 13th instant, after reporting to Colonel Inge, as directed, I placed my pieces in battery on the hill near the houses on the right, and but a short distance from where Lieutenant Adams had placed his 6-pounder. After firing 11 rounds from the two pieces, I moved them back into the road, as my men were entirely exposed and I had no advantage of position. Shortly after the enemy opened with his howitzers I moved my pieces back on the hill near the river until I could receive instructions from the colonel commanding. I was then directed by him to move them across the river with the piece of Lieutenant Adams. I remained with them near the crossing until ordered to move them to the rear.

It gratifies me to state that of the few men with me every one discharged his duty promptly and efficiently in the two engagements. It is left with the colonel commanding to determine whether I discharged mine; if not, I am in hopes that another opportunity will be presented at an early period.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HOLT.

First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Capt. A. W. LOVING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 5, 1863.—Transfer of the Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, from Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.

*Itinerary of the Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, for the month of October, 1863.**

FIRST BRIGADE.

October 5, left Memphis on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and arrived at Corinth after dark.

October 6, marched from Corinth to Glendale, Miss.; 9 miles.

October 17, marched from Glendale to Burnsville; 8 miles.

October 19, marched to Iuka; 8 miles.

October 21, marched to Bear Creek, Ala.; 6 miles.

October 23, marched to Dickson's Station; 4 miles.

October 29, marched to Chickasaw, Ala.; 12 miles.

October 31, crossed the Tennessee River, marched 2 miles, and encamped near Waterloo, Ala.

SECOND BRIGADE.

October 1, to the night of the 6th, remained in camp at Memphis, Tenn., when the brigade left on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and arrived at Glendale, Miss., on the night of the 7th. Encamped near Glendale and remained there until the 17th, and marched to Burnsville, 8 miles, and encamped until the 19th, and marched 9 miles to Iuka; encamped there.

October 21, marched to Bear Creek, Ala.; 8 miles.

October 23, marched 3 miles, to Dickson's Station, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and went into camp.

October 29, marched 12 miles, to Chickasaw, Ala., on the Tennessee River.

October 30, crossed the river on the gunboat *Hastings*, and marched 1 mile, to Waterloo, Ala.

October 31, marched 5 miles, to Brush Creek.

THIRD BRIGADE.

October 3, the brigade left Memphis, Tenn., by railroad for Glendale, Miss., where it arrived at 5 p. m. the following day.

October 6, two regiments (the Tenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Missouri) moved to Burnsville, where they remained in camp until the 20th, when they moved to Iuka.

October 22, 23, and 24, marched to Dickson's Station, where it remained in camp until the 29th, when it moved to Chickasaw, Ala., on the Tennessee River.

October 30 and 31, employed in crossing the river.

* From monthly return.

OCTOBER 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Ingraham's Plantation, near Port Gibson, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Maj. Harry E. Eastman, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, October 12, 1863—10 a. m.

GENERAL: I am all ready to start on the expedition to Canton, and only waiting the arrival of the brigade from Natchez. Rumors come in through contrabands and other sources that the enemy is concentrating a very respectable force for the purpose of making an attack on this place. I do not place much faith in the reports as yet, but will probably find out something definite in a few days. I have directed Brigadier-General Hawkins to send two regiments from his command to this place as soon as boats can be furnished.

The cavalry expedition across the Big Black, at Hankinson's Ferry, had quite a spirited skirmish with about 200 of Wirt Adams' cavalry, chased them about 10 miles, breaking and scattering them in every direction. Our forces consisted of Major Osband's battalion, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and two battalions of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Eastman. I have not yet received Major Eastman's report, but he states they counted 15 dead rebels in the road, and know that a good many were wounded, and they brought in 4 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded. They came up with the rebels at Mr. Ingraham's place, near Willow Springs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department, &c.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Harry E. Eastman, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Red Bone Church, [Miss.] October 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I had a lively chase on yesterday, and a lively and a lovely fight.

On Friday evening, at sunset, I received a dispatch from Captain Sherman, of my regiment, whom I had sent with 50 men to the assistance of Captain Wallace, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and his forage train of 21 wagons to Big Black River, notifying me of the

fact that 160 of the enemy's cavalry had crossed the river from this side at Hankinson's Ferry, about one hour before the arrival of the forage train at that point, and asking that I might come to his assistance with adequate re-enforcements, and give the enemy a chase, and, if found, a fight.

I immediately notified you of this fact, and taking 50 more of my regiment I proceeded after dark to the river, and found Captains Wallace and Sherman bivouacked half a mile from the ferry.

There I learned from citizens of Claiborne County, whom the officers had detained at their camp, that there was a force of 600 to 800, consisting of Colonel Starke's and Wirt Adams' regiments, somewhere in the vicinity of Rocky Springs, which is 6 miles southwest of the ferry, and that probably 300 would encamp that night on the Powers' place. Notifying you of these additional facts, and asking for re-enforcements, I determined to cross over as soon as I could see, and give them a fight.

Sending the forage train back to my camp, without waiting longer to hear from you, I crossed the river at Hankinson's Ferry Ford, at daylight yesterday morning, with 101 of my own command and 71 of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and went in search of the enemy in the direction of Rocky Springs.

Ascertaining at the plantation of Mr. McKay, 2 miles this side of Rocky Springs, that the enemy, 300 strong, had taken a plantation road, at sunset the evening before, leading into the back fields of that plantation, I trusted to find his camp not very far off, and changed my direction accordingly.

Taking the Port Gibson and Rocky Springs road, I marched in the direction of Port Gibson, 2 miles, and then took a blind road, which leads into the same fields from a direction opposite to that taken by the enemy.

This was only a little after sunrise, and I hoped to find him still in camp. Soon, however, I struck his trail, a night old, going west toward Port Gibson.

Following his trail by a blind road, cautiously but rapidly, I soon started his pickets at the crossing of the Rocky Springs and Warren-ton and the Vicksburg and Port Gibson roads.

My advance guard pursued the flying pickets, killing 1 horse and wounding 1 man, till they were checked by the grand guard of the enemy, 25 men admirably posted in a thick jungle, behind a narrow, very steep defile.

Captain Wood, of my regiment, in charge of the advance, instantly dismounted a part of the advance, in command of Lieutenant Riley, and deployed to a cover to dislodge them. The lieutenant succeeded in doing so, almost as soon as the column had come up.

Sending Captain Parker, of my regiment, with his squadron to the advance, I pursued at a rapid gallop for a mile more to the plantation of Mr. Alfred Ingraham, where I found the enemy's camp and his force ready to receive me.

He had taken up his position within the grounds about the house, sheltered by long rows of box hedge. This embellished yard is within a park of some 6 acres, inclosed by a high picket fence, with its entrance by a big gate, at right angles with the road by which I approached.

My advance had entered the park before discovering the enemy's position, and received a volley, and returned it, killing 2 of the enemy, but receiving no damage.

On coming up with the column, I immediately dismounted Captain Sherman and 25 men of my regiment, and Lieutenant Smith and 25 men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, to flank the enemy's left. Almost immediately, however, I discovered that the enemy was escaping by a rear gate, and that already his main force was in a flying column, half a mile to my left, on the road to Port Gibson.

I instantly reorganized my column, giving Captain Beach with his squadron the advance, and renewed the chase. At a mile distant I found him in position, again behind a wood on the brow of a hill, but increasing my pace, I rushed at him from front and flank, and scattered him like spray, a considerable squad taking the wood down a steep ravine. Leaving a rear guard of equal proportions, I continued the pursuit at a most rapid rate for 5 miles.

The enemy fought with skill and determination, wheeling into position on the head of his column, at every available cover, and disputing my passage of every difficult defile, but failing to injure me, or to stay a moment after seeing my determination not to be checked.

Once only I found it necessary to dismount to dislodge them. He had taken a position behind a convenient embankment, at a sharp angle of the road, which afforded him shelter for nearly his whole force, and completely commanded my approach. Had it not been that his shots were almost invariably over our heads, my advance must have suffered severely at this point.

I dismounted two-thirds of my force, sending the horses to the rear, and, fighting them from such cover as was available, routed them again in less than ten minutes.

Finding that the delay necessary to remount and fall into column had given the enemy the advantage of perhaps a mile's distance, and being already rather unpleasantly near Port Gibson—3 miles—with exhausted horses, and an inadequate supply of ammunition, I concluded to pursue no farther, and immediately countermarched.

Captain Wallace's command, Fourth Illinois, had the front for the last 2 miles. Lieutenant Chapin's horse fell with him, while at a high rate of speed, and the lieutenant was severely hurt.

Returning over the 6 miles of road, fought over at a Tam-O-Shanter-like rate of speed, I found the track strewn with most convincing evidences of the enemy's severe punishment—dead and mortally wounded men, dead and disabled horses, cartridge boxes, arms of every description, saddle-bags, blankets, hats, coats, everything that could be lost off, or cast off, or kicked off. Of the enemy's dead I found 9, and 2 mortally wounded. Judging from the fact that the most and the best of our fighting was done in the enemy's chosen cover, I consider it fair to estimate that his killed amounted to at least 75. I estimate his wounded at 40 more.

I justify this estimate by the known facts, and by the declarations of the prisoners taken.

I am informed by them that they had their orders to cast away their arms when no longer able to hold them by reason of wounds, and that up to the time when they were captured, 15 or 16 had been wounded, and, leaving their arms, sped to the front.

Of abandoned arms, I found more than 45 stand. Many of the lighter kind had already been picked up. Of the enemy's dead horses I found 3; disabled, 3. I took 6 prisoners, 4 of whom I sent forward; 2 mortally wounded I left at the plantation of Mr. _____.

I lost 1 man killed, Corporal La Franiere, of Company B, and 1 wounded in the wrist, Private Cummings, of the same company, and 3 horses wounded.

The enemy's force was composed of detachments from Colonel Starke's and Wirt Adams' regiments, fully 300 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding.

The officers of my command were: Capt. A. M. Sherman, commanding battalion, Second Wisconsin; Captain Wallace, commanding battalion, Fourth Illinois; Capt. N. Parker, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Capt. M. W. Wood, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Capt. C. W. Beach, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenant Riley, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenant La Flesh, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenant Woodard, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenants Chapin, Smith, Main, and Crego, Fourth Illinois.

I am under equal obligations to each and all of these officers for the promptness, propriety, and intrepidity of their conduct.

The men of both commands, with exceedingly few exceptions, behaved most admirably.

I returned to camp at sunset last evening, bringing my dead and wounded with me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY E. EASTMAN,

Major, Commanding Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,

Commanding Seventeenth Corps.

OCTOBER 10-11, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss., with Skirmish (11th) near Hernando.

Report of Lieut. Col. William P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,

Memphis, Tenn., October 12, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders dated headquarters District of Memphis, October 10, 1863, I proceeded at dark on that day to march to Hernando, Miss., with four companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry. I arrived at a point 1 mile distant from that place at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, where we remained until daylight. Captain Moore, with his company, then marched rapidly through the town, with directions to picket the roads and establish a chain of guards on the south side of the town and prevent the egress of all persons. Captain Eystra's company was divided, 20 men sent to the east and 20 men to the west side of town. Twenty men of Captain Horton's company guarded the north side of town.

In this manner all of the approaches were picketed and a continuous line of sentinels established around the town. Company F and 20 men of Company A were then moved into town and divided into squads of 5 men. Every house was carefully searched and all the men brought to the public square, where the guide furnished me designated Dyer, Kizzie, and Bryant as 3 of the 4 parties whom I was instructed to arrest. They were arrested and brought to the city, and delivered to a guard at district headquarters. The fourth party I was instructed to arrest, Dr. Atkins, was not in the town;

he lives 4 miles south of it, and I was informed by several citizens that the day before he started for Coldwater Crossing, and was not at home. I also arrested, brought to Memphis, and turned over to a guard at district headquarters 6 other persons, who appeared to be suspicious characters. Upon the return the command was followed by a party, perhaps 30, of the enemy, who attacked our rear guard at a point 4 miles north of Hernando. The 10 men of F Company composing the rear guard quickly dispersed them.

Returned to camp at 4 p. m. without further molestation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. HEPBURN,

Lieut. Col. Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment

Maj. JAMES O. PIERCE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Memphis, Tenn.

OCTOBER 10-14, 1863.—Expedition from Gallatin to Carthage, Tenn., with Skirmish (10th) near Hartsville.

Report of Col. Henry K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

Fort Thomas, October 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I started to Carthage on the 10th instant with three companies of infantry, three companies of mounted infantry, one company of colored troops, and one piece of the Thirteenth Indiana Battery.

At 11 a. m., and within 3 miles of Hartsville, we met the enemy in small force, who, after slight resistance, gave way. I ordered pursuit of them with part of a mounted company, which resulted in loss to the enemy 1 killed and 2 prisoners, 2 horses, and 2 revolvers. The axle of Captain Nicklin's piece having been broken by moving into position, I sent him back to Gallatin, sending with him the prisoners we had taken. Our loss in the action was 1 man killed and 1 horse and set of accouterments. I then sent the wagon train, convoyed by the footmen and one company of mounted infantry, directly to Carthage, under command of Capt. J. W. Moody, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, hearing that Major Hamilton was in the neighborhood, I took the remaining two mounted companies and went in the direction of Scottsville, where it was said he encamped. Finding that the rumor was false, I returned to Hartsville, and finding that our train had gone safely through, started for Carthage by the way of Rome.

Between Neely's Ford and Rome we found a number of persons who had not taken the oath of allegiance, and most of whom were bitter secessionists, and whose sons were engaged in irregular warfare and theft. From them we took all the serviceable stock that we could find, and made prisoners of the men wherever practicable. We found a mill owned by Solomon Dice, which we burned, it being employed to grind for rebels who had refused to take the oath of allegiance, and the owner having declared he would not take the oath of allegiance.

At Rome we met scattering squads of guerrillas, with whom we had indiscriminate skirmishing, resulting to the enemy in the loss

of 2 wounded, 1 horse, 1 gun, and 1 revolver captured. We found at Carthage a large quantity of commissary stores, in good condition. I respectfully suggest that the garrison may be safely left at that point for a short time, and that the stores ought, if possible, to be removed.

Of the 2 prisoners captured near Hartsville, one proved to be Lieutenant Petticord, and the other George Stocker, a paroled soldier; the latter having set fire to the bridge at Madden's Mill.

The time occupied in making trip was four days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,
Commanding Post, Gallatin, Tenn.

OCTOBER 14-20, 1863.—Expedition from Messinger's Ferry, on the Big Black River, toward Canton, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Oct. 15, 1863.—Skirmish at Brownsville.
 15-16, 1863.—Skirmishes on the Canton road, near Brownsville.
 16, 1863.—Skirmish at Treadwell's, near Clinton and Vernon Cross-Roads.
 17, 1863.—Action at Bogue Chitto Creek.
 Skirmish at Robinson's Mills, near Livingston.
 18, 1863.—Skirmish on the Livingston road, near Clinton.

REPORTS, ETC.

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
 No. 2.—Itinerary of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, for October, 1863.
 No. 3.—Itinerary of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, for October, 1863.
 No. 4.—Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces, Fifteenth Army Corps.
 No. 5.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army.
 No. 6.—Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army.
 No. 7.—Brig. Gen. John W. Whitfield, C. S. Army.
 No. 8.—Col. John L. Logan, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, Vicksburg, Miss., October 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding the department, I left on the morning of the 14th on a reconnaissance and for the purpose of effecting a diversion in the direction of Canton.

The troops composing the expedition consisted of Logan's division (3,500 men), Tuttle's division (about 3,000), and the cavalry brigade (1,500 strong), under Colonel Winslow.

*The above is a copy of the original, which is not signed. The report is briefed as that of Col. H. K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

On the morning of the 14th, Logan's division left Vicksburg and marched to the Big Black at Messinger's Ferry; Tuttle's division and the cavalry, under Colonel Winslow, concentrating the same day at the same point, ready to cross early in the morning.

At 5.30 a. m. the command was put in motion, taking the direct road toward Canton.

After proceeding 7 miles to Queen's Hill Church, Colonel Winslow, with four regiments of cavalry, was directed to take the Clinton road, making a *détour* to the south, and join me that evening at or beyond Brownsville.

He proceeded some 8 miles in the direction of Clinton, satisfied himself there was no enemy at that place or south of it toward Raymond, and then came north to Brownsville, reaching the town a couple of hours in advance of the infantry, and driving out about 50 rebel cavalry.

As soon as the infantry came up the cavalry was ordered to advance, and met the enemy at the forks of the road about a mile east of the town, where a brisk little skirmish ensued, without any material loss on either side, and the enemy fell back, taking the right-hand road, which led to the camp of Cosby's brigade, and were pursued until dark, the cavalry camping on the ground a short distance in rear of their advance.

In the morning the march was continued, the cavalry taking the right-hand road and the infantry the direct road. The former had proceeded but a short distance when the enemy were discovered well posted, with four pieces of artillery and a portion of the cavalry armed with short Enfield rifles.

Colonel Winslow soon sent word that he could not dislodge them with his cavalry.

General Maltby's brigade of infantry and a section of artillery were sent to his assistance, and three regiments of Leggett's brigade were moved across to the right on a plantation road, which led directly to the right and rear of the enemy's position.

These dispositions were scarcely made when the enemy left, and crossing Bogue Chitto Creek took up another position more defensible than the first, their artillery having a fine range and command from the hills on the eastern side.

I here learned that the force in front consisted of Cosby's brigade of cavalry, under the command of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, and a portion of Brigadier-General Logan's cavalry, and that their trains had been sent eastward the day before, leaving no chance to surround and capture a portion of them without making something of a circuit.

Colonel Winslow was directed to take all but one regiment of cavalry and move rapidly forward on the Canton road until he came to the intersection of the Clinton and Vernon roads, when he would move down toward Clinton, thus getting in rear of the enemy's position, by which means I hoped to capture some of them, at least.

Unfortunately, on reaching Bogue Chitto Creek, 7 miles distant, he found Whitfield's brigade, well posted, with two pieces of artillery, which checked his farther advance until Force's brigade of infantry came up.

The brigade was immediately sent across the bridge and deployed ready to advance against the enemy's position, on the brow of the hill, when night came on and stopped farther progress.

As soon as it was light enough to see, in the morning, Leggett's

brigade was sent across to the support of Force, and two batteries and three regiments of cavalry were also moved across and passed down to the left, to try and get round to the right flank of the enemy, and Mower's brigade was moved down to the bridge, as a reserve, to be followed, if necessary, by Colonel Geddes.

The enemy during the night withdrew from the position in front of Maltby, and concentrated the whole of the three brigades, Cosby's, Whitfield's, and Logan's, on the hills, occupying a most splendid position in front of Force and Leggett, as was understood by the citizens in the neighborhood, for the purpose of giving battle.

While the dispositions of the troops were being made, the enemy kept up an irregular artillery fire at long range.

When everything was ready a battery of rifled guns opened on them, and Leggett's and Force's brigades advanced.

The enemy did not wait to receive the attack, but left suddenly, [a part] taking the road to Vernon and the remainder, with the artillery, toward Canton.

Winslow's cavalry was immediately started in pursuit on the Vernon road, and Leggett's brigade pushed on toward Canton.

About 7 miles from the cross-roads, [in] the position occupied by the enemy, on the road to Canton, were some mills (Robinson's), and a wagon repair-shop, containing considerable unfinished work. Leggett was directed to push on and destroy these and await further orders.

In the meantime, from information, which I deemed reliable, I learned that Loring's division had been hurried to Canton, that a brigade of infantry, which had been sent up to Grenada, had been brought down, that 800 men from Mobile had reached Brandon, thus giving the enemy a larger force of infantry than I had, while their cavalry was more than double.

Such being the condition of affairs, I deemed it prudent to return, which I did, coming back via Clinton and the railroad bridge, having been absent seven days.

As a reconnaissance and diversion, the expedition answered the purposes for which it was intended, though we did not succeed in breaking up or demoralizing any of the enemy's cavalry.

We passed through the camps of Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades.

Our loss was 5 killed and 15 wounded, and some few missing—stragglers who were probably picked up.

We captured 20 prisoners, among them a lieutenant, and probably killed and wounded a greater number of the enemy than we lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I returned yesterday from the reconnaissance in the direction of Canton, the particulars of which will be found in the report sent, this day, to Brigadier-General Rawlins.

After reaching Robinson's Mills, near Livingston, I was satisfied that the enemy would have a force of infantry superior to mine, be-

sides their cavalry, and, under the circumstances, considering the defenseless state of Vicksburg, I deemed it best to return, which I did, via Clinton and Big Black Bridge.

On returning, I found General Hawkins, at Goodrich's Landing, had reported that 4,000 had assembled in the vicinity of Delhi, and were coming across Bayou Macon to attack him, and had called for re-enforcement of 2,000 infantry and a battery of artillery.

The Marine Brigade was sent up to his support, and the commander of the gunboat at Lake Providence notified and requested to render him assistance, if required.

This was four days ago. Since then I have heard nothing from him in regard to the movements of the enemy, and am decidedly of the opinion that the enemy's force was greatly exaggerated, and that it consisted of a regiment of cavalry, which has infested that country ever since we came down the river.

A boat came down last night; everything was all right then.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, October 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just received, per Lieutenant Dunn, aide-de-camp, copies of General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, headquarters Division of the Mississippi. Shortly after General Grant's departure, I made a little expedition by way of a reconnaissance and to create a diversion in favor of our forces on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. I had with me Logan's division, Tuttle's division, and about 1,400 cavalry, under Winslow; in all, about 8,000 men. We proceeded in the direction of Canton, crossing the Big Black at Messinger's. Shortly after crossing, we met the enemy's pickets and scouts, who fell back without making any resistance until we reached a point where the roads forked, about three-quarters of a mile east of Brownsville, where a portion of Cosby's brigade made a stand, but were driven out by our cavalry and pursued some 3 miles, when, night coming on, the pursuit was discontinued, and the command bivouacked in the vicinity of Brownsville.

At early dawn the march was continued, four regiments of cavalry taking the right-hand road and one regiment of cavalry and the infantry and artillery keeping the direct road to Canton. The main portion of the cavalry had proceeded about 3 miles when they came up to the enemy, Cosby's and a part of Logan's brigades, advantageously posted, with four pieces of artillery, and quite a brisk cannonading ensued. Colonel Winslow sent word that he could not dislodge them. I immediately sent Maltby's brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery to Winslow's assistance, and three regiments of infantry across a plantation road which came in on the flank and rear of the enemy's position.

As soon as this move was discovered, the enemy retreated precipitately across a branch of the Bogue Chitto Creek, tore up the bridge after them, and took up another good position, stopping the farther

advance of the cavalry until our infantry and artillery came up. The country being very rough and impracticable for cavalry movements, I directed Colonel Winslow to take the main portion of his force, move as rapidly as possible across to the Canton road, thence to the intersection of the Canton and Clinton and Vernon roads, and thence down in rear of the enemy, while Maltby's brigade and one regiment of cavalry engaged their attention in front, the main portion of the infantry moving after the cavalry on the Canton road.

On reaching Bogue Chitto Creek, Colonel Winslow found Whitfield's brigade, with two pieces of artillery, in position to dispute his farther advance. The infantry came up, and one brigade crossed the creek and drove the enemy's skirmishers back to the hills, when it became too dark to distinguish objects, and the command bivouacked for the night.

Early in the morning, Leggett's brigade was thrown across to the support of Force, and the cavalry moved to our left to come in on the flank of the enemy, when, after some little artillery practice, they suddenly fell back on the roads leading to Canton and Vernon. The force in front of Maltby had abandoned their position during the night and joined Whitfield. Our cavalry immediately started in pursuit on the Vernon road, and our infantry on the Canton road.

After going about 3 miles on the Vernon road, the cavalry struck off toward Livingston, and came together near Robinson's Mills, a short distance from the latter place, where they made another stand, from which they were driven and the mills destroyed by my direction.

At this point, I learned from pretty good authority that by the time I could reach Canton a larger force of infantry would be assembled there than I had of infantry and cavalry; besides, their cavalry force was a third larger and much better in quality. I deemed it advisable to return, which I did, via Clinton and Big Black Bridge, having been out seven days. Our loss was 4 men killed, 10 wounded, and a few stragglers missing. We captured about 20 prisoners, among them a lieutenant, and, from their own reports, killed 5 and wounded 20, among the latter Wirt Adams, slightly. We passed through the camps of Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades, but captured no property, as they started all their trains and everything back to Pearl River the day we crossed the Big Black.

Owing to their superior knowledge of the country, it was impossible to surround them, and I do not think we succeeded in demoralizing their cavalry much.

I send you herewith copy of a letter from General Tuttle and my letter to General Grant.* Some recent reports from another scout, a refugee, and a deserter, all go to confirm, to a certain extent, the statements of the first scout, though I am satisfied the numbers of the enemy are greatly overrated. I think they had, or would have had, about 10,000 infantry, besides the three brigades of cavalry at Canton, by the time I could have reached there. I have some more scouts out, and may hear something definite soon.

Davis and Joe Johnston were in Jackson last Tuesday week, one day after my return. Three days after I had started, General Hawkins, in command at Goodrich's Landing, sent down to General McArthur, who was left here in command, for re-enforcements, 2,000 infantry and a battery of artillery, stating that the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had crossed Bayou Macon to attack him and clean out

* For McPherson to Grant, October 24, 1863, inclosing letter from Tuttle, see Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 721.

the plantations from Lake Providence to Milliken's Bend. The Marine Brigade was sent up, and the gunboat Louisville requested to drop down from Skipwith's Landing to assist, if necessary.

It turned out to be a false alarm, and nothing definite has been heard since. I am having the new line of fortifications pushed forward and the guns mounted as rapidly as possible. A week's work, with all the force I can put on, will complete them, except some finishing up and constructing magazines. Winslow is hard at work reorganizing and drilling his cavalry, and I am in hopes he will succeed in infusing a little more spirit of enterprise and dash into them. I have drawn in the line somewhat from Oak Ridge and Young's, but still have the cavalry picket and patrol to the Big Black.

The main cavalry camp is on Clear Creek, not very far from Hebron's. Since our return the enemy's cavalry have not shown themselves on this side of the Big Black, nor troubled our pickets. Crocker's division is still at Natchez, and I will soon let him send a brigade out to Woodville for a few days. When I get these new works completed, so that a force of 5,000 men can make a good, stout defense, I may be able to make some offensive demonstrations in the interior, but really with the force at my command, distributed as it must necessarily be over such a long line to keep open the navigation of the river, I do not see anything before me but to act on the defensive, and try to hold what we have got. I am of course ready and willing to do anything which may be required, but I would rather command a division in an active campaign than to have the position I hold now.

Lieutenant Dunn tells me there is some prospect of your having a battle in the vicinity of Tusculumbia.

Excuse this rambling, semi-official letter. I did not intend to make it so long when I commenced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

No. 2.

*Itinerary of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, U. S. Army, for the month of October, 1863.**

The division remained in camp near Black River until October 15, when, in company with the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, both under command of Major-General McPherson, it began its march, crossing the Black River at Messinger's Ferry toward Canton, Miss., where the enemy was concentrating, having encamped at Brownsville, Miss., distant from the Black River some 18 miles.

October 16, resumed march and encountered the enemy's pickets; skirmished all day, and encamped on the road.

October 17, advanced against the enemy, strongly posted on the heights 1 mile beyond Bogue Chitto Creek; drove them from their

* From monthly return.

position, and forced their retreat toward Canton. Next morning began return march via Clinton, making 17 miles, and encamping at Bolton Station.

October 19, after a march of 14 miles, recrossed the Black River at railroad bridge, and, halting there over night, moved following day to our present encampment.

[SECOND BRIGADE.]

October 1, the brigade was stationed at Black River Bridge, Miss.

October 14, marched from the railroad bridge to Messinger's Ferry.

October 15, crossed Black River and marched to Brownsville, Miss.

October 16 and 17, marched to Clinton and Baker's Creek, Miss.

October 18, reached Black River Bridge, Miss., at which point the brigade is at present encamped.

[ARTILLERY.]

It being understood that the enemy were gathering in the vicinity of Brownsville, Canton, and Clinton, Miss., the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, the whole commanded by Major-General McPherson, began its march from near Big Black River on the morning of the 15th instant, crossing the Black at Messinger's Ford, and encamping at Brownsville, Miss., without having encountered the enemy. Resumed march on the following morning.

October 16, met the enemy's pickets some 5 miles beyond Brownsville; skirmished steadily, advancing until nightfall.

October 17, at daylight advanced in line of battle against the enemy, advantageously posted on commanding heights about a mile and a half beyond Bogue Chitto Creek; rather brisk skirmishing and cannonading (in which the Sixth Indiana Battery, alone of the artillery force of this division, participated, expending some 50 rounds) marked our advance until midday, when the enemy, driven from every point, retreated in the direction of Canton. Encamped for the night on the field of the day's operations.

October 18, in the morning the division began its return march via Clinton, encamping at Bolton Station.

October 19, marched to, crossed, and encamped at Big Black River, and on the following day, October 20, formed present encampment, with headquarters at Hebron's plantation, 8 miles northeast of Vicksburg, Miss.

No. 3.

*Itinerary of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, for the month of October, 1863.**

[FIRST BRIGADE, BRIG. GEN. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING.]

October 1 to 14, lay in camp at Vicksburg, doing picket and provost duty, and working on fortifications.

October 14, marched to Big Black River, 14 miles.

* From monthly return.

October 15, marched to Brownsville, 17 miles, finding our cavalry engaged in skirmishing slightly with the enemy's cavalry.

October 16, marched to Bogue Chitto Creek, where the enemy's cavalry were drawn up in line of battle.

October 17, formed in line of battle, and skirmished with the enemy all day, driving them 6 miles on the Canton road. Burned Robinson's Mills, near Livingston.

October 18, returned through Clinton to Baker's Creek.

October 19, marched to Big Black River.

October 20, marched to camp, at Vicksburg.

October 21 to 31, working on fortifications and doing picket duty.

[SECOND BRIGADE, BRIG. GEN. MANNING F. FORCE, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING.]

This brigade lay quietly in camp until October 14, when we moved out on the Jackson road, forming part of an expedition, under command of Major-General McPherson. Found no enemy until the 15th instant, at Brownsville.

October 16 and 17, took part in the skirmishes at Bogue Chitto Creek.

October 18, started back.

October 20, got back to our old camp. Since then we have furnished daily large working parties for the fortifications, in addition to the usual picket details, &c.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River, Miss., October 21, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry under my command during the late reconnaissance toward Canton:

The command moved over bridge at Messinger's at 6 a. m. 15th instant, and passed Queen's Hill Church, where Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, with Fourth and Eleventh Illinois Regiments, were left, with orders to report to Major-General McPherson. The main force passed Bolton, and thence to the left into Brownsville, where the advance had a brisk skirmish with 50 rebel cavalry, driving them through and out of town at once.

Halting for orders, the command of Colonel Wallace rejoined the column, and horses were fed. Pursuant to instructions from Major-General McPherson, upon arrival of infantry I moved out toward Livingston and Clinton at 4 p. m., finding the enemy's advance 1 mile from town, which was promptly attacked by Captain Peniwell, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and chased about 1 mile, he being supported by Fifth Regiment Illinois Cavalry coming forward at a gallop. At forks of the road, 2 miles from Brownsville, the advance was met by a heavy column of the enemy and driven back upon head of the column in confusion, while I formed the advance regiment to repel the enemy, at the same time ordering into position the other regiments.

The enemy came forward in column and line, attacking desperately, but, after a severe fight of fifteen minutes, they were repulsed and followed 2 miles, leaving 3 dead on the ground, besides having quite a number wounded. Returned after dark and encamped 1 mile from the town.

On 16th instant, moved toward Clinton, finding the enemy in force about 4 miles from B[rownsville] with cannon. The brigade of General Maltby being brought forward, they were forced to abandon their position after an hour's severe cannonading, and were again found 1 mile farther toward Clinton by the cavalry.

In obedience to orders, I left the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Major Benteen, with General Maltby, and with four regiments moved to Treadwell's, near Clinton and Vernon Cross-Roads, again finding enemy with cannon securely posted in a splendid position, with the infantry. My command was encamped for the night, and the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Major Farnan, posted on road to the left, where he captured 1 lieutenant and 11 men of Texas cavalry doing picket duty.

At daylight 17th instant, with three regiments, I moved to the left and, going within 3 miles of Vernon, passed again toward the right, taking the advance of General Leggett's brigade and the army to Robinson's Mills, 3½ miles from Livingston, where we again met the enemy in force and with two pieces of cannon. They retreated before the firing of three guns from General Leggett's command and the advance of the cavalry. The mill and wagon shop being burned by Colonel Coolbaugh, we encamped for the night near by, and next morning I moved forward 1½ miles, finding enemy with three pieces of cannon and a large force of cavalry well posted.

Pursuant to orders, I remained in position until noon, and then commenced moving slowly after the infantry, which had meantime gone toward Clinton. Before leaving the mills, the enemy had appeared in large force in front and on my left flank, having in plain view, at 10.30 a. m., more cavalry than was under my command, this at a distance from their artillery and evidently well supported. The enemy in force followed my column to a point 3 miles from Clinton, continually attacking my rear guard, and appearing in large numbers on both flanks. Reached Clinton at 6.30 p. m., having marched 17 miles during continued volleys. Having the rear of the column into camp on the 19th, we were occasionally annoyed but lost no men on this day.

The command lost during the reconnaissance as follows:

Fourth Iowa Cavalry, 2 men killed, 1 man missing.

Fourth Illinois Cavalry, 4 men wounded.

Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 2 men wounded, 1 man missing.

Tenth Missouri Cavalry lost 2 men wounded, while 50 horses were killed or wounded.

Total: Killed, 2; missing, 2; wounded, 8.

During the skirmish near Brownsville, 15th instant, the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, though well commanded by Major Farnan, was put in much confusion by the severe volleys of the enemy, and I believe but for the efforts of myself, Lieutenant Hodge, and Major Mumford would have been driven from the ground with much loss. For ten minutes the enemy and our troops contested the same spot of ground. The command was under fire of the enemy's cannon on the expedition for more than two hours, all the time in good range.

The command expended 70 rounds howitzer ammunition, and about 60,000 rounds ammunition for small-arms.

I think the enemy must have lost during the expedition at least 100 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, of whom we captured 1 lieutenant and 15 men. At Robinson's Mills, I regret to say, the center of my column was somewhat confused by the conduct of curious personages, who fled to the rear when the situation became uncomfortable because of enemy's shells. They gave self-originated orders while going to the rear.

On 16th, the Tenth Missouri Cavalry was under fire of enemy's cannon for six hours. With general remark that the officers of the force did their duty (while I would particularly notice Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Majors Farnan, Benteen, Townsend, and Spearman as being valuable and gallant officers),

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, and Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 17th Army Corps, Dept. of Tenn.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Canton, Miss., October 19, 1863—a. m.

COLONEL: I send you some of the later dispatches of General Jackson,* showing what his opinion of the position and number of the enemy was prior to and on the retreat. Adams' brigade got here on the 17th and Buford's during the day and night. Last night we moved a large force upon the road leading to Livingston, and upon which Jackson was in advance disputing the passage of the enemy. That night, from all we can learn, the infantry of the enemy commenced their backward movement, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. We may look for frequent advances of the enemy in this direction. They have many reasons for it—to keep your forces from Tennessee and Mobile, and to destroy this railroad, and thus prevent us from getting supplies along it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Canton, Miss., October 20, 1863—1 a. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose you the last dispatch from General Jackson, relative to the movements of the enemy. It will be seen that our conjectures were right as to the enemy's (infantry) movements. Mrs. Carraway's is said to be 6 miles from Livingston, 24 miles distant, and the cross-roads 8 miles from Livingston, 26 miles distant, and that it must have been the enemy's cavalry contending with our forces near Livingston on the morning of the 18th.

* See October 16-18, 1863, pp. 813, 814.

From a gentleman (Dr. Fitzhugh), who followed the enemy and who lives 5 miles from Vicksburg, I learn this morning that the enemy was not as large as represented. He thinks one of the objects of their movement was to ascertain whether we had much strength between Pearl River and Big Black; that they were under the impression of an intended attack upon Vicksburg and were constantly in their intrenchments around the city; that they do not allow persons to pass upon the main road by the way of Big Black Bridge, and keep it guarded with white troops, the other roads with negro soldiers; that they have in the city fifteen regiments of white troops, and says that they are small regiments, but was told that they were expecting Smith's division to return from Arkansas, where it had gone; that it was true that the most of their troops had gone to reinforce Rosecrans. Another reason for coming out was to get grain; that in the fields near the cross-roads there was great abundance.

Owing to the want of an operator at Jackson, my dispatches (which were sent whenever anything occurred) did not go to you. As soon as I discovered it, upon returning from the field in front of Canton, I sent them direct to Brandon, and also telegraphed them from here when the line opened. I also sent orders at once to Brandon to stop the commands there, and ordered a portion of Featherston's brigade back to Brandon, which had left for this place. Immediately after the withdrawal of the enemy, I gave orders at once for the transportation train to continue on its former duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LIVINGSTON,
October 19, [1863]—1.50 p. m.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The enemy's infantry moved from Mrs. Carraway's pond early yesterday morning; joined the main force which was encamped at the cross-roads formed by Vernon and Clinton and Livingston and Brownsville roads. The force left at 9 a. m. and made a forced march to Baker's Creek, where they encamped last night. Cavalry [encamped] 3 miles [this side]. I pursued them through Clinton last night. Logan is on their left flank. Adams on their right to-day. Small party pursuing in rear. Inclosed please find note from Logan.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

TWO MILES WEST OF CLINTON,
October 19, 1863—7 o'clock.

General JACKSON:

GENERAL: Enemy took the Bolton road; encamped their infantry at Baker's Creek and cavalry 3 miles this side. They are certainly

going to Vicksburg. No force at Raymond. My advance is now up with the rear guard of their cavalry. Citizens of Clinton inform me that they passed through there in double-quick and that they seemed to be very much frightened.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. LOGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army.

BROWNSVILLE AND CLINTON ROAD,

Six Miles from Brownsville, October 16, 1863—2 p. m.

GENERAL: Have been skirmishing with enemy's infantry all the morning. They have driven me 2 miles. I have now a strong position. Their cavalry, I have just learned from inclosed note, have gone in direction of Yazoo City. I have sent Logan's brigade in pursuit of that party. He crosses at Scott's Ferry. Enemy's force reported one division of infantry and one brigade of cavalry last night. I am inclined to think this move in my front is intended to conceal the movement toward Yazoo City and railroad. I think it would be well for you to guard the most important bridges. I wish that you had your brigade out here now. I will keep you advised.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

General BUFORD,
Canton.

P. S.—Dispatch contents to General Johnston.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SCOUT,

October 16, 1863—10 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy are advancing up this way. We have been unable to ascertain their force. They have cavalry and artillery in front. We have been skirmishing with them all the way up this morning. They are now 2 miles above Mechanicsburg, on the Yazoo City road.

Yours,

D. SNODGRASS,
Captain, Scouts.

OCTOBER 17, 1863—7 a. m.

GENERAL: Enemy in force advancing on Canton, distant 22 miles. We must have re-enforcements or they will reach Canton to-morrow morning, or possibly to-night.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

General A. BUFORD,
Grenada.

TWO MILES FROM CROSS-ROADS TOWARD LIVINGSTON,
October 17, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy are pressing me sorely this morning. I have no doubt they are making for Canton. A rapid concentration of infantry at Canton is very desirable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD,
Commanding, Canton.

THREE MILES FROM LIVINGSTON,
October 17, [1863]—1.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy are still pursuing. Have driven me 3 miles since 7 a. m. Their cavalry has been endeavoring to get in my rear and cut me off. Enemy advancing on Livingston and Brownsville road; also pushing Colonel Adams, commanding Cosby's brigade, on Madisonville road. Scouts report infantry, cavalry, and artillery crossing at Scott's Ferry. This is doubtful. I have sent to ascertain more definitely. I will keep you fully advised of all moves, and will give you all the time you require to get your forces together. Enemy's force consists of six brigades (two divisions, Generals Tuttle and Logan commanding, McPherson reported to be in command of all), and three regiments cavalry; usual proportion of artillery. All the roads to Canton will be well picketed, and commanding officers ordered to report to you. Say to General Buford that I received his dispatch of 11.30 a. m. Had a handsome fight with them yesterday. They are more cautious to-day.

With high respect, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding, Canton.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Robinson's, 3 Miles West of Livingston, October 18, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy commenced their advance this morning, and being boldly met by my command gave way and are now retreating. My column is pursuing, annoying them as much as possible. I will dispatch you again soon.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

General W. W. LORING,
Commanding, &c., Canton.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Livingston, October 18, 1863—9.20 a. m.

GENERAL: Reports from all my scouts agree that the enemy are still in my front. The firing has just commenced between their ad-

vance and my skirmishers. I have a picket out on the Beattie Bluff road. I have sent scouts to their rear and right and left flanks, and will keep you informed of any change in their movements. A courier just in reports enemy advancing in force. I will not need the infantry force at the Jackson road, nor the ammunition.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

[General LORING,
Commanding, &c.]

NEAR CLINTON, [October] 18, [1863]—8 p. m.

GENERAL: I have delayed writing in order to find out the exact movement of enemy. The rear of their column passed through Clinton an hour since. The whole force is on its return to Big Black, via Bolton Depot. I have sent Adams with his brigade, via Brownsville, to strike them in flank. Will start Logan to-night to follow them up closely with a small party and endeavor to ambush them with the rest of his force. I can do but little by following them immediately in rear. The pursuit has been vigorous. Some loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners to the enemy. Forced their cavalry upon infantry, when they formed line and opened their batteries. I am sadly disappointed at their not going on. You could have demolished them. Their intention was evidently to go to Canton, but they heard of the concentration of our infantry and left in a hurry this morning. They have burned all the mills and some gins. Usual amount of damage to residences, poultry, &c. I shall move Whitfield's brigade near Vernon to-morrow and will be at Livingston to-morrow night, establishing my headquarters there.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

General LORING,
Canton.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Whitfield, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHITFIELD'S BRIGADE,
October 16, [1863]—5 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery are advancing on the road from Brownsville to Livingston. I am fighting them at the cross-roads, near Mrs. Garply's place (the same position where General Johnston's line of battle was formed), about 9 miles from Livingston. My scouts are in their rear, and report their force to consist of 1,000 cavalry, and heavy column of infantry. One report says 10,000.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. WHITFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

General BUFORD,
Commanding.

No. 8.

Report of Col. John L. Logan, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, October 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade during the four days we engaged the enemy in front and rear:

On the 15th, having received information from Col. Wirt Adams, commanding brigade of General Cosby, that the enemy was advancing upon him in force, I at once put my command in motion to unite with and assist him.

I arrived at his camp near Mr. Catlett's, on the upper Brownsville road, at daybreak on the morning of the 16th. Took position on the left of his command and placed my artillery (a section of Capt. C. Roberts' battery) for action; dismounted Col. John Griffith's regiment of mounted Arkansas infantry, and placed it in advance of my line in a skirt of woods, supported on the left by a squadron of cavalry, and threw out skirmishers in advance of Colonel Griffith. Up to 10 a. m. the enemy did not seem disposed to advance, but was skirmishing with us.

At 10 a. m. I ordered Colonel Griffith to advance and feel for the enemy, and, if possible, make him develop his strength and plans. I rode out to the front, and had just commenced advancing when I received an order from Colonel Adams to fall back and move my command across the creek and take a position so as to protect the right and rear, which I did, taking a position a little in advance of Mr. Catlett's house, where I remained until the enemy had driven our skirmishers across the creek and out of the woods within 400 yards of my artillery. I then, fearing the enemy might charge my battery, withdrew it and my line to Mr. Catlett's house and opened fire upon him, sending Major Stockdale in advance, who skirmished with the enemy for one hour disputing his advance.

At 2 o'clock I received an order from Brigadier-General Jackson to withdraw my whole command and move at once in direction of Scott's Ferry, on Big Black, and cross over and pursue a Federal cavalry force that was reported advancing toward Grenada. When I had moved 5 or 6 miles north to the cross-roads near the Henderson place, I found Brigadier-General Whitfield engaging another force of the enemy, who were pressing him. General Whitfield requested me to stop and assist him, which I did, dismounting Colonel Griffith and Major Akin's Ninth Tennessee Battalion and placing them on the left of General Whitfield's line.

At 6.30 p. m. the enemy made an advance, but was repulsed. I then withdrew my command and fed my horses and formed in line in rear of General Whitfield, according to order from General Jackson.

At daylight next morning, when I had my line about formed, I received orders to fall back and take a position at Livingston, which I did, taking a strong position on a range of hills 1 mile west of Livingston, where I remained until next morning, the enemy having advanced to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of my position. I was supported on the right by part of General Whitfield's brigade. During the morning we were skirmishing continually until 10 o'clock, when the enemy's cavalry made a general advance. I opened fire upon them with my artillery, consisting of Roberts' and a Georgia [Swindoll's Mississippi]

battery, commanded by Lieutenant Young, and the enemy was soon repulsed.

I then, according to orders, threw forward Major Stockdale's battalion to feel for the enemy, General Whitfield having at the same time ordered forward one of his regiments for the same purpose, when it was discovered that the enemy was retreating. I was ordered to pursue with all haste, having in advance the Third Texas, Whitfield's brigade, and Stockdale's battalion. The advance soon overtook the rear guard of the enemy, and were skirmishing with them every few hundred yards, my main force following closely behind, supported by the balance of General Whitfield's brigade. I continued the pursuit until I had arrived near Clinton, when, not knowing the direction the enemy would take, and General Jackson coming up about this time ordered the command to file to the left and move over to the Clinton and Livingston road, so as to be in a position to intercept the enemy's advance toward Jackson should he move in that direction. It was ascertained during the night that he had taken the road to Vicksburg, and I was ordered to Clinton in pursuit alone.

I moved from my camp at 3 a. m. I arrived in Clinton at daylight and ordered Colonel Dumonteil with his command to pursue the enemy, while I moved the main body of my command on the flank of the enemy to intercept a part of his force at Bolton's Depot, if possible. Colonel Dumonteil soon came up with the enemy's rear guard and commenced skirmishing with him. I moved rapidly to a point within 1 mile of Bolton's Depot and ascertained that the enemy's main force of infantry was then passing through, and of course I could not strike, but waited, hoping to cut off his cavalry or wagon train, but as soon as his infantry had passed the trains moved directly behind, and his cavalry close up to the train. I then sent a courier to Colonel Adams, who was between me and Edwards' Depot, and informed him that I would follow the enemy's rear and check him as much as possible, and suggested to him to strike at Edwards' and cut off his cavalry or wagon train, as the infantry was moving rapidly.

I continued the pursuit, having re-enforced Colonel Dumonteil by Major Akin's battalion, and directed him to follow the enemy closely and check him at every favorable point. When my advance had arrived at Edwards' Depot and was skirmishing with the enemy, and I was moving up my main force, I met Colonel Adams' command coming in on my right at Champion's Hill, at which place I left him and moved on. I continued the pursuit until the enemy's rear had crossed Big Black. I then withdrew and moved my command to camp.

The casualties in my brigade during all the skirmishing were 6 wounded, all slightly.

To the officers and men under my command I feel under many obligations for the prompt manner in which they obeyed my orders and for the gallant manner in which they met the enemy, although confronting at all times a largely superior force; also for the patient manner in which they bore the hardships and fatigues of these four days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. LOGAN,
Commanding Brigade.

Captain MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

OCTOBER 14-20, 1863.—Expeditions from Natchez and Fort Adams, Miss., to Red River, La., with Skirmish at Red River (14th).

Report of Maj. John M. McCracken, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp near Natchez, Miss., October 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the expedition under my command to Red River as complete. We embarked on the morning of the 16th instant, and arrived at Fort Adams in the evening of same day, where we left 50 negroes in charge of Mr. Babur, a citizen. For the following night we lay by under cover of a gunboat.

On the morning of the 17th, we were obliged to take said negroes on board again, their landing being in violation of General Orders. Thence we proceeded to the mouth of Red River, where we received permission from Captain Ramsey, commanding district, to land the negroes at Fort Adams, which we did on our return to this place.

Captain Ramsey informed me, and requested me to report to you, that on the 14th instant he sent a force of 20 men across the country to Red River, where said force captured 15 Confederate soldiers and the transports Argus and Robert Fulton. Being unable to run said transports to the mouth of Red River, they were destroyed.

From letters, bills, receipts, &c., found on board the Argus, addressed to and in favor of Ralph P. Miller, it appears that said Miller is the owner of the Argus.

Captain Ramsey is of opinion that Ralph P. Miller is a traitor and needs watching. Many citizens of Wilkinson County, Miss., with whom I conversed, requested that there be a Union force sent to said county for the period of two weeks while organizing a force of their own people to protect themselves against those marauding guerrillas who are constantly making raids on their property, carrying off their mules and horses, branding them "U. S.," and selling them as captured from the Federal army.

I received of Captain Ramsey 3 Confederate prisoners, whom I have turned over to the provost-marshal at this post.

The officers and men under my command conducted themselves properly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. MCCracken,
Major Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Capt. C. CADLE, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps.

APPENDIX.

*Addenda to report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.**

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Winchester, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Maj. W. McMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

MAJOR: In response to a communication of Major Reed, P. A. C. S., charging me with having formally robbed the prisoners captured by my command in the fight at Anderson's Cross-Roads, October 2, 1863, and which has been referred to me for report, I have the honor to state that when I attacked the rebels they had just completed the pillage and destruction of a large train loaded with Government clothing and sutlers' supplies and sanitary stores. They had also captured with the train some officers and soldiers belonging to our army, together with a number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen who were going to the front for the purpose of ministering to the sick and wounded. These prisoners were recaptured by me. I found them nearly destitute. Coats, boots, and even hats had been stripped from them by the rebels, the officers' watches and money taken from their persons, and the ladies' clothing from their trunks. Colonel Russell, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, commanding a brigade, I was informed, was most active in this. Many of the rebels captured were wholly or partially clothed in our uniforms, and nearly all loaded with plunder taken from our train and people. I ordered Captain Hancock, provost-marshal of the division, to strip them of every vestige of captured property and nothing more; and to distribute the United States clothing and blankets among my own men.

Major Reed was not present at this time; he was lying in a state of such helpless intoxication that I had not even deemed it necessary to place a guard over him. I ordered the clothing and blankets taken, simply because they were the property of my Government, recaptured by my command, and many of my own men were absolutely suffering for want of them.

By reference to General Orders, No. 16, February 10, 1863, Department of the Cumberland,† you will see that in this case I would have been justified in proceeding to extreme measures. Without the existence of any such order, I believe I would have been entirely justified in the exercise of almost any severity as a measure of just retaliation for the barbarous outrages committed by both officers and men of the rebel force on that day.

Major Reed had placed himself beyond the amenities recognized in civilized warfare, and dishonored his uniform by firing on Colonel

* See p. 675.

† See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 53.

La Grange after surrender. Other rebels were wearing our uniforms; others had provided themselves with stockings, &c., from the ladies' baggage. Most of them had a full supply of whisky. Indeed, I saw nothing, either in the conduct or appearance of the choice collection my soldiers had gathered in, that could have induced me, through motives of courtesy or feelings of admiration, to see my own men suffer while rebels were enjoying stolen luxuries. I regard the language in which Major Reed's communication is couched as so extremely offensive that I regret I am compelled to notice it officially at all. I am satisfied if his character and conduct had been known at headquarters no such notice would have been deemed necessary.

I have the honor to inclose statements of Colonel La Grange and Captain Hancock, corroborating what I have said.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Winchester, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: To your inquiry of this evening, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In the charge of my regiment at Anderson's Gap on the 2d October, I had raised my saber to strike a Confederate officer when he called out, "I surrender," and passed behind me, discharging his pistol at me as he did so. The distance he had allowed me to pass enabled him to avoid any punishment, save a slight cut across the face, which I am told, however, will frequently remind him of his unmanly act. Subsequent inquiry proved the officer (who was captured) to be Major Reed, of General Wheeler's staff.

I sincerely regret the occasion for making such a charge against any person claiming to be a soldier, more especially from the fact that Confederate officers with whom the chances of war have heretofore made me acquainted, have always left with me a high appreciation of their courage and their sense of military honor.

I remain, colonel, most respectfully,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding First Wisconsin Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIRST CAV. DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding Second Brigade Cavalry:

COLONEL: In compliance to your request I have the honor to report the following regarding the robbery of Maj. Duff Green Reed and his brother Confederates.

The evening of their capture they were shown every attention that prisoners of war could possibly expect, being provided with rations and comfortable shelter during the night, and their wounds properly dressed. The following morning 6 of our soldiers, including 1 com-

missioned officer, were recaptured from the enemy and came to our camp destitute of clothing, together with their watches, knives, money, and even pocket-combs, all of which were taken from them by Colonel Russell, of the Fourth Alabama Cavalry, now commanding brigade.

You at once gave me instructions to take from them all Government clothing, together with such articles as had been taken by them from our wagon train, as retaliation for the manner in which our men had been treated by Colonel Russell.

The knives, keys, &c., which the immortal major so enlarges upon were never taken. As far as falling into line is concerned, the major is quite right with this exception, that he was so stupidly intoxicated at the time that he could scarcely see a line, all from the effects of our sutler's bad liquor. If General Orders, No. 16, Department Headquarters, had been more strictly complied with the major would have still greater reason for complaint, as he, like the rest, was partially clothed in our uniform, while our own men at that time were suffering for the want of clothing.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

E. A. HANCOCK,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, First Cavalry Division.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS
OF
ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Adams' (Samuel) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment and 18th Battalion.*
- Adams' (Silas) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Adams' (Wirt) Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
- Aiken's (John A.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
- Akin's (James H.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
- Allison's (R. D.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Amonett's (J. J.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Anthony's (De Witt C.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
- Anderson's (John H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
- Anderson's (Paul F.) Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*
- Anderson's (R. W.) Artillery.** See *Thomas H. Dawson's Artillery, post.*
- Anderson's (T. Scott) Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments; also 15th Cavalry.*
- Andrews' (Julius A.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*
- Arnold's (John Q.) Cavalry.** See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, post.*
- Ashby's (H. M.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Ashford's (Frederick A.) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
- Ashland Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
- Austin's (J. E.) Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
- Avery's (Isaac W.) Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Baird's (John P.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
- Baldwin's (Frank D.) Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Bane's (John P.) Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Barbour Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
- Barksdale's (James A.) Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment (State).*
- Barnes' (William) Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery A.*
- Barr's (James) Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Barret's (Overton W.) Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
- Bartleson's (Frederick A.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
- Barton's (Charles A.) Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Company.*
- Bassett's (R. H.) Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Baucum's (George F.) Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment; also Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Regulars.†*
- Baxter's (Edmund D.) Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Beaumont's (Thomas W.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
- Beauregard's (R. T.) Artillery.** See *T. B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*
- Bedford Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

† Temporarily commanding.

- Belt's** (Jonathan) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
- Benjamin's** (Samuel N.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
- Benteen's** (Frederick W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Benton's** (Samuel) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
- Biddle's** (James) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Biffle's** (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Bishop's** (W. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Bixby's** (Phin P.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Black's** (Joseph F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
- Blackwell's** (John E.) Artillery. See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
- Blakey's** (D. T.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
- Bland's** (Elbert) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Bledsoe's** (Hiram M.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
- Bolton's** (William J.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
- Boone's** (Thomas C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
- Bostick's** (Joseph) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
- Boswell's** (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
- Bowen's** (H. J.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
- Bowen's** (W. L. L.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Bowles** (Pinckney D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
- Boynton's** (James S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 30th Regiment.*
- Bradshaw's** (Oliver A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
- Bralley's** (Moses R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
- Brantly's** (William F.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 29th Regiment.*
- Breathitt's** (John W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
- Breedlove's** (E. B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
- Briggs'** (David A.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Brooks Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
- Brown's** (Orlando, jr.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
- Browne's** (William H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
- Brownlow's** (James P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Bryant's** (J. P.) Artillery. See *J. H. Wiggins' Artillery, post.*
- Buckley's** (William W.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
- Buckner Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
- Buckner Guards, Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Bullock's** (Robert) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Burrough's** (William H.) Artillery. See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
- Butler's** (London) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Butler's** (William R.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
- Cairns** (Robert) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
- Caldwell's** (John W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
- Callahan's** (Milton T.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
- Calvert's** (J. H.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, post.*
- Camp's** (J. L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Campbell's** (James A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 27th Regiment.*
- Campbell's** (James M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
- Capers'** (Ellison) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
- Capron's** (Horace) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Carnes'** (William W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Carpenter's** (Daniel A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Carter's** (James E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

- Carter's (John C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment and 22d Battalion.*
- Casement's (John S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
- Caswell's (T. D.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
- Catlin's (Charles A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
- Chalmers' (A. H.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
- Channell's (Alfred M.) Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Charlton's (W. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
- Chipman's (Charles) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
- Clark's (J. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Clark's (Whitfield) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
- Clay's (E. F.) Mounted Rifles. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion.*
- Clay's (T. T.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Cleveland's (J. S.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Clifford's (James) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Cline's (James H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
- Cobb's (Robert) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
- Cobb's Legion, Infantry. See *Georgia Troops.*
- Cochran's (T. M.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Cofe's (Martin H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
- Coit's (John T.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regiments.*
- Cole's (Amos B.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Coleman's (Daniel) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
- Coleman's (David) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
- Colma's (Stephen H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
- Colquitt's (John W.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Colquitt's (Peyton H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
- Coltart's (J. G.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
- Colvin's (John H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
- Comstock's (Lorin L.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Cone's (Joseph S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
- Conner's (C. H.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
- Cook's (Edmund C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
- Cook's (Gustave) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Coonrad's (Aquila) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Company.*
- Cox's (Nicholas N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Crawford's (G. M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
- Crawford's (R. Clay) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
- Creasman's (William B.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 29th Regiment.*
- Crittenden's (Eugene W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
- Crocheron Light Dragoons. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
- Culbertson's (James L.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
- Culpeper's (James F.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery C.*
- Cutcheon's (Byron M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Daniel's (Charles P.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Darden's (Putnam) Artillery. See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
- David's (James I.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Davis' (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Davis' (N. N.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
- Dawson's (J. W.) Sharpshooters. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Dawson's (Thomas H.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
- Day's (G. W.) Cavalry. See *E. W. Rucker's Legion, post.*
- De Buis' (O.) Cavalry. See *Guy Drex's Cavalry, post.*
- De Land's (Charles V.) Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

- Demarest's** (Samuel L.) *Infantry*. See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment*.
- Dent's** (S. H.) *Artillery*. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate*.
- Dibrell's** (George G.) *Cavalry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Dils'** (John, jr.) *Infantry*. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment*.
- Dilworth's** (William S.) *Infantry*. See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments*.
- Donnell's** (D. M.) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- Douglas'** (James P.) *Artillery*. See *Texas Troops*.
- Douglass'** (Charles S.) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment*.
- Dow's** (Tristram T.) *Infantry*. See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment*.
- Dreux's** (Guy) *Cavalry*. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Du Bose's** (Dudley M.) *Infantry*. See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Dubroca's** (E. M.) *Infantry*. See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments*.
- Duckworth's** (W. L.) *Cavalry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Dudley's** (Hollis O.) *Infantry*. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Dumontell's** (F.) *Cavalry*. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment*.
- Duncan's** (H. L.) *Cavalry*. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers*.
- Durell's** (George W.) *Artillery*. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D*.
- Earp's** (C. R.) *Cavalry*. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Eastman's** (Harry E.) *Cavalry*. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Edgerton's** (Warren P.) *Artillery*. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Edgerly's** (Augustus S.) *Infantry*. See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Edgerly's** (Henry C.) *Cavalry*. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Edwards'** (John, jr.) *Artillery*. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M*.
- Elgin Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops*.
- Ellis'** (John) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
- Estes'** (W. N.) *Cavalry*. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment*.
- Eufaula Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate*.
- Everett's** (William S.) *Artillery*. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery E*.
- Falkner's** (W. C.) *Cavalry*. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers*.
- Farnan's** (James) *Cavalry*. See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Faulkner's** (W. W.) *Cavalry*. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate*.
- Featherston's** (L.) *Infantry*. See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments*.
- Feld's** (Hume R.) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments*.
- Ferguson's** (T. B.) *Artillery*. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Fickling's** (W. W.) *Artillery*. See *Brooks Artillery, ante*.
- Finley's** (J. J.) *Infantry*. See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Fiser's** (John C.) *Infantry*. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment*.
- Floyd's** (Watt W.) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment*.
- Foley's** (James L.) *Cavalry*. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment*.
- Folk's** (George N.) *Cavalry*. See *North Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Forrest Guards, Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Foules'** (H. L.) *Cavalry*. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Fowler's** (William H.) *Artillery*. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate*.
- Fox's** (Dorus M.) *Infantry*. See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Frayser's** (R. Dudley) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments*.
- Freeman's** (S. L.) *Artillery*. See *A. L. Huggins' Artillery, post*.
- French's** (James M.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment*.
- Fulkerson's** (Abraham) *Infantry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment*.
- Gaillard's** (Franklin) *Infantry*. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Galbraith's** (Robert) *Cavalry*. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment*.
- Garrard's** (Israel) *Cavalry*. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Garrett's** (William N.) *Infantry*. See *North Carolina Troops, 64th Regiment*.
- Garrity's** (James) *Artillery*. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate*.

- Gault's** (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
George's (James Z.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gibson's (John H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Gibson's (Randall L.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments.*
Gifford's (Ira R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (D. A.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Gilmour's (Joseph A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Giltner's (Henry L.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Gist's (Joseph F.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Givens' (William) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
**Goggans' (E. J.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) Artillery. See *Henry C. Semples Artillery, post.*
Goode's (C. T.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Goodell's (Arthur A.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Gordon's (George W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James C.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Grace's (William) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Graham's (Felix W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graham's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Graham's (Milton) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Granbury's (H. B.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Graves' (Frank) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
**Graves' (Rice E.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Green's (James U.) Cavalry. See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, post.*
Green's (William) Sharpshooters. See *J. W. Dawson's Sharpshooters, ante.*
Greenleaf's (Leeds) Cavalry. See *Orleans Light Horse, post.*
**Griffin Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Griffith's (John) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Griffith's (J. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Hackett's (Rowland E.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Hale's (Luther F.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Hall's (Bolling, jr.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 2d Battalion.*
Hall's (C.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, 2d Battalion, post.*
Hall's (John G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*
Halsey's (S. P.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Ham's (T. W.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Hambrick's (J. M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hamilton's (William D.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
**Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hard's (John S.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Harding's (R. J.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hardwick's (William M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Hare's (Christopher C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Harper's (Robert W.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment (Rifles).*
Harrison's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Harrison.*
Hart's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harvey's (Reuben F.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 2nd and 15th Regiments.*
**Havis' (M. W.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
**Hawkins' (A. T.) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
**Hawkins' (Hiram) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
**Hawkins' (Isaac R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawn's (Alfred J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 115th Regiment.*********************

- Hayes' (Edwin L.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Henagan's (John W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Hepburn's (William P.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Herring's (John B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hewitt's (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Hill's (John L.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hill's (Francis M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hobson's (A. W.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hobson's (William E.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Hoffman Battalion, Infantry. See *Ohio Troops.*
Holloway's (E. M.) Cavalry. See *Crocheron Light Dragoons, ante.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holman's (William C.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Holt's (H. C.) Artillery. See *Buckner Artillery, ante.*
Holt's (Johh H.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 1st Battalion.*
Holtzclaw's (J. T.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hoskins' (William A.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hovis' (L. B.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Howe's (Oscar P.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Howell's (Evan P.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Howland's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Howland's (Horace N.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (W. F.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hufstedler's (Eli) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Huggins' (A. L.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hughs' (John M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Huguley's (George W.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 1st Battalion.*
Humphreys' (John T.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Hunley's (P. F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hunter's (James T.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hunter's (P. D.) Artillery.* See *P. D. Hunter.*
Hurst's (Fielding) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurst's (John S.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Hutchison's (A. S.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 19th and 24th Regiments.*
Huwald's (Gustave A.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Inge's (Robert F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Inge's (W. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Ison's (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Jackson's (J. C.) Cavalry. See *Forrest Guards, Cavalry, ante.*
Jacob's (Richard T.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
James' (G. S.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jeffress' (William C.) Artillery. See *Nottoway Artillery, post*
Johnson's (James M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Johnston's (George D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

* Improved.

- Jones' (Bushrod) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Jones' (Warren P.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Jones' (William T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordau's (Tyler C.) Artillery. See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Kain's (W. C.) Artillery. See *Mabry Artillery, post.*
Keeble's (R. H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Joseph J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Kelsey's (R. G.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Joseph M.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (H. A.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kimbell's (John C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Kinnaird's (Eugene F.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Kirkbride's (Andrew B.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (Samuel C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Knispel's (Charles P.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kolb's (R. F.) Artillery. See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Konkle's (Andrew J.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
La Grange's (Oscar H.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lamb's (Jonathan J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Lankford's (A. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Latham's (Ephraim) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Vedette).*
Lauck's (James F.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Law's (Jesse S.) Artillery.* See *Jesse S. Law.*
Le Gardeur's (G., jr.) Artillery. See *Orleans Guard Artillery, post.*
Lenoir's (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (James H.) Cavalry. See *J. T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Lewis' (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Lewis' (Robert N.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
Leyden Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery A.*
Leyden's (A.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion; also A. Leyden.*
Lillard's (John M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Lilly's (Eli) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Loomis' (Cyrus O.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Lowe's (Gideon H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Lowe's (William W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lowrey's (M. P.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 32d and 45th Regiments.*
Lowry's (William M.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lyman's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Lynam's (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Mabry Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCants' (Robert P.) Artillery. See *Marion Artillery, post.*
McClung's (H. L. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McCoy's (Lewis) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
McCracken's (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert A.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McCullough's (James) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McDonald's (Charles) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McDowell's (B. G.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 62d Regiment.*

* Improvised.

- McElroy's** (Kennon) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops*, 13th Regiment.
- McEnery's** (John) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops*, 4th Battalion.
- McEwen's** (John L., jr.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 44th Regiment.
- McGaughy's** (John H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops*, Confederate, 16th Regiment.
- McGinnis's** (Hamilton) Cavalry. See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry*, ante.
- McGuirk's** (John) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops*, 3d Regiment (State).
- McKamy's** (J. A.) Infantry. See *Thomas' Legion*, post.
- McKelvalne's** (R. P.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops*, 24th Regiment.
- McKenzie's** (George W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate.
- McKenzie's** (W. J.) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery*, ante.
- McLemore's** (William S.) Cavalry. See *James W. Starnes' Cavalry*, post.
- McLendon's** (J. M.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops*, 14th Battalion, Battery C.
- McLennan's** (John D.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion*, ante, 4th Battalion.
- McManomy's** (James) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops*, 63d Regiment.
- McMurry's** (James A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.
- McRae's** (George R.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 29th Regiment.
- McSpadden's** (Samuel K.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops*, Confederate, 19th Regiment.
- Madison Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Malone's** (J. C., jr.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops*, Confederate, 7th Regiment.
- Maney's** (Frank) Sharpshooters. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 24th Battalion.
- Manning's** (Van H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops*, 3d Regiment.
- Marion Artillery.** See *Florida Troops*.
- Marsh's** (John H.) Artillery. See *William L. Scott's Artillery*, post.
- Martin's** (Robert) Artillery. See *Evan P. Howell's Artillery*, ante.
- Martin's** (Samuel) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 37th Regiment.
- Massenburg's** (T. L.) Artillery. See *Jackson Artillery*, ante.
- Matson's** (Courtland C.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops*, 6th Regiment.
- Matthews'** (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 17th Regiment.
- Mauldin's** (T. H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops*, Confederate, 3d Regiment.
- Maxwell's** (G. Troup) Cavalry. See *Florida Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- May's** (A. J.) Mounted Rifles. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate.
- Mebane's** (John W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate.
- Meek's** (A. T.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops*, 2d and 15th Regiments.
- Mehringer's** (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops*, 91st Regiment.
- Merritt's** (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- Mills'** (Roger Q.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops*, 6th and 10th Regiments; also 15th Cavalry.
- Mitchell's** (R. Charlton) Infantry. See *New York Troops*, 51st Regiment.
- Monroe's** (James) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops*, 123d Regiment.
- Moody's** (D. N.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops*, 21st Regiment.
- Moody's** (George V.) Artillery. See *Madison Artillery*, ante.
- Moody's** (Young M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops*, Confederate, 43d Regiment.
- Moore's** (Alpheus S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 44th Regiment.
- Moore's** (R. H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 65th Regiment.
- More's** (John) Infantry. See *New York Troops*, 79th Regiment.
- Morrison's** (J. J.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- Morton's** (John W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate.
- Moss'** (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate, 2d Regiment.
- Mott's** (Samuel R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 118th Regiment.
- Murray's** (John E.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops*, 5th and 13th Regiments.
- Murray's** (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 22d Battalion.

- Myers' (James H.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
- Nabers' (James F.) Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
- Nance's (James D.) Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Napier's (Leroy) Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Battalion.*
- Neely's (James J.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Neff's (George W.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 88th Regiment.*
- Neill's (Henry M.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
- Newell's (Nathaniel M.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
- Newman's (Tazewell W.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
- Newsom's (John F.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Nicholas' (Thomas P.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Nicholson's (Edward W.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
- Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
- Nixon's (George H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
- Nixon's (James O.) Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Nottoway Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
- Nuckols' (Joseph P.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
- Oates' (W. C.) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
- O'Conner's (Thomas) Artillery.** See *Mabry Artillery, ante.*
- Olds' (Henry H.) Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Oliver's (McDonald) Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
- Orleans Guard, Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
- Orleans Light Horse.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
- Osband's (Embury D.) Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Overton's (Edward, jr.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
- Owens' (J. A.) Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
- Palmer's (Baylor) Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Palmer's (John B.) Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 58th Regiment.*
- Palmer's (Joseph B.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
- Palmer's (William J.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Palmetto Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
- Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
- Parker's (W. W.) Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
- Patrick's (Matthewson T.) Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Patterson's (James W.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
- Patterson's (Michael L.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
- Pease's (William H.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
- Peck's (Elijah W.) Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Peeples' (Tyler M.) Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery D.*
- Pegram's (William G.) Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
- Perry's (William F.) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
- Peters' (William E.) Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Phillips' (Jesse J.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Phillips' (John C.) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
- Phillips' (William S.) Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
- Phillips Legion, Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops.*
- Pierson's (William S.) Infantry.** See *Hoffman Battalion, ante.*
- Pitman's (R. W.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*
- Porter's (George C.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
- Pound's (M.) Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment, Infantry.*
- Powers' (Oliver M.) Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Prather's (John S.) Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
- Pressley's (James F.) Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th and 19th Regiments.*

- Price's (Samuel W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
- Printup's (D. S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 55th Regiment.*
- Purdy's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Purinton's (George A.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Purl's (James) Sharpshooters. See *J. W. Dawson's Sharpshooters, ante.*
- Putnam's (James S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
- Ray's (Daniel M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Ray's (James M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
- Reeve's (Felix A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
- Reeves' (G. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
- Reid's (John C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
- Reilly's (James W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
- Reneau Artillery. See *Baylor Palmer's Artillery, ante.*
- Reynolds' (Hugh A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 30th and 34th Regiments.*
- Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Rice's (Horace) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
- Richards' (David A.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
- Richards' (W. C.) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
- Richardson's (Robert V.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Roberts' (Calvit) Artillery. See *Seven Stars Artillery, post.*
- Robertson's (Christopher W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment and 1st Battalion.*
- Robertson's (Felix H.) Artillery. See *S. H. Dent's Artillery, ante.*
- Robertson's (Ira G.) Artillery.* See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
- Robinson's (N. T. N.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
- Robinson's (Winslow) Artillery. See *N. T. N. Robinson's Artillery, ante.*
- Robison's (William D.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. 4.*
- Roemer's (Jacob) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
- Rogers' (J. C.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Ross' (George E.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
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* Formerly Robertson's battery.

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